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No. 1706



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1623 and
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

During the year, the District Administration in both islands was reorganized. The island of Zanzibar is now administered by a District Commissioner (new title) and an Assistant District Commissioner, the headquarters of the District being in Zanzibar town. Formerly there were two Districts, each with its District Officer.

The new arrangement enables the Administrative Officers to travel more and spend more time in the country districts, and makes for better co-ordination of work and general efficiency.

Similarly in Pemba the three former Districts have been amalgamated into one with headquarters at Wete, and the three District Officers replaced by a District Commissioner and an Assistant District Commissioner.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into sixteen areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of

the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

In order to bring the public resident in Zanzibar town into closer touch with the administration of the town, a Board known as the Zanzibar Town Board was constituted early in the year under the provisions of the Decree No. 35 of 1933. The Board is fully representative of the various communities resident in the town, and its advice and assistance are proving of much value in effecting improvements in the administration of the town and in the conditions of living, and in securing better understanding and co-operation to these ends.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total population of Protectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	} 235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

				Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	222	5	16	243
Arabs	...	...	...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	...	...	...	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	...	...	...	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritian, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	...	...	...	27	—	—	27
Totals	...	...	...	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND (1931 Census).

		<i>Wete.</i>	<i>Chake.</i>	<i>Mkoani.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans		16	17	2	35
Arabs		10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans		28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians		1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians		28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.		10	—	—	10
Totals		40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 18.3 per thousand and the death-rate 17.6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 405 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 90.7. It is believed that the correct rate is between three and four hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

<i>Zanzibar Island:—</i>	<i>No.</i>
Zanzibar Town	586
Northern District	558
Southern District	997

<i>Pemba Island:—</i>	
Wete District	246
Chake Chake District	238
Mkoani District	332

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934.)

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	673	...	673	704	1	705
Indians	5,178	153	5,331	5,158	227	5,385
Arabs	838	1,137	1,975	614	1,180	1,794
Africans	3,107	1,325	4,432	4,008	1,154	5,162
Miscellaneous	367	...	367	445	...	445
Totals	10,163	2,615	12,778	10,929	2,562	13,491

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, attendances, and surgical operations for the last four years is set out in the table below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New cases	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,677
In-patients... ..	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,909
Total attendances... ..	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,243
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299
Surgical operations (minor) ...	2,684	2,812	2,340	3,370

A steady increase in the number of new cases has been recorded each year. The percentage of new cases by sexes is given in the following table :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Males	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6
Females	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4

The proportion of women seeking treatment is low and may be accounted for by the dominating Mohammedan influence.

No epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases invaded the Protectorate during the year. With regard to endemic disease, so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that the majority of the indigenous population, particularly the rural Africans and Arabs, suffer from helminthic infections. Possibly 90 per cent. suffer from *A. duodenale* and a further percentage from ascaris infection. Malaria is widespread and is periodically hyperendemic in certain areas of the islands, but the tolerance established towards it by the people appears to prevent the occurrence of any widespread fatalities. Furthermore, it has become apparent that the diet of the people may not be entirely adequate, and the matter is now the subject of investigations.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of diseases which were met with during the last four years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	15	12	11	13
Nervous system	7	7	6	7
Respiratory system	9	8	7	8
Digestive system	29	31	26	28
Skin and cellular tissue	20	23	32	31
External causes	8	8	7	9
Others... ..	12	11	11	4

The largest group is that concerned with the skin and cellular tissue, which includes a large number of patients suffering from ulcers. These were mainly the result of ignorance and neglect, but nevertheless accounted for a considerable amount of disability.

In the second largest group—diseases of the digestive system—are recorded 16,600 cases of constipation, 12,600 cases of ankylostomiasis, and 6,700 cases of dental caries. As indicated above, the small number of cases of ankylostomiasis dealt with represent only a fraction of the total of those infected with the parasite. The 6,760 cases of dental caries represent a slight increase over previous years. This is no doubt due to the work carried out by the dental surgeon, whose annual report reveals the fact that a very large proportion of the adult population suffer from dental caries, and almost all the children. So far as school children are concerned, a large amount of the dental disease was considered to be preventable as it was occasioned by neglect.

The epidemic, endemic and infectious group of diseases represent only 13 per cent. of the total of all diseases. This is unusual amongst African peoples and may be due to the fact that a large amount of venereal disease is believed to exist for which treatment is not sought. Gonorrhoea is extremely common, and syphilis also appears to be not uncommon, but neither conditions have been attended at rural dispensaries in any large numbers. Yaws is more commonly recorded, although it is probable that it is often confused with syphilis. Over 9,000 cases of malaria were treated, and there was no indication that any portion of the Protectorate was immune. Routine anti-mosquito measures kept all the towns moderately free of malaria, except for the minor crop of cases following on the mid-year rainfall; little could be done for those people living in the country districts.

There was no spread of tuberculosis during the year, nor of enteric, plague, or dysentery. Such cases as occurred were dealt with at the various institutions devoted to the treatment of these diseases.

The leprosy settlements mentioned in past years were maintained and a few new cases were discovered; a change from the present rather rigid methods of segregation and control is anticipated, and it is hoped that a trial may be given in future to the treatment of lepers under the voluntary colony system.

There was no change during the year in the accommodation or facilities provided for the treatment of disease, and the activities

of Government institutions and their range of activity is summarized in the following table :—

—	Zanzibar Island.		Pemba Island.		Total.
	Zanzibar Town.	District.	Towns.	District.	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	17	—	8	27
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	9	—	—	—	9
Asiatic and African in hospitals	99	—	100	—	199
African in hospitals	15	190	—	—	205
Total	123	190	100	—	413
Cases admitted—					
European	80	—	—	—	80
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,966	569	1,643	—	4,178
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	205	—	—	205
Total	2,046	774	1,643	—	4,463
Out-Patient Attendances—					
Hospitals... ..	85,428	38,830	60,288	—	184,546
Sub-Dispensaries	55,204	89,514	—	47,302	192,020
Total	140,632	128,344	60,288	47,302	376,566
Total New Cases—					
European	389	—	—	—	389
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	25,559	12,704	32,895	—	71,158
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	23,739	43,913	—	20,478	88,130
Total	49,687	56,617	32,895	20,478	159,677

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside,

though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality and the high-pressure system is expected to be completed by April, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 82 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar island and 32,000 acres in Pemba island. All cloves are exported; the figures for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1934 varied from Rs. 7.63 to Rs. 9.91 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 3,700 tons of stems were exported valued at £24,332. Proposals for the local distillation of clove stems were under consideration during the year, and tenders for the grant of a licence were invited.

The Clove Growers' Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into force on 1st October. These legislative measures were designed to establish a minimum standard (or condition) for cloves and to set up grades permitted for export. The essential of the former Decree is that the cloves must not contain more than 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter. The aim of the latter Decree is to establish suitable grades of cloves for the various markets. Further reference to these Decrees and to the Clove Growers' Association Decree and the Clove Exporters' Decree will be found under Chapter XIV (Legislation).

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are

generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

Prices have been low, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs. 0.93 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs. 1.36.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

Other Crops.—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established and give promising results, particularly the grapefruit. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

Opportunity is here taken to thank the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, who enabled an agricultural officer to proceed to the Far East on a study tour. He visited British Malaya, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and Madagascar, and returned to Zanzibar with a valuable collection of plants and seeds for trial in the Protectorate.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people on the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government

dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians, and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate has not, so far, produced its meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

Conference of Agricultural and Soil Chemists.

A Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists was held in Zanzibar in August and was attended by delegates from Amani, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, under the chairmanship of the Director of Amani, Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E.

The main object of the Conference was to discuss the map of East African soils and the accompanying Memoir, which are to be presented at the International Congress of Soil Science which takes place at Oxford in the summer of 1935. Other subjects on the agenda included the registration of soil series names, green manuring, compost making, biological methods of assaying soil nutrients, soil texture assessment, erosion, and the legislative control of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and pest-control chemicals.

General excursions to places of agricultural interest in the Island gave opportunities for the discussion of soil problems in the field.

A map of the soils of the Protectorate has been prepared for inclusion in the East African Soil Map.

Transfer of Property between Races.

In connexion with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that on balance property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 19 lacs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the eight years 1926–1933.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of nearly a quarter of a million clove trees and 35,000 coconut trees during the same period.

For the period 1st January to 31st December the figures were as follows :—

	Zanzibar.			Pemba.		
	Rs.	Clove Trees.	Coconut Trees.	Rs.	Clove Trees.	Coconut Trees.
Gain of property by Indians prior to the coming into force of the Land Alienation Decree	1,20,150	11,680	7,502	1,05,406	19,313	4,714
Conveyances approved by the Resident since the promulgation of the Land Alienation Decree	1,180	234	313	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total gain of property by Indians	1,21,330	11,914	7,815	1,05,406	19,313	4,714

For the latter half of the year the provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (See Chapter XIV), including the temporary suspension of certain rights of creditors to obtain possession of mortgaged property, were in force.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and vegetables, and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1934 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs. 204 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs. 102 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 102 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 95,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 56,000 tons and exports for 39,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1933 as follows :—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.	
Imports ...	112	102	— 8·93	108	94	—12·96	65	56	—13·85
Exports ...	115	102	—11·30	110	99	—10·00	39	39	—
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	227	204	—10·13	218	193	—11·47	104	95	— 8·65

4. Trade during the first half of the year 1934 was naturally affected by the very low prices to which our domestic exports fell during the latter part of 1933. There was, however, a considerable improvement in clove prices towards the middle of the year under review, which was reflected in an improvement in imports for the second half of the year.

The quantity and value of total imports compared with 1933 show a further decrease of 13·85 per cent. and 8·93 per cent. respectively, or, excluding bullion and specie, of 13·85 per cent. and 12·96 per cent. respectively.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1934, was enacted on 23rd November, 1934, but was not brought into effect until the first day of January, 1935. The Decree exempted from duty trade samples of cloves in parcels not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois) in weight. Duty was reduced on cattle, cigarettes, ghee, and tea, while butter (fresh) and spectacle frames were transferred to the free list. Certain other minor adjustments were also made under infant foods, perfumery and sanitary requisites.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows :—

Year.				Trade Imports.	Goods imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
				Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
1933	...	...	...	1,04,95	3,01	4,20	1,12,16
1934	...	...	...	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

Item.	1930. Rs. '000.	1931. Rs. '000.	1932. Rs. '000.	1933. Rs. '000.	1934. Rs. '000.
Rice and grain	38,08	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02
Cotton piece-goods	27,58	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09
Motor spirit and petroleum	12,83	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06
Sugar	9,18	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	5,24	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57
Silk and artificial silk goods	3,85	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11
Ivory	2,18	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03
Tea	2,06	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32
Flour, wheat	7,57	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20
Ghee (clarified butter)	4,61	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15
Apparel, unenumerated	1,68	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38
Sesame (sim-sim)	1,70	1,34	1,35	91	1,34
Vegetables, fresh	1,44	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14
Cattle	1,76	1,69	1,69	1,14	97
Fish, dried	1,36	1,01	82	1,53	94
Bags and sacks	2,05	1,27	98	70	90
Milk, preserved or condensed	1,75	1,56	94	93	83
Straw bags, Makanda	57	92	77	87	81
Iron and steel manufactures, un- enumerated	1,22	2,66	91	50	80
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits	1,02	1,05	1,00	74	75
Cement... ..	78	81	69	92	70
Copra	9,94	6,96	6,36	4,38	69
Paper manufactures	84	72	60	85	65
Pitch and tar	98	85	16	54	63
Medicines, other sorts	91	83	71	61	60
Dates	57	35	40	69	56
Chemicals, unenumerated	64	52	66	54	44
Coffee, raw	97	42	42	54	43
Haberdashery and millinery... ..	98	42	50	52	43
Stationery	64	74	54	55	42
Lubricants	73	47	46	52	40
Goats	98	1,02	97	74	36
Coal	1,96	1,13	56	63	30
Straw Mats	87	49	51	77	23

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Year.	Domestic Exports. Rs. '000.	Re-Exports. Rs. '000.	Bullion and Specie. Rs. '000.	Total Exports. Rs. '000.
1933 ...	85,38	24,91	4,53	1,14,82
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1930–1934 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.
1930	146	97,57	66·95	30	3,20	10·80
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
1933	215	66,17	30·78	54	2,64	4·89
1934	218	63,69	29·22	73	3,24	4·44
Average for five years ...	192	78,05	—	49	3,25	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 822,055 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 696,045 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs. 8·50 cts. in January to Rs. 10·23 cts. per *frasila* at the latter end of the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 475,000 *frasilas*.

Enactments.—A decree to provide for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce to be exported from the Protectorate—No. 3 of 1934, dated 6th July, 1934.

The Adulteration of Produce Decree No. 19 of 1934.

The Clove Grading and Export Rules, 1934, dated 27th September, 1934. (Date of operation 1st October, 1934.) Further reference to this Legislation will be found in Chapter XIV.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1930–1934 include duty :—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930 ...	20·57	13·30 to 25·50	20·17	12·86 to 25·00
1931 ...	15·09	10·93 to 18·88	13·76	10·05 to 18·66
1932 ...	11·55	9·88 to 12·39	11·13	9·30 to 11·72
1933 ...	8·75	7·43 to 10·32	8·10	6·93 to 9·82
1934 ...	8·96	7·81 to 10·40	8·54	7·59 to 9·63

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1930–1934 :—

<i>Countries.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>
Dutch East Indies ...	36	91	40	70	89
India ...	58	60	62	69	67
United States of America...	19	29	25	31	33
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	13	11	14	26	13
Germany ...	—	4	4	2	2
Straits Settlements ...	11	3	3	2	2
Egypt ...	1	1	1	2	2
Australia ...	1	1	1	2	1
Holland ...	1	4	5	1	1
Italy ...	1	2	1	1	1
All other Countries ...	5	11	6	9	7
Total ...	146	217	162	215	218

The shipments to the Dutch East Indies have again increased by 19,000 cwt., which is only 2,000 cwt. below the record figure for 1931. This increase during the past year is all the more important in that the high figure for 1931 was mainly due to stock accumulation which is reflected in the decrease for 1932, while the high imports for 1934, so far as can be ascertained, were not for holding, but to meet the increased consumption of the cigarette trade. It is therefore to be hoped that there will not be an appreciable fall in the shipments for 1935.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued improvement in the demand from the American market, the figure of 33,000 cwt. being the highest since 1927 when it was 45,000 cwt.

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		<i>Re-Exports.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
1930 ...	256	32,13	98	9,95	354	42,08
1931 ...	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932 ...	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933 ...	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934 ...	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
Average for five years ...	245	18,96	82	6,15	327	25,11

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years :—

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. Rs. '000.</i>
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	43	900	51	2,000	1,01
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	5,000	23	7,000	28	7,000	25
Coconuts ...	No.	876,000	29	925,000	24	929,000	18
Ox hides ...	cwt.	800	13	1,000	17	1,000	14
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	24,000	9	25,000	8	16,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,000	10	59,000	7	69,000	6
Sesame oil ...	lb.	43,000	8	44,000	7	34,000	5
Tobacco, native	lb.	39,000	9	32,000	5	19,000	5

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs. 16,52,000 in 1934, being a decrease of Rs. 3,77,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs. 3,51,000 in 1934 as compared with Rs. 4,62,000 in 1933 and Rs. 4,64,000 in 1932.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Tanganyika Territory ...	13,37	9,90	6,42	10,19	9,32	7,91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,36	4,57	5,05	2,11	2,18	2,09
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Portuguese East Africa...	1,37	1,64	2,23	1,22	71	56
Italian Somaliland ...	4,01	3,23	2,24	1,25	1,20	1,21
Egypt ...	58	85	66	65	67	57
French Somaliland ...	—	13	2	2	7	6
Total ...	23,88	20,46	16,85	15,81	14,67	12,91
Percentage of total ...	18·95	18·24	16·48	13·02	12·78	12·66

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	27.03	15.43	17.30	8.21	9.94	7.64
India and Burma ...	30.77	32.23	29.07	29.95	28.03	25.57
Tanganyika Territory ...	13.37	9.90	6.42	10.19	9.32	7.91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4.36	4.57	5.05	2.11	2.18	2.09
Straits Settlements ...	31	19	4	1.22	88	54
Aden ...	36	22	25	71	48	33
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Canada ...	45	14	29	27	41	47
Australia... ..	91	2.64	1.44	23	62	16
Ceylon ...	81	26	22	3	6	7
Various other parts of British Empire ...	2	51	30	13	44	24
Total ...	78.58	66.23	60.61	53.42	52.88	45.53
Percentage of total ...	62.38	59.05	59.26	44.01	46.05	44.64

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	13.75	16.92	8.66	7.49	11.18	12.21
India and Burma ...	28.73	28.42	24.42	25.06	26.55	26.75
Tanganyika Territory ...	8.83	6.27	8.12	7.76	8.47	7.01
Kenya and Uganda ...	4.07	4.94	1.90	2.05	2.98	3.49
Australia... ..	2.36	1.41	0.54	0.16	1.44	0.78
Union of South Africa ...	0.13	0.23	0.45	0.50	0.29	0.36
Straits Settlements ...	0.17	0.04	0.76	0.53	0.47	0.28
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1.01	1.04	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.06
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	7.10	6.38	18.92	25.83	13.08	16.10
United States of America	1.88	2.66	8.05	9.36	4.99	6.01
Japan ...	10.13	10.95	0.45	0.24	5.23	5.60
Italy ...	0.58	0.47	10.71	8.96	5.70	4.71
Holland ...	4.80	4.37	0.35	0.55	2.55	2.46
China ...	0.91	1.30	1.78	2.24	1.35	1.77
Italian Somaliland ...	2.88	2.19	1.04	1.19	1.96	1.69
Germany ...	1.35	1.03	1.89	1.77	1.62	1.40
Portuguese East Africa	1.46	2.18	0.61	0.55	1.03	1.37
France ...	0.39	0.65	6.48	1.29	3.47	0.97
Arabia ...	1.32	1.21	0.62	0.52	0.97	0.87
Persia ...	2.38	1.58	0.05	0.01	1.20	0.79
All other foreign countries	3.71	3.74	1.59	1.56	2.64	2.67
Ships' use ...	—	—	0.63	0.50	0.32	0.25
By parcel post ...	2.06	2.02	0.78	0.78	1.41	1.40

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 annas *per diem* in the country and 9 annas in the town of Zanzibar for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Single.</i>
Town ...	Rs.15 per month ...	Rs.10 per month
Country ...	Rs.12 per month ...	Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)

Fish ...	12 cents.
Rice ...	9 „
Cassava ...	5 „
Bread ...	5 „
Tea ...	6 „

Total ... 37 cents.

= Rs.2.59 a week.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1934 had twenty-one boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two of the boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Nineteen are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,968 boys and 228 girls, 838 being urban and 1,358 rural. The latter figure probably represents 9 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', two girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 195 boys and 206 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 72 boys and 146 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 123 boys and 60 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 61 per cent. in 1934, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 944 boys and 539 girls, while in unaided schools there were 388 boys and 293 girls, a total of 2,164 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,382 if there be added the 72 boys and 146 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,382 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Comorian.—The Comorian community has a school of its own, with a roll of 90 boys and 37 girls.

Evening Classes.

There were 97 pupils in Government, and 72 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

320 males and 10 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 17) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the "middle" stage.

The Commercial School (roll 26) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the "middle" stage.

The Industrial School taught tailoring and boot-making to 21 indentured apprentices, chiefly African. Carpentry and metal-work are taught in the Public Works Department.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with a roll of sixteen.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

The Government dental surgeon made an investigation into the oral condition of the pupils at six schools in Zanzibar and five in Pemba during the year.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scout-masters, and displays have been given in which initiative has been shown in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in three Indian schools. The Comorian school also has a troop.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new main-road construction in 1934, but eight miles of water-bound macadam road were waterproofed. Construction was commenced on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road	...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	...	23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	...	12	„	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi „	...	41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba „	...	14.75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	...	6.25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	...	5.75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	...	7.25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	...	7.50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road ...	37.65 miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembadura-Kengeja Road.	4.20 ..	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Weesha Road.	4 ..	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6.16 ..	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London—Cape service at Nairobi.

The temporary landing ground at Dunga, 13 miles from Zanzibar, has been abandoned, a new aerodrome four miles distant from the town having been opened for traffic in August. Two of the three projected runways of this aerodrome have been completed and sufficient land has been acquired for the construction of a landing ground suitable for the largest aircraft. The nature of the soil ensures a hard and well drained surface in all weather conditions, while the provision of runways in three directions will facilitate landings in any state of the wind.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 190 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

Posts.

During the year, 562 vessels arrived and 537 sailed with mails, compared with 620 and 587 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1933 and 1934 is given below :—

<i>Letter mail (approximately) :</i>				1933.	1934.
Foreign	...	...	...	1,026,450	832,100
Inland	...	...	...	232,400	148,400
Transit	...	...	...	25,050	22,000
<i>Parcel mail (actual) :</i>					
Inland	...	...	...	185	352
Foreign	...	...	...	9,609	8,565
				<hr/> 1,293,694	<hr/> 1,011,417

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on few occasions when the Imperial Airways planes were off the schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1934, when approximately 30,000 articles, as compared with 20,000 in 1933, were despatched, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The number of parcels handled both ways was 160 as compared with 65 in 1933.

A notable feature concerning the air services during the year was the reduction, in the month of December, of air mail charges, and the extension of the service to several countries whereby practically every part of the world is served either wholly by air or partly by air and partly by surface transport. The reduction in charges was approximately 30 per cent. which resulted in an increase of 50 per cent. in postal traffic.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during the year 1934 was 351, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,563,598; an increase of 36 ships and 136,450 net tons over 1933 figures.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1934 was 362 with a total net registered tonnage of 124,422; this constitutes an increase of 33 ships and decrease of 520 net tons as compared with 1933 figures, accounted for by more visits by smaller ships.

During 1934 the number of native vessels entered was 3,077 with an aggregate tonnage of 59,477, as compared with 3,525 vessels of 64,914 tons in 1933.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a

fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

In August, the Bank Line, Limited, opened their Indian-African Line, comprising a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar by three new diesel-engined ships, each of 7,100 gross tons.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports; the Navigazione Libera Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. In past years this service has been operated by H.H.S. *Cupid*, 611 gross tons, and H.H.S. *Khalifa* ex S.S. *Bhadra*, 600 gross tons, the latter ship having the greater carrying capacity both as regards passengers and cargo. It was decided to replace the *Cupid* by a larger ship, and in July, 1934, arrangements were completed for the purchase of S.S. *Drake*, 1,597 gross tons, owned by the London General Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The *Drake* was reconditioned in London and navigated to Zanzibar under the command of Captain C. G. Somers, Assistant Port Officer, who had under his orders a complement of officers and ratings from the *Cupid*. The *Drake* arrived at Zanzibar on the 6th of November, when she was received with due ceremony by His Highness the Sultan, who renamed her H.H.S. *Al-Said* in honour of Seyyid Said, the greatest of his predecessors, who was Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar from 1804 to 1856.

During 1934 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar :—

Gripsholm, 17,944 gross tons, of the Swedish-American Line.

Franconia, 20,175 gross tons, of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited.

Resolute, 19,703 gross tons, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500. The note circulation at the 31st of December, 1934, was Rs. 30,50,000.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

	<i>Weights.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee.	
	40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or keila : Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—A loan of £8,000 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the alteration of the present low pressure water supply to Zanzibar town to a high pressure supply. The work is well in hand.

A further loan of £7,500 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of construction of a clove storage shed, estimated to cost £6,000, and a copra inspection shed, estimated to cost £1,500.

The former is well in hand and materials for the latter have arrived.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic

Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928, and discharges Magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1934 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1934.</i>	<i>Criminal jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1934.</i>
District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 183 (2) 154
Kathis	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (a) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (b) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 184 (2) 13 (3) 86 (4) 14 (5) 380 (6) 623 (7) 159	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magis- trates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Com- missioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 2,181 (2) 6 (3) — (4) 943 (5) 411 (6) 224	First Class:— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/., and whip- ping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class:— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/., and whipping not ex- ceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,130 (2) 170 (3) — (4) 245 (5) 215 (6) 126
High ...	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Sub- ordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a) 110 (b) 29 (c) 98 (d) 34	(a) Original—full jurisdic- tion. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 39

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were two deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

There were 416 cases of grave crime reported, of which 20 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 378 true cases, of which 83 ended in conviction, 18 cases pending.

There were 2,217 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,412 ended in conviction.

There were two cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,159 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 163.67. Two juveniles were admitted for short terms.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year a somewhat extensive legislative programme was undertaken, 45 Decrees being placed upon the Statute Book. This was due partly to the introduction of legislation intended to control

the passing of agricultural land out of the hands of Arabs and Africans, and for the supervision and control of the marketing, harvesting and export of cloves, and partly to the fact that a revision of the laws as on 31st December, 1934, is proposed as a consequence of which various Decrees were amended so as to bring them up to date prior to the revision.

Decrees.

The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

1. *The Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree.* No. 1 of 1934.—By this Decree the permanent alienation of land by an Arab or an African to any person other than an Arab or an African is prohibited unless and until the approval of the British Resident had been obtained to the transfer.

The methods by which an Arab or an African is allowed to mortgage his land are reduced to three :—

- (1) by usufructuary mortgage whereby the mortgagee goes into possession of the mortgaged property and takes the rents and profits thereof in lieu of principal and interest on the mortgage debt. The term for which such a mortgage may be given is limited to 20 years and on the expiration of the term, whether for 20 years or for a less period, the mortgagor is entitled to the return of his property free from the mortgage ;
- (2) by simple mortgage whereby the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property, but on his failure to pay principal or interest on the mortgage debt according to the mortgage, the mortgagee has power to apply to an Authorized Officer to be put in possession under a usufructuary mortgage as in (1) above on such terms as shall seem fit to the Authorized Officer ;
- (3) in any form either generally or specially approved by the British Resident.

Provision is also made for the redemption of a usufructuary mortgage under (1) above by the mortgagor on such terms as an Authorized Officer shall deem equitable in the circumstances of the case.

An appeal lies from the decisions of an Authorized Officer to a Land Appeal Board in cases where the property concerned exceeds Rs. 1,500 in value.

The maximum term for which an Arab or an African may lease his land is fixed by the Decree at 20 years.

No document which contravenes the provisions of the Decree shall be accepted for registration.

It is also provided that an Arab or an African, who has ostensibly sold his land prior to the coming into operation of the Decree, may

adduce oral evidence in a court that such conveyance was accompanied by an oral agreement between the parties that the transaction, though in form a conveyance, was intended to be no more than a mortgage, but such evidence is only admissible where the vendor can prove that he has remained in occupation of the property conveyed after the date of the conveyance and has made or agreed to make to the purchaser payments in respect of such occupation.

Finally, this Decree suspends for one year the execution of decrees or orders for the sale of land belonging to Arabs or Africans in satisfaction of mortgagees' claims or debts incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree.

This Decree was passed in the face of much opposition from the Indian Community, and was one of the measures the effect of which Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., was asked to investigate as delegate of the Indian Government. Mr. Menon's report had not been published at the end of the year.

Reference has been made to the clause of the Decree which suspends for the period of one year the exercise of certain rights of creditors. The Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness, which was still sitting at the end of the year, is considering what measures are necessary to be taken on the expiration of the year in question with regard to these suspended rights.

Before coming to the group of Decrees passed in connexion with the rationalization of the clove industry, it will be convenient to mention the Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree No. 18, as it also deals with the question of credit to Arabs and Africans.

2. *The Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree.* No. 18.—By this amendment the provisions of section 15 of the Moneylenders Decree, 1928, which gives to the court power to reopen moneylending transactions, is applied to the sale of goods on credit to Arabs and Africans.

3. *The Clove Growers' Association Decree.* No. 2 of 1934.—This Decree was enacted to legalize the position of the Clove Growers' Association which heretofore had been a nebulous body having no legal rights or separate existence. The affairs of the Association are now controlled by a Board consisting of not more than seven members appointed by the British Resident. Provision is also made for the appointment of a Secretary-Manager as the Chief Executive Officer of the Association though not necessarily a member of the Board. Assistants to the Secretary-Manager may also be appointed by the British Resident.

Part II of the Decree sets out the objects, business, and funds of the Association, while Part III specifies the objects for which advances may be made from the funds of the Association and the nature of the securities to be taken for such loans. Part IV prescribes the accounts to be kept by the Association and the manner in which they shall be published.

4. *The Agricultural Produce Export Decree.* No. 3.—This Decree provides a system whereby agricultural produce for export may be graded and branded. The Decree applies only to cloves and copra, but provision is made for the declaration by the British Resident by notice in the Gazette of other produce as coming within the purview of the Decree.

Provision is made for rules to be made dealing with each class of agricultural produce in respect of its inspection, and the places and times of inspection, grading, and branding, for the disposal of produce which does not comply with the prescribed standard, forms of notice, and fees chargeable. Offences are defined and punishments prescribed. Government liability for loss or damage to agricultural produce is limited to loss or damage occasioned by want of care on the part of Government.

Provision is made for appeals from the decisions in regard to grading of Examiners and Inspectors under the Decree.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, 1929, is repealed.

5. *The Clove Exporters Decree.* No. 4.—This Decree prohibits the export of cloves without a licence from the Licensing Authority. Such a licence will be granted only if the applicant satisfies certain conditions as to his integrity and ability to keep a register.

Provision is also made for the licensing of godowns used or intended to be used for the storage of cloves for export.

The charge for an Exporter's Licence is limited to Rs. 5,000/-, but a godown licence to an exporter is free.

Power is given to the Licensing Authority to enter licensed godowns for inspection of the godown, of the cloves stored therein, and of the register which is required to be kept.

Failure to comply with any of the provisions of the Decree is an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 1,500/- or with imprisonment for six months.

6. *The Adulteration of Produce Decree.* No. 19.—By this Decree the adulteration of produce intended for sale and the sale of adulterated produce are made offences. "Produce" is defined as cloves and copra and any other produce, whether raw or partly or wholly manufactured, which the British Resident may by notice in the Gazette declare to be produce for the purposes of the Decree.

Power is given to Inspectors and Examiners to examine produce for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has been adulterated and for the seizure and destruction of such produce after the owner of such produce has been convicted.

Officers acting bona fide under the Decree are provided with immunity from legal action in respect of such acts.

On the sale of or in a contract for the sale of any produce, the law presumes a warranty by the seller that the produce is not adulterated unless the contrary is expressed in writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and delivered to and accepted by the purchaser at the time of the sale.

7. *The Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree*. No. 11.—This amending Decree provides that a Judge of the High Court, other than the principal Judge of that Court, may sit in a Magistrate's Court and while so sitting shall have only the powers and jurisdiction of a Magistrate.

Provision is also made for appeals from a Magistrate to be heard by one or more Judges of the High Court.

8. *The Ground Rent Restriction Decree*. No. 15.—This is primarily a consolidating Decree and follows the provisions of previous legislation in setting out the standard ground rent to be charged in the Town of Zanzibar, and for the appointment of a Ground Rent Tribunal to hear disputes, and for appeals from such Tribunal.

A ground landlord is given a charge over any hut or house or land in respect of which ground rent is owing and by an amending Decree (No. 33 of 1934) the manner in which that charge may be enforced is prescribed.

9. *The Revised Edition of the Laws Decree*. No. 21.—This Decree provides for a revised edition of the laws of the Protectorate as at 31st December, 1934.

10. *The Criminal Procedure Decree*. No. 23.—

The Penal Decree. No. 24.—

These Decrees provide new codes of law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure.

They are for the most part adaptations of the codes in force in the mainland territories of East Africa.

The Criminal Procedure Decree is still largely based on the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, but many alterations have been made so as to render procedure more in conformity with that in use in England.

The Penal Decree is largely based on the criminal law of England with a few sections retained from the Indian Penal Code.

11. *The Jurisdiction Decree*. No. 32.—This Decree specifies the jurisdiction granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar to His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar and to Courts subordinate thereto.

In its main details it is little more than a redraft of Chapter 5 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar passed in 1908. The principal change is the omission of the provision of the earlier Decree that officers of His Highness' Government should not enter or search the houses, warehouses, or other premises of persons subject to the British Court without the consent of the occupier except under warrant from the British Court. That provision has been found to be impossible of application.

12. *The Native Hut Tax (Amendment) Decree*. No. 34.—By this amending Decree Government is given a prior charge on any hut in respect of which hut tax is due and payable. Provision is also made as to the manner in which such charge may be enforced.

13. *The Summary Recovery of Government Debts Decree.* No. 36. —This Decree provides that where a sum not exceeding Rs. 50/- has been due and owing to Government for more than one month in respect of native hut tax or of ground rent in the town of Zanzibar, the proper officer may make application to the Court of a Resident Magistrate for an order for the sale of the hut in respect of which hut tax is owing or the house or the land in respect of which ground rent is owing.

The Court having made such an order, it is prescribed that the order shall be posted on the hut or house ordered to be sold and on the office of the proper officer. Sale cannot take place in pursuance of the order until 30 days have elapsed from the affixing of the order. Sales will not be confirmed until 30 days after the date of sale. The defaulter has the right to object to the sale during the period between the affixing of the order and the time of the sale and no sale shall take place while an objection is pending for hearing.

The defaulter may have the order rescinded on payment of the debt in full and costs before the date of sale or before the date of the confirmation of the sale on making a further payment of 5 per cent. of the purchase money which is to be paid to the purchaser for the loss of his bargain.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£'000s.	£'000s.
1929	...	...	514	562
1930	...	...	494	507
1931	...	...	536	581
1932	...	...	456	459
1933	...	...	475	449
1934	...	...	451	440

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £252,367 of which an amount of £82,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation, etc.

The yield from import duties in 1934 was Rs. 15·4 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·4 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves, and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1934 was Rs. 14·3 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 18·61 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs. 2·12 lakhs, Court Fees Rs. 0·91 lakhs, Government steamers Rs. 1·63 lakhs, Wharfage Rs. 1·13 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs. 1·85 lakhs, Post Office Rs. 1·18 lakhs, Electricity Rs. 3·06 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4·57 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs. 2·69 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs. 1·00 lakhs. A sum amounting to Rs. 82,970 was collected in 1934 from the Tax on Official Salaries.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

- (a) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principle items coming under these heads are live stock, not for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.
- (b) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, the tax being greater than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber and canvas boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.
- (c) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.
- (d) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected usually at the time

of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

“ . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

“ For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘domestic value’ shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country.”

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured R. 1

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs. 3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1934 was £1,361.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Surveys.**

Topographical Surveys (Maps).—The last survey sheet was completed in January and all the sheets have now been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed in 1935.

Aerial Photography.

Experimental air photographs of certain areas on Zanzibar island were taken by the Tanganyika Survey Department at the request of the Zanzibar Government with a view to ascertaining their value for cadastral survey records of agricultural holdings.

Investigation as to whether air photography for this purpose will afford a practical and economical method in the circumstances of the Protectorate is being continued.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		Pemba (Wesha).	
	1892-1933.	1934.	1899-1933.	1934.
Temperature of the air :—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima	84·4	84·3	86·3	85·9
Mean of daily minima	76·6	77·3	76·0	72·2
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·0	10·3	13·7
Mean	80·5	80·8	81·1	81·1
Rainfall (inches)	58·33	77·83	72·60	83·38
Rainy days	102·6	127	161	147

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Principal Events.

Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., proceeded on leave on 23rd February and returned to the Protectorate on 4th October. During his absence, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry acted as British Resident.

Mr. C. E. Law was appointed Chief Justice and assumed duty in the Protectorate on 5th March.

On the occasion of the Royal Air Force South African Cruise, 1934, three aeroplanes of the squadron, under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., visited Zanzibar on 13th-14th April.

The Protectorate is under a debt of gratitude to Wing Commander Leather and his officers for their valuable assistance with regard to the choice of the site and the lay-out of the new aerodrome to which reference has been made in Chapter X.

A delegation of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association visited East Africa in August and

September. Two members of this delegation, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Sandeman-Allen, M.P., visited Zanzibar from 17th to 20th September.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., who was deputed by the Government of India to inquire into and report on the local effect on Indian interests of the legislation referred to in Chapter XIV, arrived in the Protectorate on 20th August and remained until 10th September. His report had not been published at the end of the year.

Partly as a result of a section in the Land Alienation (Restriction) Decree suspending the exercise of certain rights of creditors for a year, and partly owing to the serious nature of the general problem of agricultural indebtedness, the Acting British Resident on the 2nd of August appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice with two European official members, and two non-official members, Arab and Indian, "to consider the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate and, having due regard to the interests of creditors, to make recommendations for the relief of debtors where such relief appears necessary on grounds of public policy."

The Commission received and considered much evidence, written and oral, and was still sitting at the end of the year.

The Government was fortunate in securing the services of Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E., to advise on land tenure, land survey, land registration, and related questions, having regard to the special conditions and requirements of the Protectorate.

Sir Ernest previously held successively the offices of Surveyor-General of Egypt, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. He was also President of the Egyptian Government Commission (1917-1921) on the establishment of Registration of Titles to Land in Egypt. Since his retirement he has assisted the Governments of Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and 'Iraq to carry out land reforms.

Sir Ernest arrived in Zanzibar on 30th August and remained in the Protectorate until 8th November, when he left for Mombasa to undertake a similar investigation on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

He returned to England at the end of the year where he will prepare his report.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the reorganization of the District Administration; in Chapter VI to the Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists held in Zanzibar in August; in Chapter VI and Appendix II to a Small-holdings Experiment; in Chapter X to the construction of a new aerodrome and the purchase of a Government steamer, the *Al-Said*, to replace the *Cupid*; and in Chapter XIV to the measures for the rationalization of the clove industry and for restricting the alienation of land by Arabs and Africans.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

A.

ZANZIBAR.

Value of Property in Rupees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	1,29,108	7,27,141	7,62,232	2,70,580	1,29,809	1,58,191	4,26,264	2,03,349
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	80,959	75,408	62,680	2,37,814	1,76,123	1,21,493	73,263	44,111
Indians gain ...	48,149	6,51,733	6,99,552	32,766	—	36,698	3,53,001	1,59,238
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	46,314	—	—	—
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 28,06,674	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,71,851	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 19,34,823	...

For the period of eight years Indians in Zanzibar have acquired from Arabs and Africans estates valued at Rs. 19,34,823 in excess of estates sold to Arabs and Africans.

B.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Clove Trees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	39,496	29,875	46,806	26,721	43,060	30,990	47,562	22,050
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	4,355	1,453	2,531	3,740	8,529	5,145	7,557	15,875
Indians gain ...	35,141	28,422	44,275	22,981	34,531	25,845	40,005	6,175
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove) 286,560	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove) 49,185	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove) 237,375	...

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 237,375 clove trees.

C.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Coconut Trees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	7,387	6,367	8,468	5,429	4,042	3,601	7,231	2,835
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	895	895	650	1,324	1,678	689	1,271	2,976
Indians gain ...	6,492	5,468	7,818	4,105	2,364	2,912	5,960	—
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut) 45,360	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut) 10,378	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut) 34,982	...

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 34,982 coconut trees.

APPENDIX II.

Small-holdings Experiment.

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government gradually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purposes of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings of 1 to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August last to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary :—

"It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.

"The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner."

2. It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale by tender would embarrass the small agriculturist unaccustomed to dealing in land, as he might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.

3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. A Board, consisting of the Land Officer, the District Commissioner, and an Agricultural Officer, was appointed to select suitable allottees. The Agricultural Officer supervised the survey of the plots and valued them. The District Commissioner was in charge of publicity through the administrative machinery and acted as Secretary to the Board, under the Land Officer as Chairman.

5. The first sale of ten 1-acre, two 5-acre, and one 10-acre plots was announced on 21st September and applications were required by the end of the month.

6. Considering the time allowed for news of the scheme to circulate the response was satisfactory and on 5th October six of the ten 1-acre plots, and one of the 5-acre plots were allotted. The allocation of the remaining plots was delayed, not so much for want of applicants as owing to the fact that the necessary inquiries into their circumstances naturally took time.

7. After discussion with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a 10-acre plot was not really a small-holding and it was consequently withdrawn as such, but the popularity of the smaller holdings was so apparent that the plot was divided into ten 1-acre sections, and further plots of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, one of 3 acres, four of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres were marked out and offered on 23rd October.

8. By this time one more of the original 1-acre plots and the other 5-acre plot had been allotted leaving only three of the original 1-acre plots untenanted.

9. It was now obvious that the scheme had obtained sufficient publicity and met a definite need; at the second selection it was really difficult to choose the best man out of the many applicants, and within a week all the new plots and the remaining three of the first batch were allotted.

10. Fifteen suitable applicants failed to get holdings this time and the numbers interested were increasing to such an extent that a further nine $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre, and eleven 1-acre plots were surveyed, with one of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and one of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre to fill corners.

11. The demand for these final twenty-two holdings was so keen that when the District Commissioner visited Mahonda on 10th November there were sixty-six applicants present in person and every plot offered was promptly taken up.

12. Amongst the lessees are several Arabs, one Indian and an approximately even number of Tumbatu, Hadimu and Swahili. As might be expected most come from the neighbourhood of Mahonda and the Mudir of Chaani, under whom Mahonda falls, ably assisted in the inquiries leading up to their selection. Others have come from the adjacent Mudirias of Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Town, and Koani.

13. The above is a bare record of the allocations, and at this early stage conclusions cannot be drawn, but the foundation of a prosperous working community appears to have been laid.

14. Allottees were called upon to pay their instalment of premium on 30th December, 1934. On that day and the following, twenty-eight out of fifty paid the sums demanded, and at the time of writing there only remain three who have not completed payment of the first instalment. It is not anticipated that any lessee will fail to pay within the one month allowed as grace according to the provisions of the lease.

15. As indicated by the notice quoted in the first paragraph of this report a sale on the instalment principle was at first proposed but it was later decided to grant leases in perpetuity, mainly on account of the greater measure of control which such tenure makes possible. The grantees specially selected as small-holders and the provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction) Decree would not prevent them from disposing of it to less suitable people.

16. The lease restricts the charging or leasing of the plots or crops thereon for the first six years, or longer if the premium has not by then been paid in full. The lessee further covenants to do his utmost to keep the trees in good order.

17. Every successful applicant declared his intention of building a house and making his home on the plot. Four plots have been given to people who, with the leave of the Department of Agriculture, had been squatting on them previously.

18. Preference was given to manual workers over employers of paid labour but the crop on the trees has ripened more evenly than in some other parts of the Island and the allottees will not be able to do the whole of the first weeding and picking themselves. In the time available it was naturally difficult to obtain the full history of every applicant and the principles of selection may not have been so rigidly adhered to, especially in this particular, in the earlier stages as later on when the machinery of inquiry was working better.

19. The Mahonda plantation has advantages over certain equally fertile areas in that on the west side it has an extensive swamp, suitable for the cultivation of rice in the long rains and cassava and such crops at other times, and on the east it is bounded by the Mkokotoni road with its frequent motor omnibus service for the transport of passengers and produce. The lessees are loud in their praise of the "Garden City" features.

20. The crop on the trees this season is a good one and this fact undoubtedly influenced applicants, but they were all reminded by the District Commissioner that such a crop normally comes but once in three years and that instalments of premium will be required in bad seasons as well as in good.

21. The plots now allotted comprise 80 acres. A large part of the remainder of the plantation is swamp and sparse coconut land but there remains nearly another 80 acres suitable for small-holdings. It is intended to base future policy on the result of the present experiment. Apart from applications which are unsuitable there remain many still unsatisfied.

APPENDIX III

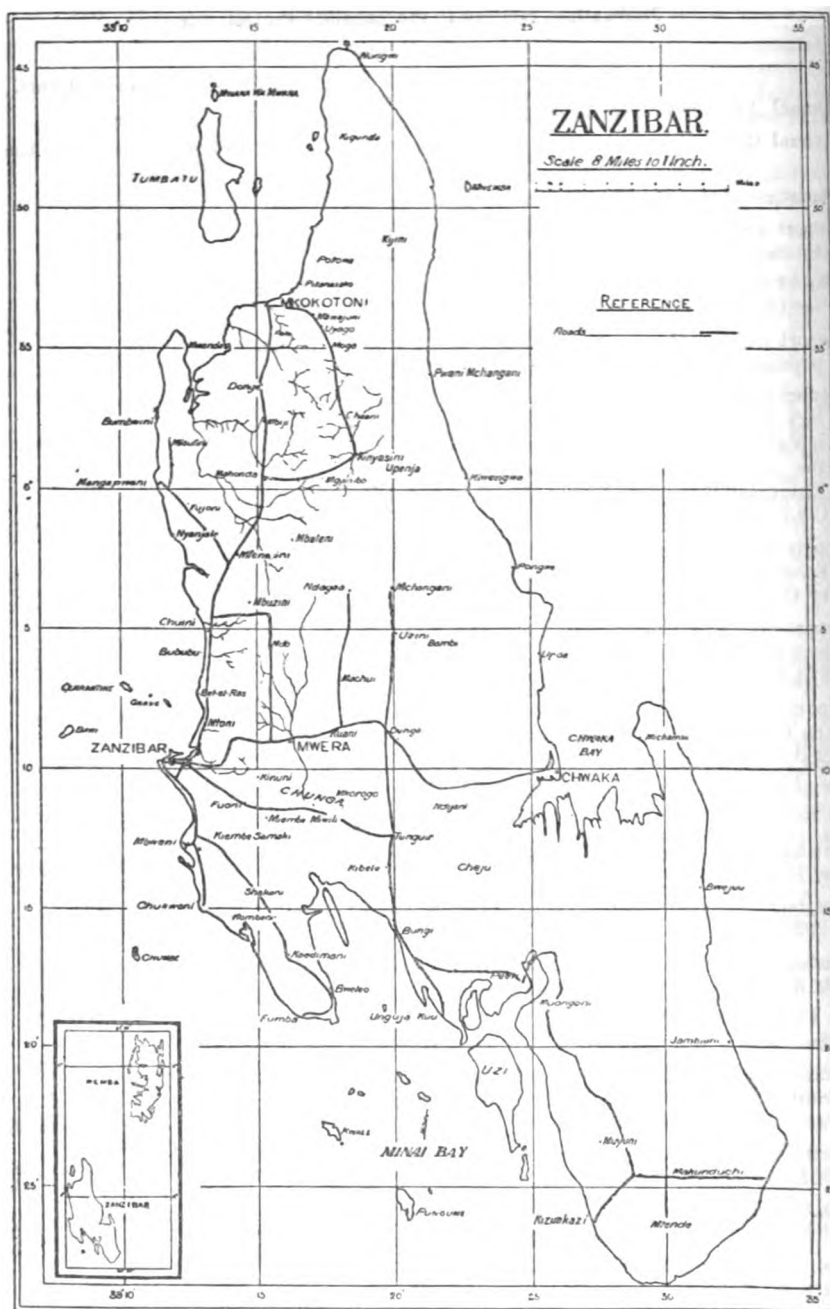
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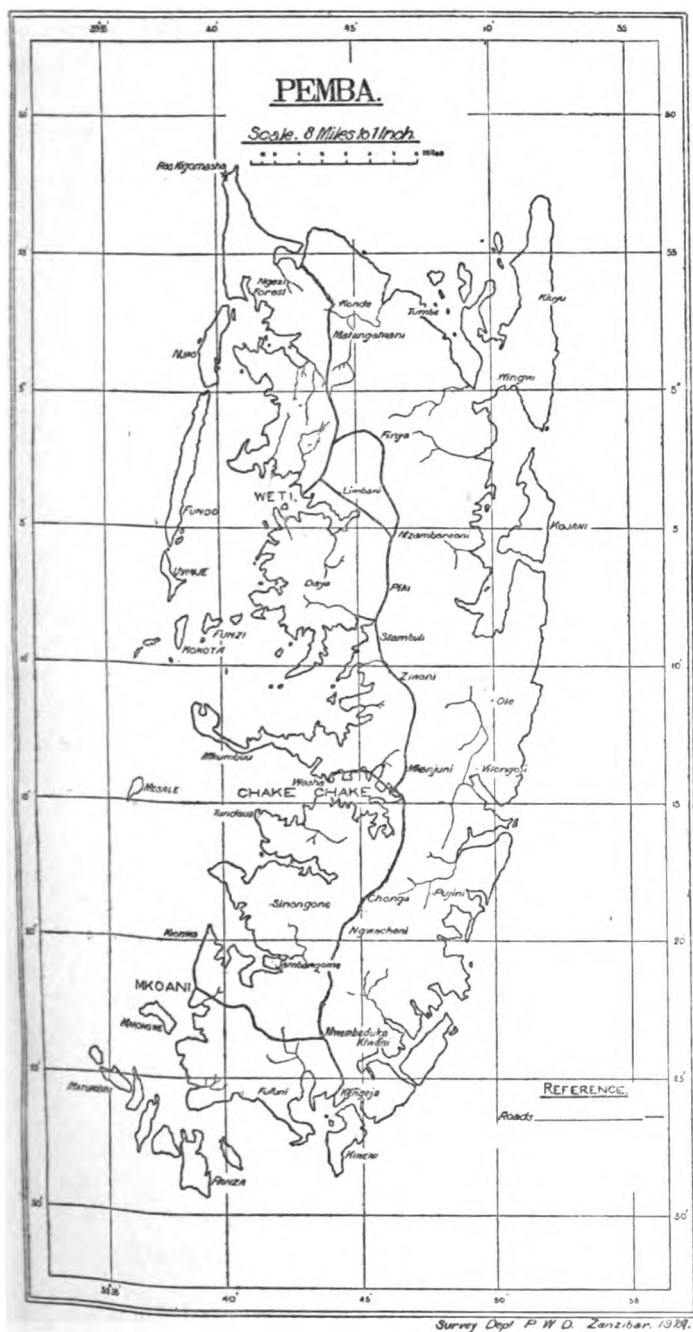
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Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.

Other Publications.

Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. Lyne, 1905.	—	Hurst & Blackett.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
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Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
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Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Ouseley.
A Guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition), by G. H. Shelwell-White.	1s. 6d.	—





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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

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Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1707

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SOMALILAND, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1613 and 1660
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each))

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden, and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Ethiopia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line:—

(a) An almost bare, gently rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half a mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west; this is succeeded by

(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a very hot climate and very small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Vereke*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procerus*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the scarp reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are large and small areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort in the Protectorate. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze (north-east monsoon).

The rainfall in the country is very local, and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows :—

Station.	Total Rain-fall.	Mean Maxi-mum.	Mean Mini-mum.	Absolute Maxi-mum.	Absolute Mini-mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1934.					1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	1.70	91.9	77.5	109.0	61.0	0.86	2.20	1.43	4.63
Sheikh ...	18.17	78.3	45.8	87.0	30.0	17.07	18.79	19.43	27.02
Burao ...	5.67	84.8	62.0	93.0	47.0	5.58	5.58	9.79	6.50
Hargeisa ...	15.19	84.6	55.6	94.0	31.0	12.42	15.28	25.35	20.67
Zeilah ...	5.46	90.1	76.0	108.0	62.0	2.05	8.12	0.66	8.83
Borama ...	18.37	82.5	58.3	92.0	36.0	15.90	25.99	20.24	22.55
Erigavo ...	12.53	76.0	50.0	83.0	30.0	9.81	11.07	10.53	12.84

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1934 was 56 miles per hour on several days in June.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Commissioner and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Commissioner are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 and 1932.

Departments of Government.

The Commissioner's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao. The Geological Department was abolished in 1934.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District is at Borama.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, Las Anod, Baran, Halin, Bihen Eik and Bohotle.

III.—POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

IV.—HEALTH.

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, three Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks, and subordinate staff.

Well-equipped hospitals are established at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo, and Hargeisa, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well a dispensary at Las Khoreh.

49,034 out-patients and 3,257 in-patients were treated, as compared with 41,563 and 2,430 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of patients can be accounted for by the much higher incidence of smallpox, chickenpox, measles, relapsing fever, and malaria.

The number of in-patients who avail themselves of the medical facilities at Burao continues to show an increase, and a further extension of the hospital has been found necessary.

Ninety-three cases of smallpox occurred in the Protectorate. There were two deaths.

There were thirteen patients remaining in the Berbera Lunatic Asylum on 1st January, 1934, and eight were admitted during the year; eight were discharged as cured; one died, and twelve remained on the 31st December. The Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space, the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high, and there are twenty rooms and adequate offices.

There is now ample accommodation in the Leprosy Asylum for all the known lepers of the Protectorate. Twenty-two remained on 1st January, 1934; ten were admitted; one died, two were discharged cured, and five improved and were sent back to their tribes.

The camp in the Erigavo District, established in the latter months of 1933 for the relief of destitution caused by the severe drought, had to be kept open in 1934 until the fall of good rains enabled most of the inmates to return to their tribes. The numbers in this camp were about 3,000, mostly women and children, amongst whom the death rate was heavy during a winter outbreak of influenza. This camp was closed in April, but one in Berbera in which the numbers rose to 6,000 remained open throughout the year. On the 31st December there were 478 persons in the Berbera camp.

In June, the first known cases of rabies in this Protectorate were reported at Borama near the frontier of Ethiopia, a country where it is known to have been endemic for years. An animal, never identified, ran amok in the town one dark night, and bit seven people, of whom three subsequently died with symptoms of rabies. Three months later, a jackal near Borama attacked a native girl and savaged her badly about the face. She also died in spite of having undergone a course of anti-rabic vaccine treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture in future will be under the general supervision of the Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, viz., the

Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh, and between Hahi and Oadweina, under a crude native irrigation scheme which appears to be capable of development.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and in consequence all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

Once again the Protectorate enjoyed complete immunity from the visits of locusts.

Water-boring.

Drilling operations were closed down early in the year, but a fresh grant from the Colonial Development Fund was sanctioned in August, and drilling over a wide area is to be resumed early in 1935.

Veterinary.

Rinderpest.—A serious outbreak occurred in the Borama area early in the year, and a loss of about 9,000 head of cattle was reported. Heavy losses also occurred as the result of an outbreak on the Ethiopian frontier in the Hargeisa District. By the end of the year the Hargeisa District was reported to be clear of rinderpest.

Pleuro-pneumonia-contagiosa.—A fresh outbreak occurred in the Zeilah District. Quarantine measures were instituted, and a Native Stock Inspector was placed in charge.

African Horse-sickness.—Only two cases were reported—both in the Borama area.

Surra in camels.—The Naganol treatment continues to meet with great success, and the demand from natives for injections for their stock is growing.

Rabies.—An outbreak occurred at Borama in June (see Chapter IV—Health).

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait.

There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "*seeja*" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

During the year a Fisheries Ordinance (No. 5 of 1934) was enacted to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate. Licences to fish or to dive for pearls are now obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein, and the rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum for the respective licences.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1934 was Rs.54,13,248 compared with Rs.57,42,837 in 1933. The following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Exports.</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Rs.</i>
1930	... 49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261
1931	... 41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932	... 40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	... 37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	... 35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,248*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1934, excluding specie to the value of Rs.6,493, was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	26,92,857	81.1	79.4	77.5	78.0	75.2
Bulhar*	—	1.5	.5	—	—	—
Zeilah...	6,34,008	13.4	15.2	12.6	16.4	17.7
Makhir Coast...	2,53,986	4.0	4.9	9.9	5.6	7.1

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the commodities principally comprising the import trade :—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*	1934.
Grey Sheeting.	United States of America.	Yd.	18,150	12,750	—	—	—
	China.	"	—	27,450	—	—	—
	U.S.S.R.	"	—	—	—	7,200	8,0
	Japan.	"	2,720,773	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263	545.4
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	—	1.8
Long Cloth	United Kingdom.	"	1,430,910	1,060,017	930,468	618,928	637.1
	Japan.	"	—	109,800	297,086	42,370	65.3
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	45,445	65,276	81,588	43,125	42.8
Rice ...	India.	"	127,944	112,034	100,182	160,215	166.5
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	61,848	55.3
	Java.	"	21,127	50,334	54,267	196	6
	Italy.	"	—	—	—	—	4.5

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

A system of import quotas for textile goods other than those of British manufacture was introduced in May, 1934. The commodity principally affected has been grey sheeting, of which the restricted quantities for the period May to December, were 316,500 yards of Japanese and 11,700 of any other foreign manufacture.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.1,13,886, amounted to Rs.18,32,397 and was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	11,52,943	72·0	72·1	70·3	68·3	62·9
Bulhar* ...	—	·1	·1	—	—	—
Zeilah ...	5,80,710	22·3	20·1	21·6	25·4	31·7
Makhr Coast...	98,744	5·6	7·7	8·1	6·3	5·4

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate:—

Article.	Country of destination.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*
Allocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	2,102	857	756	1,086	884
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla	„	76,127	104,682	136,497	120,189	95,127
Wool (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	„	810,131	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	71	37	—	—	30
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	„	13,261	11,880	16,669	8,467	7,329
Honey ...	Aden ...	„	5,745	7,247	5,913	1,643	534

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Land Customs.**ZEILAH.**

The statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1930-1934 are as under:—

IMPORTS.

Item.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	1	25	—	—	—
Wheat ...	„ ...	—	7	—	—	—

EXPORTS.

Item.		Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Horses	...	Nos.	3	4	13	28	31
Camels	...	„	198	182	297	455	616
Donkeys	...	„	15	4	4	20	5
Cattle...	...	„	1,807	467	275	569	371
Sheep and Goats	...	„	9,853	17,914	20,737	20,600	13,197
Salt	...	Cwt.	8,356	1,909	39,219	53,765	62,822

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1930 to 1934 :—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land.	By sea.	Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1930	8,356	12,282	20,638
1931	1,909	398	2,307
1932	39,219	845	40,064
1933	53,765	318	54,083
1934	62,822	394	63,216

The marked decrease for 1931 in salt exported by sea was due to the monopoly which was granted to the Company owning the Jibuti Salt Works (French Somaliland).

In 1932, 1933, and 1934 considerable quantities of salt were exported to Ethiopia and the increased exports by land were due to this cause.

HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs. 276-8-0 was collected on 878½ akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Ethiopia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.298-8-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1933 the corresponding items were Rs.179-10-0 (575 akaras) and Rs.49-5-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1930 was :—

	Rs.					
1930	15,71,792
1931	12,42,200
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051
1934	13,73,287

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in the previous report, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1934 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa, and Burao.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as Kadis.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 478 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a very fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with most Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered	...	510 59,327	581 72,673	694 51,923	687 58,306	772 69,530				
Cleared	...	504 60,091	543 70,428	660 51,153	637 57,898	726 68,961				

Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 1,000½ miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Officers. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are:—

- (1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina—Erigavo—Baran.
- (2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Borama.
- (3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
- (4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
- (5) Zeilah—Arahalas.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Erigavo—Hais	34
Erigavo—Dalan to Road head	13
Berbera—Hargeisa	106
Hargeisa—Borama	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajale (Ethiopian Frontier)	13
Ijareh—Gabileh	7
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Bulhar—Zeilah	102
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	119½
Zeilah—Arahalas	30
	<hr/>
	1,000½

Motor Transport.

A further increase of traffic has been noticed during 1934. The principal routes used by mechanical transport are Berbera—Hargeisa, Hargeisa—Jijiga, and Berbera—Burao—Erigavo.

Cars of British manufacture are now being imported in greater numbers as a result of the improved facilities for obtaining spare parts from the agencies in Aden.

Number of licensed private cars in the Protectorate	32
Number of licensed commercial cars in the Protectorate	58
Number of licensed private and commercial cars imported into the Protectorate during the current year:—	
Private cars	5
Commercial cars	22

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed cars in the Protectorate:—

British	16
United States of America, and Canada	72
French	1
Italian	1

The Government licensed cars are :—

25 cwt. Morris Commercial	5
Morris Oxford (His Majesty's Commissioner's car)	1
Humber Snipe (" " ")	1
Ford (Water-boring party)	4

The total mileage of the Government motor transport in 1934 was 30,460 miles.

The comparative cost per ton-mile by Government motor transport and camel is :—

	<i>Annas.</i>
Government transport	6·2
Camel	4·7

The above figures do not include the mechanical transport of the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, nor that used by the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows :—

	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	1,139	1,223	1,367	1,394	1,627
Expenditure ...	6,949	7,067	8,136	8,847	8,889

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with

which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The Borama station which was destroyed by fire in August, 1933, has been reconstructed, and was re-opened in December, 1934. The Zeilah wireless station was closed in December, 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams were revised in June, 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows :—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0* per word without a minimum to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and gave satisfaction. Owing to shortage of staff it was not operated during 1933, and it was abandoned for financial reasons in 1934.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at 2½ per cent. and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all stations in the Protectorate. The waterworks at Dubar were reconstructed, and the yield of water increased.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary will be appointed whose duties will be to advise the Commissioner on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Commissioner on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Commissioner

or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Commissioner may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Commissioner. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is:—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1934, as compared with the previous year:—

	1934.	1933.
Convictions for murder	1	5
Persons executed	—	4
Offences against the person	254	193
Offences against property	253	256
Other offences	747	505
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom)	7	7

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Commissioner, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Commissioner to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930, the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1934, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:—

Year.						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1934	...	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	...	7	395

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions would not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Ordinances were enacted during 1934, of which the following are the most important :—

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 9 of 1934) which repealed and consolidated previous legislation.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1934) which was enacted to protect British industry against the importation of cheap foreign textiles.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance (No. 21 of 1934).

Factory, etc., Legislation.

There is no factory legislation or legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Protectorate.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate have maintained in 1934 the improvement to be observed in 1933. The demand for skins which was a feature of the export trade of the previous year continued and increased to some extent, and importations were maintained at a high level.

No new forms of taxation have been introduced during the year, and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continue in force.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £106,169, a decrease of £5,717 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1930-34.

	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	73,290	13,205	9,000	9,809*	105,304
1931 ...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893
1932 ...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933 ...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886
1934 ...	71,279	20,111	10,737	4,042*	106,169

* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund.

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1934, was £236,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1934.

The loan-in-aid received in 1934 was £16,000. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1934 was £36,000, and the total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £696,000.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £167,656 and the following table shows the expenditure for the years 1930-34.

	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
1930 ...	144,443*	54,583	199,026
1931 ...	135,671*	50,091	185,762
1932 ...	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933 ...	114,059*	39,761	153,820
1934 ...	126,588*	41,068	167,656

* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants.

Civil expenditure exceeded that of 1933 by £12,529. This was due to the continuance of the famine relief measures which had been commenced in 1933 and which it was necessary to maintain for the greater part of 1934.

The increase of £1,307 in military expenditure as compared with 1933, was due mainly to Extraordinary Works including the rebuilding of and provision of doors for the Royal Air Force hangar at Burao.

Financial Position on 31st December, 1934.

The year opened with a surplus balance of revenue over expenditure at 1st January, 1934, of £27,493, and closed with a balance of £18,006, as follows :—

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1934 ...		27,493
Deficit between Civil Revenue and Expenditure	20,775	
Loan-in-Aid	16,000	
	<hr/>	
Deficit		4,775
		<hr/>
		22,718
Deficit between Military Revenue and Expenditure	40,712	
Grant-in-Aid	36,000	
	<hr/>	
Deficit		4,712
		<hr/>
Surplus at 31st December, 1934 ...		£18,006
		<hr/>

Customs Duties.

Authority.—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1934. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads : (a) Specific Duties ; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is : (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Commissioner and which is open for inspection at each Custom House ; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof ; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

TARIFF.

*Imports.**Specific Duties :—*

	Ordinary Rate.			Preferential Rate.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—		
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	—		
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—		

Ad Valorem Duties :—

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserved fruit and vegetables, fresh and preserved pro- visions, and articles of European attire ...	}	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ...			
	}	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

Exports.

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	}	10 per cent.
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The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

*Customs Ports :—*Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

*Frontier Customs Stations :—*Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods, having their origin within the Administrative District of Zeilah, exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

Goods in Transit.

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Rainfall.

The big rains were late in breaking, and though at one time a partial failure seemed likely, they eventually fell plentifully. Grazing was good all over the Protectorate, and the stock was in excellent condition.

Political Situation.

Plentiful rain brings good grazing for the camels and ensures for the Somali a generous supply of camel's milk. In this condition the Somali may be compared with the traditional Irishman when well primed with the liquor of his country. The latter brandishes his shillelagh and looks for heads to crack: the Somali sharpens his spear and begins to think of blood-feuds to settle and flocks to loot. Consequently the welcome rain does not always bring a period of peace. However, in 1934, no cause for serious alarm arose, and the attitude of the tribes to the Government was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Burao District.—The dacoit activity, referred to in the last report under this heading, died down in the early part of the year, when the last band was broken up, after fights with Government illalo and some Italian armed irregulars.

The Habr Yunis, rer Ainashe, killed a Government illalo in October, and then decamped across the frontier.

Hargeisa District.—Heavy losses in stock occurred as a result of the lateness of the rains, and a number of loots were carried out by the Ogaden against our tribes. The latter carried out one counter-loot, but the stolen stock was recovered and returned to the owners. The payment of the balance due under the Ogaden-Ishaak Claims Conference, 1932 (see last report) assisted peaceful administration.

Erigavo District.—A quiet year was recorded.

Zeilah District.—The year generally was a peaceful one, marred, however, in March, by the murder, in Ethiopian territory, by a party of the Esa tribe, of Herr Emil Beitz, a German member of the Ethiopian section of the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. Operations in which the Ethiopian authority co-operated were undertaken by the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, and Somaliland Police to capture those implicated in the outrage. Many arrests were made by the British, French, and Ethiopian authorities, and at the end of the year a number of these suspects were awaiting trial at Harar before a joint British-Ethiopian tribunal.

British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.—During the year, the position of the Anglo-Franco-Ethiopian trijunction point was settled, and demarcation of the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary was completed.

Hostility to the Commission on the part of elements of the Esa tribe manifested itself at the end of February, culminating early in March in the murder, in an ambush, of Herr Emil Beitz, Assistant Commissioner and *Chef Technique* of the Ethiopian Section. During the subsequent operations, liaison between the British, French, and Ethiopian authorities was maintained through the British Section.

Discussions in connexion with the limits of trans-frontier grazing were commenced in November, when a visit was made to the Ogaden country, and by the end of the year, the limits of the greater part of the area involved had been discussed. Astronomical observations had also been made at Dagahbur, Harodiget and Hara Ado; compass traverses of the main caravan tracks in the area—a total of close on 1,700 miles—had also been carried out.

The majority of the final documents of the Commission had been drawn up by the end of the year for signature in Addis Ababa on the completion of all work—probably during March, 1935.

In January and February, the necessary survey operations were carried out by the British Section to enable a reliable topographical map of the Anglo-French frontier zone to be made from air photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in the first half of 1933.

Every opportunity has been taken by the British Section to extend the area covered by their reconnaissance map on the 1:125,000 scale.

Italian Royal Visit.

The Protectorate was honoured by a visit from His Majesty the King of Italy on the 21st November.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by General de Bono, Minister of the Colonies, and by other officers of State, disembarked at Berbera from the Royal Yacht *Savoia* at 9.30 a.m. and was received in State. After a call at Government House, His Majesty and the Royal suite drove through the town, which had been decorated for the occasion, and for a few miles along the Berbera-Hargeisa road. Towards the end of this drive, torrential rain began to fall, and it continued with such violence that the remainder of the programme arranged for His Majesty's entertainment had regretfully to be cancelled.

The Royal Yacht *Savoia* escorted by the cruiser *Gorizia* sailed from Berbera at 5.30 p.m. on the same day.

Appendix

List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
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The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.

British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.

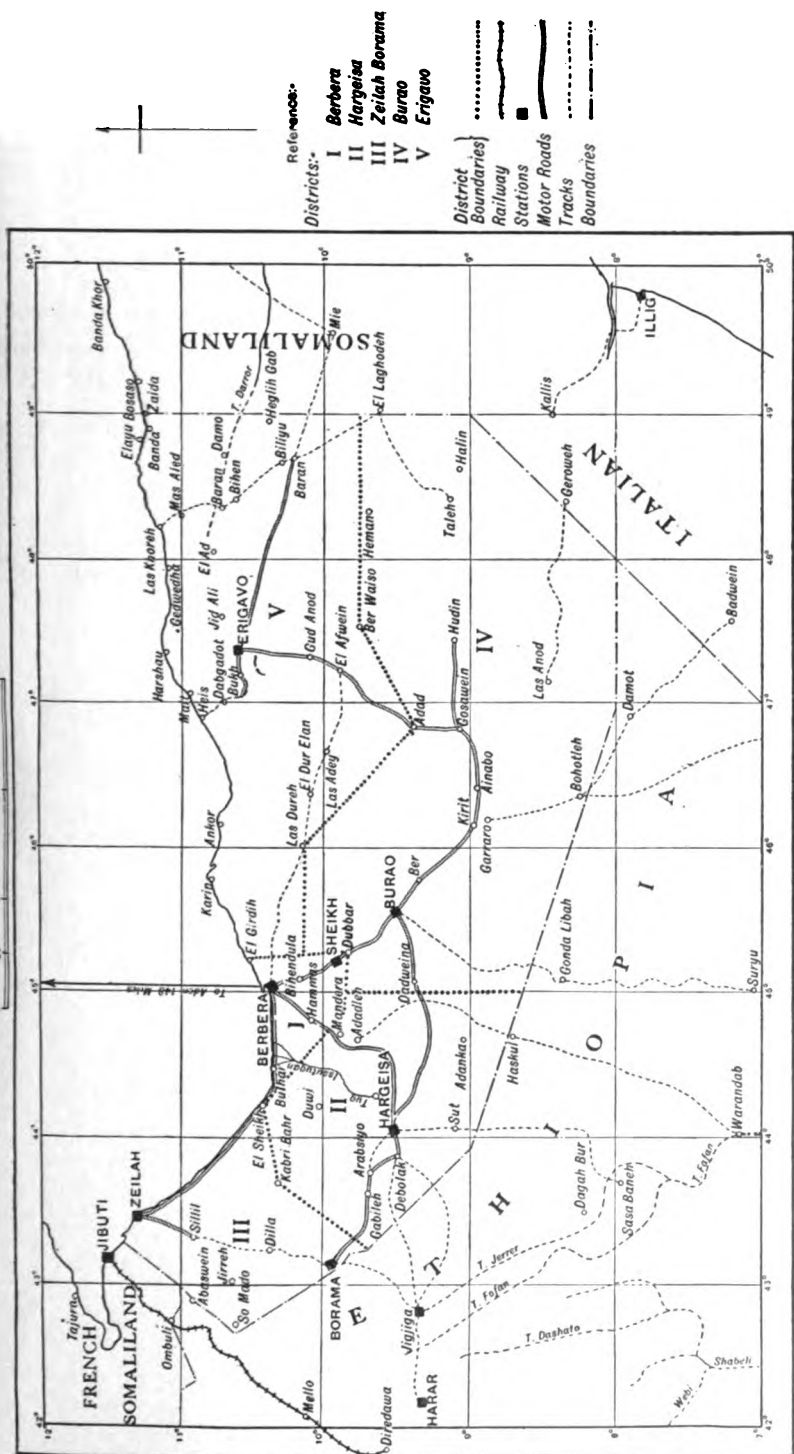
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.

The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.

Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.

Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.

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East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

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JOHORE, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF
JOHORE
FOR
1934

BY
R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

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1935

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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933	1934
	—	—
	Inches	Inches
Johore Bahru (South) ..	131.41	130.91
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	122.32	142.82
Pontian (South-west) ..	99.43	126.65
Kluang (Central) ..	107.18	98.91
Batu Pahat ..	95.06	111.36
Mersing (East) ..	102.60	89.14
Segamat (North) ..	63.87	96.09
Muar (North-west) ..	104.67	93.55

The highest rainfall was recorded at Johore River Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 174.35 inches; the lowest at Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap, *viz*, 88.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.71°F at Muar in May, the lowest 80.7°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 82.35°F at Muar in July, the lowest 69.13°F at Muar in April. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98°F at Muar on the 4th June; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 6th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Johore Bahru on 15th June, the lowest 65°F at Tangkak on 31st January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—
- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 617,340.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 286,024, Chinese 262,726, Indians 62,640, Europeans 886, Eurasians 370, others 4,694.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1934 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	25,042	72,566	20,881	453	194	1,364	120,500	4,120	2,635
Muar ...	90,837	66,770	15,207	175	100	711	173,800	5,927	3,409
Batu Pahat ...	101,647	50,140	7,918	51	44	1,600	161,400	4,837	2,762
Segamat ...	14,719	28,466	10,427	115	21	342	54,090	1,691	1,104
Kota Tinggi	14,235	21,393	5,762	64	2	524	41,980	1,124	928
Pontian ...	30,458	15,999	1,600	16	9	78	48,160	2,282	1,570
Endau ...	9,086	7,392	845	12	—	75	17,410	578	442
Total ...	286,024	262,726	62,640	886	370	4,694	617,340	20,559	12,850

6

Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,559 (10,639 males and 9,920 females). In every 100 births registered 51.75 were males and 48.25 females, a ratio of 93.24 females to every 100 males born. There were 638 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.22 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 30.24. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 4.51 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,850 (7,745 males and 5,105 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in February. The Infantile mortality rate was 228.46 compared with 149.15 per mille in 1933.

13.

Estimated Population 1934	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
617,340	20,559	12,850	4,697	33.30	20.82	228.46

	<i>Immigrants by sea</i>	<i>Emigrants by sea</i>
Europeans ..	120	134
Malays ..	9,568	9,100
Chinese ..	12,560	10,319
Japanese ..	616	548
Indians ..	3,152	3,480
Total ..	<u>26,016</u>	<u>23,581</u>

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified ..	..	..	4,870
Convulsions ..	..	..	1,885
Old age ..	..	..	637
Pneumonia ..	..	..	674
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	..	592
Malaria Fever ..	..	..	290
Beri-beri ..	..	..	434
Heart-disease ..	..	..	211
Enterities and Diarrhœa ..	..	..	322
Dysentery ..	..	..	105
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	..	..	1,390
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state ..	..	..	209

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	4,597	559	649	498	170	494	1,332	1,319	807	3,930	12,484	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	2	23	—	741	1,457
1934 Cases -	4,252	577	675	533	230	658	1,547	1,165	717	455	17,307	29,487
Deaths	163	56	264	88	6	259	15	2	19	—	844	1,742

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1934 Cases -	162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	401
Deaths -	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	44

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 27,753 against 25,165 in 1933 the total number treated being 29,487 as compared with 26,839 during 1933. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.90 as compared with 5.43 in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 155,594 compared with 154,722 in 1933. 66,446 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 230,167 as against 226,050 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,535 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,368 in 1933. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 72 ante-natal and 465 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 94 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

5,855 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 13,423. 1,147 expectant mothers, and 4,215 other women were seen, the total attendances being 12,274.

1,940 dressings, 5,426 weighings and 997 vaccinations were done. 21,137 domiciliary visits, 18,239 visits to women and 148,850 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 557 and 82 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 425. There were 161 new admissions, making a total of 586. Of these 70 were discharged, 4 transferred, and 62 died. 449 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 22 including 3 vagrants.

The Leper Asylum contained 177 lepers at the end of 1933. During the year 86 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 263. From the Asylum 51 lepers absconded. 9 died.

1 of the 12 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931, died, and one absconded.

153 males and 31 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year.

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Prison Hospitals—

- (a) *Johore Bahru*.—227 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with one death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 30,438.

- (b) *Muar*.—125 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,798.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,312.

16. Out of a total strength of 45 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 774 other ranks, 530 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 46 cases of malaria fever, and 26 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,397.

17. Out of a total strength of 31 officers and 615 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 390 were admitted to hospitals. There were two deaths.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,592.

BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were completed and occupied during the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital was completed.

In Pontian Kechil a four-bed maternity ward and labour room, a dhoby house and a block of two cells were completed.

In Muar covered ways to four wards were erected, and a new laboratory was under construction.

In Segamat one Class VI Quarters for a senior dresser was completed and occupied.

LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment relating to the improvement of the manufacture of pineapples was passed.

In February were published amended rules for the training of midwives under the Midwives Enactment of 1927, and regulations under the Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 152, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 20, from Segamat 25, from Pineapple Canning Factories 22, and 13 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

At Muar the new pipe line bringing water from Sungai Blemang was completed early in the year.

Analysis of the water showed that the quality varied considerably from day to day, depending mainly on the rainfall, and it was decided to instal a chlorination apparatus before the supply was made available for use in the town. A Patterson chloronome was installed and the water was first used in October. Owing to the varying quality of the water, daily adjustment of the amount of chlorine used was required, but with careful supervision and frequent control bacteriological examinations a comparatively sterile water was provided for the use of consumers.

Examinations showed that on the average the Mount Ophir water as delivered to the town, showed the absence of typical *Bacterium coli* from 20.c.c. of water.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health

Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the **high rents** consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. **Rents** are still far lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. It also grants loans free of interest to many of its employees for house-building. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1932			1933			1934		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore -	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919
Iron-ore	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090
China (Kaolin) Clay -	186	3,720	186	30	600	30	143	2,860	143
Gold -	20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88			
	—	2,782,491	292,561	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,618,815	386,246

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,023 against 1,666 in 1933.

24. 2,023 in all were employed in mining work, 1,063 in iron mines, 953 in tin-mines, 7 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 342 engaged in ground-sluicing, 31 in underground, and 230 in open-cast mining, the rest of the miners were engaged in combined underground and open-cast mining, 476 worked on tribute, 812 on contract and 735 on wages. Wages

increased during the year and in December the daily rate of pay for an ordinary labourer varied from 70 cents to \$1.25 according to locality and type of work. The largest dredging company found local Malays more reliable and regular in attendance than Chinese and particularly useful in handling mechanical appliances.

25. 9,969 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 662 acres. The increase is due to the alienation of 836 acres for iron mining and 63 acres for gold mining. Four prospecting licences were issued for gold, four for iron and one for coal and oil. The tin quota for Johore amounted to 75.18, 92.49, 124.85 and 114.63 tons of metallic tin for the four quarters.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ..	8,398	10,029	8,940
Premia on leases ..	16,430	7,105	2,425
Prospecting licences ..	145	1,340	378
Ore buyers „ ..	300	400	400
Individual „ ..	—	500	500
	<hr/> 21,648	<hr/> 19,374	<hr/> 12,643
Export duty ..	292,561	242,965	386,246
Total ..	<hr/> \$317,834	<hr/> \$262,339	<hr/> \$398,889

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$16,332. In addition court fines and sales of confiscated property amounted to \$1,203.

AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. Prices of the main exported agricultural products tended upwards, and with the advent of the Rubber Restriction scheme and increased prices for the raw commodity small-holders tended to pay less attention to the cultivation of *padi* and other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca nuts. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but only a small percentage of the area under coconuts and areca consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 25,609 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sيره and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 42% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 84%, 74%, 66%, 54% and 69% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively. In 1934, rubber represented 85% of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,747,099 pikuls valued at \$47,563,787 were exported during the year.

The Rubber Restriction scheme came into force on the 1st June and the price of rubber advanced appreciably. Attention was given to cleaning insanitary estates and holdings and to bringing young untapped rubber into tapping. Other agricultural pursuits were temporarily abandoned and all work concentrated on rubber. There was an active demand for labour which remained unsatisfied until about the close of the year.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi. With the rise in the price of rubber and the organised sale and distribution of approved disinfectant, small-holders evinced more interest in the treatment and control of the disease. Secondary leaf-fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts*.—Only about 1,000 acres of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts was 169,367 acres. Little or no development has taken place during the year. 701,154 pikuls of copra valued at \$1,895,997 were exported during the year as against 813,068 pikuls valued at \$3,193,515. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. Sundried copra fluctuated around \$2.40 to \$3.00 during the year and at the close tended to rise above the latter price. With a view to effecting an improvement in smallholders' copra, a scheme was commenced to subsidise the erection of an improved type of kiln in Coconut growing areas. Two such kilns had been erected at the close of the year and materials purchased for a third. The Vegetable Oil Committee appointed by the Malayan Governments visited the State and held sessions at Pontian, Batu Pahat and Muar. To afford some measure of relief in the coconut growing districts, Government waived export duty on copra as from first of June and in addition rents on coconut lands were reduced as from 1st November.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Arecanuts*.—Exports for the year amounted to 273,508 pikuls, an increase of 25,462 pikuls over the export figures for 1933, while the value increased by \$80,834 being returned at \$623,003 as compared with \$542,169 for 1933. Prices tended upwards during the year and were being maintained at a satisfactory level at the close. Government came to the assistance of the industry by reducing the fixed duties on the export produce and agreeing to replacing this duty by an *ad valorem* duty as from 1st January, 1935.

36. *Pineapples*.—Continued progress in the opening up of land and the planting of pineapples as a sole crop was recorded during the year, the total area of land so planted being

estimated at 11,529 acres. In addition about 24,000 acres were planted with pineapples as a catch crop of rubber and other crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working. The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,155,309 cases while the export of fresh pines was 33,556,687. The figures for the previous year were 946,680 cases of preserved pines and 26,430,800 fresh fruits. The total value of exports for 1934 was \$4,838,962. An enactment relating to the improvement of the Pineapple industry was brought into force from 1st October.

37. *Tapioca*.—A further decline in the production of Tapioca was recorded during the year. Exports for 1934 were 163,535 pikuls as compared with 201,590 pikuls in 1933, while values were returned at \$552,747 as compared with \$681,373 for 1933. The area under Tapioca cultivation also shows a considerable falling off, 6,163 acres being cultivated during 1934 as compared with 12,055 acres during 1933. No improvement in the quality of the produce was noticeable, but it was maintained at a fair marketable standard. Thirteen factories were operating during the year of which eight were situated in the Kluang district. Some factories have found great difficulty in obtaining supplies of roots.

38. *Coffee*.—1,058 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop and 4,704 acres as a mixed crop with other crops. No trouble was experienced with pests and diseases.

39. *Tuba*.—1,984 acres were estimated to be under Tuba cultivation at the end of the year as compared with 1,104 acres in 1933. Only very small areas are cultivated as a sole crop. An increase in price of the dried root and paucity of supplies led to increased interest being evinced in tuba cultivation.

40. *Gambir*.—1,306 acres were under Gambir cultivation. Exports continue to dwindle, only 6,716 pikuls being exported as against 11,826 pikuls in 1933.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The area under Oil Palm cultivation at the close of the year was 30,580 acres, an increase of 513 acres over that of 1933. The number of estates remain the same, namely six, of which three were producing.

Exports of Pericarp oil amounted to 4,852 tons of a value of \$158,835 and kernels to 844 tons valued at \$12,564. Production was in excess of that for 1933 but values were lower owing to the fall in price of vegetable oils.

The terms of reference of the Vegetable Oil committee included investigations into the plight of the Oil Palm industry. The recommendations of the committee in respect of the industry were approved by Government.

Fruit Rot continues to be the disease of most importance to palm oil producers. There would appear to be no decrease in the incidence of this disease, and further investigation into the cause is being undertaken.

42. *C. Crops grown on small holdings only.*

Padi.—An increase in the area planted with *padi* was again recorded, 17,040 acres being planted as against 15,800 acres during the season 1932-33. The total estimated yields showed a downward tendency, 1,838,000 *gantang* being harvested as against 2,091,000 *gantang* during 1932-33, the average yields being 108 *gantang* an acre and 132 *gantang* an acre respectively.

43. Rats and birds are still the major pests of *padi* and do considerable damage to the growing crop especially in isolated areas.

44. The *padi* varietal trials commenced during 1932-33 were continued during the year. Useful results were obtained from three of these trial plots but rat and bird damage and irrigation troubles rendered the other trials worthless.

The annual rice-field competition was again held in the Segamat District during the season. Arrangements were also made for holding *padi* competitions in all districts, and the first of these shows was held at Batu Pahat in November.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 6,780 acres and the yield 602,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The fruit seasons which differ considerably in all parts of the State were generally poor during the year, supplies of fruit not being so plentiful as in past seasons.

A fruit survey of the State was commenced towards the end of the year. It is estimated that there are 10,422 acres under fruit cultivation.

47. *Tobacco*.—Increased interest was evinced in the cultivation of this crop and production more or less balanced demand. At the close of the year it was estimated that 1,026 acres were under tobacco cultivation, the chief centre of production being Batu Pahat district. Conditions generally in the dry leaf market have improved and become more settled over the last two years and prices remain fairly steady.

48. *Agricultural Instruction*.—Agricultural instruction follows the lines of that laid down by the Department of Agriculture Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The subordinate staff undergoes a course of training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, followed by practical training in rice cultivation at a government Rice Experimental Station. This may

be supplemented by a course in copra production at the Klang Coconut Experimental Station. During the year four Junior Agricultural Scholarships were awarded to selected Malay boys from the Vernacular Schools.

49. Early in the year the Director of Agriculture S. S. and F. M. S. visited the State at the invitation of Government and reported on the agricultural conditions and the organisation of agricultural services.

The recommendations included among other things the establishment of (1) A Central Experimental and Agricultural Station (2) Two smaller Agricultural Stations (3) Five Padi Test Plots. These recommendations were accepted by the Johore Government.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—A two day Agricultural and Industry Exhibition was held at Mersing on the 27th and 28th September.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in remote areas generally peopled by Javanese, several of these fairs have become permanent and popular, and receive much support from the cultivators.

51. Owing to the low prices ruling during the year, the total value of agricultural exports other than rubber, was estimated at \$8,457,689 as compared with \$9,433,597 in 1933. The total value of agricultural exports including rubber was \$56,022,476.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. These cattle are inspected regularly and it is planned to start Dairy Reserves near towns. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 5,508, sheep and goats 4,200 and pigs 38,606. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Imports -	37	16	5,320	2,085	2,753	783	624	1,035
Exports -	14	9	38	77	48	161	8,383	9,341

All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. The breeding of pigs has decreased with the passing of the tapioca factory.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease. All animals for importation and exportation were examined before permits were issued; in places where no Veterinary Officer resides, by Assistant Surgeons.

MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. In 1934 the revenue from fishing fell about 6% due to the abandonment of fishing for rubber-tapping in the latter half of the year. Illegal fishing by means of explosives is still practised, mostly off the islands on the East Coast. The total value of marine produce was \$241,540 compared with \$103,000 in 1932 and \$266,153 in 1933.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (kapur) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (balau) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (keruing) and the useful soft timber

of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

56. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1930	47,056	34,116	72.6	28,736	5,380
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,063	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039

57. During the year the outturn of all classes of timber increased with the exception of poles, which showed a decrease of 10%. This increase is largest in the case of timbers of class 1 B which amounted to 27%. This class includes *Dryobalanops aromatica* the principal structural timber produced in the State. Timbers of class 2 show the second largest increase amounting to 17%. Timbers of this class are generally regarded as being inferior to those in class 1, and are used primarily in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples. The increasing use of these inferior timbers ensures more economic exploitation of the State's forests.

58. Efforts attended by a certain measure of success are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import tariff on foreign timbers. During the year 321 tons were exported to the United Kingdom which exceeded the total for the previous year by 103 tons.

59. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 721,680 acres or 15.5% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 24,765 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

60. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, exceeded the output for 1933 by 29%. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1930	78,600	38,522	49.0%
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	54,152	32.6%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. During 1934, 3,458 tons of charcoal were produced of which 927 were exported and 2,447 tons were imported.

61. Trade in all forms of minor produce showed a marked decline during the year. The output of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata* (*jelutong*) and used for the manufacture of chewing gum in America declined from 5,346 pikuls in 1933 to 1,516 pikuls in 1934. The output of resins declined from 15,170 pikuls in 1933 to 5,192 pikuls in 1934.

62. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and the erection of two more is contemplated. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry

concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

MANUFACTURES.

63. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

64. The total trade amounted to \$88,716,889 as compared with \$56,848,971 in 1933 and \$50,484,474 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	21,809,020	22,561,488	31,213,739
Exports ..	29,623,458	35,985,800	61,077,703
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	51,432,478	58,547,288	92,291,442
Less Re-exports ..	948,004	1,698,317	3,574,553
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50,484,474	56,848,971	88,716,889

65. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,566,195	13,597,253
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	813,740	1,205,324
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	10,113,803	16,371,752
Parcel Post ..	67,750	39,410
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,561,488	31,213,739

The total value of Imports was \$8,652,251 greater than last year.

EXPORTS.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	1933 Quantity	1934 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	248,046	273,508	542,169	623,003
Copra ...	do.	813,086	701,154	3,193,515	1,895,997
Pepper ...	do.	29	13	588	819
Gambier ...	do.	11,830	6,716	76,980	39,021
Coffee ...	do.	1,887	1,448	28,171	20,272
Rubber ...	do.	1,626,175	1,747,099	22,622,970	47,563,787
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	20,343	5,661	61,029	16,983
Tapioca ...	do.	201,590	163,535	681,373	552,747
Pineapples ...	Nos.	26,430,800	33,556,687	664,468	838,916
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	946,680	1,155,309	3,193,851	4,000,046
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	991,453	471,385
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	32,056,567	56,022,476
Timber ...	Tons	32,790	35,069	406,373	495,364
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	338,568	257,920
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	744,941	753,284
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	5,145	8,753	364,173	721,276
Iron-ore ...	Tons	408,644	578,180	2,043,220	2,890,900
China Clay ...	do.	30	143	600	2,860
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	—	62.8.9	—	3,779
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,407,993	3,618,815
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	266,153	241,540
Swine ...	Nos.	11,795	8,829	328,768	217,098
Cattle ...	do.	60	58	2,872	2,949
Poultry ...	do.	53,399	43,743	27,034	23,375
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	87	32	1,697	904
Eggs ...	do.	9,328,295	15,349,878	123,930	169,141
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	25,845	28,121
				35,985,800	61,077,703

67. Exports rose from \$35,985,800 to \$61,077,703 an increase of \$25,091,903. There was an increase of 120,924 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by \$24,940,817.

68. The price of tin averaged \$113.78 a pikul in January, rose to \$119.22 in April, and was in December \$114.03. The lowest price for the year was \$110.62½ a pikul on June 18th and the highest \$121 on 7th April. There was an increase of 3,608 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$357,103 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples increased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts increased in quantity and value but copra decreased in both. There was a large increase in the quantity and value of eggs. There was a slight decrease in the number and value of poultry exported. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably. There was an increase in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture.

72. The number of labourers employed in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 were:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Indians	23,253	18,113	20,221	28,002
Chinese	24,626	18,229	18,356	26,143
Javanese	6,258	5,933	6,964	8,336
Others	1,425	1,765	1,732	2,058

73. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system of recruiting South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and goes to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised, they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt

and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

Labour is also obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India, which had been closed since August, 1930 was resumed in May this year and has been confined to former employees of estates in this country and the relatives of present employees, for whom work is available. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid Kangany recruiting and to substitute for it non-recruited labour spontaneously offered, licences being issued only for a few tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously.

74. *Chinese*.—Chinese emigrants of the labouring class usually find their own way to Malaya. The numbers are now kept within the limits of an immigrant quota. Outside that quota, however they may be engaged in China and brought over on special permits granted to employers by the Government, for work on their individual places of employment, but the employer's only remedy for recovery of advances or passage money is a civil suit.

75. *Javanese*.—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

II. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

76. The labour employed on estates and mines in the hands of Europeans is mainly South Indian, Chinese and Javanese. There is a small proportion of Malays—not more than 2%.

77. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, 1924, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers, in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

78. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

79. Except those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

III. WORK AND WAGES.

80. *General.*—Conditions were vastly better than in 1933. The steady rise which marked the average price of rubber during the last 6 months of that year, reaching 13 to 14 cents a pound in December, continued into 1934. Restriction was introduced in June and in September the average price touched nearly 25 cents a pound, dropping to about 21 cents during the last 3 months. The general improvement over the year was reflected in labourers' wages which increased considerably. That the recovery has been very real is shown by the fact that, at the same time, the number of labourers which private undertakings have found it possible to employ has risen in 1934 by nearly 17,000 to a total of 59,352. Johore has now recovered all but a few hundred of the labourers it lost since the end of 1930 when the repatriations of unemployed commenced.

81. *South Indians.*—South Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on estates, and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting or road-sweeping under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Railways. Wages vary according to the accessibility of the place of employment and the amenities available. Average rates on estates at the close of the year were as follows for an average day's work of 7 hours in the case of tappers and 8 hours in the case of field workers and factory hands.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Store and Factory labourers ..	50 to 60 cts.	35 to 45 cts.
Tappers	40 „ 55 „	32 „ 45 „
Field workers	40 „ 45 „	32 „ 40 „

Returns taken in August from all Estates employing more than 100 South Indian labourers showed the following average wages earned by such labourers during that month.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Store and Factory labourers ..	\$14.15	\$10.55
Tappers	11.17	9.29
Field Workers	10.46	9.51

The average price of rice, of the kind that constitutes the staple food of the South Indian labourer, was 20 cents a *gantang* during the year as compared with 22 cents in 1933. An adult male labourer is reckoned normally to consume 6 *gantang* a month.

A typical South Indian labourer's monthly budget at the end of the year would be—

Article	Quantity	Cost	
		\$	c.
Rice ...	6 Gantangs	1	20
Salt ...	1½ Chupaks		04½
Chillies ...	½ Kati		10
Coriander ...	¾ Chupak		04½
Tamarind ...	1½ Katies		10½
Dhal ...	1½ Chupaks		17
Green Peas ...	1 "		08
White Beans ...	½ "		05
Onions ...	1 Kati		06
Garlic ...	½ "		04
Thalippu ..	½ Chupak		12
Pepper ...	¼ "		06
Turmeric ...	¼ Kati		04
Curry Masalai ...	—		04
Coconut Oil ...	1 Bottle		10
Kerosene Oil & 2 match-boxes	1 "		09
Betel nut and tobacco ...	—		52
Soap (Anchor Brand) ...	1 Bar		19
Pots, pans etc. ...	—		20
Salt fish ...	1 Kati		18
Mutton ...	1 "		35
Vegetables ...	10 Katies		58
Potatoes ...	1 Kati		05
Coffee ..	½ "		12
Sugar ...	1 "		04½
Tin Milk ...	1 Tin "Alpine"		18
Clothing ...	—		25
Mat and pillows ...	—		05
Dhoby ...	—		10
Barber ...	—		10
Gingelly Oil ...	½ Bottle		14
Scap Nuts ...	¼ Kati		02
		\$5	42

The cost of the average budget of 1934 rose by about 35 cents over the 1933 figures. The increase was but a fraction of the figure by which the labourer's monthly wage improved

during the period, a position that is reflected by the sum of money remitted by South Indians to their native country, which was nearly double that of 1933.

82. *Chinese*.—Largely owing to the language difficulty Chinese are usually engaged through contractors who are able to interpret between them and their employers. They are employed on the heaviest kinds of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. Daily rates varied between 55 cents and \$1.20 but Chinese work mainly on contract or systems of payment by results which bring in appreciably greater earnings than a fixed daily rate makes possible.

Rice is the staple article of diet. The price of the quality normally consumed was about 26 cents a *gantang* at the end of the year—slightly cheaper than last year.

The Chinese labourer is justly regarded as being well able to look after his own interests.

83. *Javanese*.—The wage rates and hours of work for Javanese are about the same as those for South Indians. They are normally engaged direct by employers and reside on their place of employment but prefer to live in their own houses in kampongs when that is possible. Rice is again the staple food. The quality usually consumed cost 26 cents a *gantang* in December a slight decrease from the 1933 figure.

IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

85. *Government Schools*.—In the 48 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 96 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 5,288.

In the 108 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 388 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,860 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 56 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,113 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 81 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,669 pupils.

86. *Aided Schools*.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 324.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but four of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 993. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 862. There were 148 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an enrolment of 5,291 boys and 1,649 girls.

87. *Elementary Education*.—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

88. Three new permanent Malay schools and one semi-permanent were completed, and four schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A third batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

89. Nearly all Tamil schools have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

90. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 50 cents and \$4.

91. *Secondary Education*.—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,144 of the 1,625 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1933 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 46 School Certificate candidates passed and 56 out of 89 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 88 in 1933. Of those 88 there were 51 Malays and 37 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, due to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1934 only 35 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

92. *Vocational Education and Manual Training*.—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. The average amount to the credit of each second and third year student was \$80. No fees were charged. There were 84 students at the end of the year, 16 carpenters and 14 tailors having nearly completed the course.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-six school gardens, superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College and inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and six at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

93. *Training of Teachers*.—35 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

94. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, before appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

95. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 454 in 1933 to 508. There were no less than 86 First Class Scouts, 38 from English and 48 from Malay schools:—of the latter, 39 came from Batu Pahat. One scout was sent to the world Jamboree at Melbourne at government expense. All the Johore, Pontian and Mersing scouts with representatives of all other troops attended the Singapore Jamboree to the Chief Scout in December.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and receives no Government grant but the guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and H. H. the Sultanah was gracious enough to present the Johore Bahru Company with a flag embroidered by herself.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

96. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. 2,058 pupils were examined and 986 treated. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 and 85 for 1933 to 60 for 1934 and should decrease annually.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

97. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

98. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	78	263,459	78	263,459
Coasting -	3,204	121,792	3,204	121,792
Sailing vessels -	9,506	234,219	10,138	233,872

These figures show an increase of 58,537 tons entered and 53,107 tons cleared as compared with 1933. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State was 26,016 and 23,581 respectively against 22,481 and 23,006 in 1933.

99. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
	—	—
1930	.. 749,006	752,277
1931	.. 619,715	625,958
1932	.. 550,914	551,140
1933	.. 560,933	566,016
1934	.. 619,470	619,123

100. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 73 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

101. The state possesses 763 miles of metalled, 54 miles of gravelled and 11 miles of earth roads as well as 52 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

102. Mails are conveyed by train to 19 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 333 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

103. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Penang. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Java through Kuala Lumpur.

104. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,160,219	3,114,134	4,377,176
Value of Money Orders issued	\$415,455	\$552,799	\$814,893
Value of Money Orders Paid	\$278,648	\$254,382	\$297,919

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

105. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

I chupak = 1 quart. *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahil* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
I kati (16 *tahils*) = $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.,
I koyan (40 *pikuls*) = $533\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I bahara* = 400 lbs.,
I hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

106. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Four-bed maternity ward and labour room, Pontian Kechil; semi-permanent markets, Senai and Pontian Kechil; Malay school and teachers' Quarters, Bukit Senyum; trade school, Bukit Senyum; two 20-bed wards, Mental Hospital; semi-permanent police station and barracks, Ayer Baloi; bucket-cleansing station, Johore Bahru; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters, Johore Bahru.

Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri; ten Married Quarters with Kitchens, Muar; reconstruction of Wharf, Gersek, Muar.

Batu Pahat District—

Permanent School for Malay Boys, Minyak Beku; Market, Senggarang; six class-rooms, English School, Batu Pahat.

Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Police Station and Barracks, Paloh; extensions to Government Offices, Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Permanent barracks for four men, Plentong.

107. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Schools for Malay Boys, Johore Bahru, and Pontian Kechil; two Class III and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; Police Depot, Bukit Senyum; 20-bed ward, Pontian Kechil.

Muar District:—

Malay School and teacher's Quarters, Parit Perupok; Laboratory Government Hospital, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Police Station, Batu Pahat; Malay Schools and teacher's Quarters, Parit Sulong and Punggor.

Segamat District:—

One block of six Married Quarters, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

One Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang; School Tenglu, Mersing.

108. Eleven miles and $29\frac{1}{2}$ chains of new road were opened. 9 miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earthwork and drains completed for a further 9 miles. The Pontian-Kukup Road was completed 117.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 88 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

109. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was completed. Water supplies for Tangkak, Sungai Mati, etc. were put in hand. The reticulation was improved at Batu Pahat and five hydrants were installed at Mersing. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was put in hand.

110. River clearing was accomplished over 55 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1934 were 2,696,662 B.T.U. as compared with 2,447,200 B.T.U. in 1933.

112. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 139 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

113. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 16,699 H. P., 13,393 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

114. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was completed.

FINANCIAL.

115. The total expenditure for the year was \$3,642,989; Special Services cost \$1,718,687 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,924,302.

Electrical Special Services cost \$206,298.

116. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$178,040, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$830,877 and on Miscellaneous Services \$360,154.

117. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$934 to \$932: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$166.80 a mile.

118. \$17,027 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$46,964 on river-clearing.

119. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$306,522, compared with \$274,086 in 1932 and \$279,323 in 1933.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

120. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 23,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 1,552 seizable offences and 17,047 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,035 cases and convictions obtained in 786 cases.

121. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide	37	55	32	28	18
Rape	5	4	7	7	5
Gang-robbery	20	24	23	9	1
Robbery	53	47	43	25	7
House-breaking	262	230	373	328	258
Thefts (over \$100)	81	72	58	49	31
Thefts (under \$100)	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118	809
Counterfeit Coin	8	10	8	—	—
Counterfeit Notes	3	5	8	—	1
Mischief by Fire	21	27	35	28	11
Unlawful Societies	11	12	2	—	4
Communism and Sedition	117	114	38	27	15

The great decrease in robberies is ascribed to improved trade conditions, to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

122. 127 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

123. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,485 against 2,574 in 1932 and 1,957 in 1933. Of these 1,123 were Chinese, 153 Indians, 196 Javanese and 113 Malays. 117 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 328 prisoners remained.

There were 10 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

17 floggings were inflicted, 6 of them by order of the Court.

124. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 1,079. Of these 284 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

125. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,325 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

73 Johore Malays and 18 Sikhs were recruited from 228 Malay and 36 Sikh applicants. 16 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Absence was still the most frequent offence against discipline among Malays.

126. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 32 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,005 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 199 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

127. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds was in course of erection.

128. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$854,392.

COURTS.

129. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

130. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

131. In the Supreme Court 59 criminal cases and 36 criminal appeals were registered. 240 civil suits, 19 civil appeals, 599 probate and administration petitions, and 136 miscellaneous applications, 78 land applications, 189 originating summonses, 9 foreign judgments and 2,034 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 17 bankruptcy petitions.

132. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 2 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

133. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1933		1934	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	3,124	466	3,902	713
Kota Tinggi ..	666	98	785	99
Pontian ..	1,052	73	878	94
Muar ..	3,443	1,606	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat ..	3,173	524	2,701	595
Endau ..	242	49	324	70
Segamat ..	1,927	365	1,338	465
Kluang ..	1,512	129	1,361	146

PRISONS.

134. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

135. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

136. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

137. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

138. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

139. At Johore Bahru an average of 73 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 35.

140. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

141. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

142. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

143. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 1.30 and at Muar .38, 80 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

144. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Six cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

145. The two prisons cost \$124,079 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

146. The following Enactments were passed in 1934:

1. The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Improvement of the Pineapple Industry and enforcement of registration of marks on the same lines as legislation in the Colony.
2. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
3. The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. New definition of "Alien" and a few minor alterations.
4. The Arrears Enactment, 1934. Providing the procedure for recovery of rents which had already become arrears under the repealed procedure for recovery of land revenue (Land Enactment).
5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934. Vesting certain lands in the Ruler of the State.
6. The Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Incorporation Regulation and Winding up of Companies.
7. The Life Assurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the regulation of the Life Assurance Companies in Johore. Extension to Johore of the exemptions granted in the Federated Malay States to Companies which have made the required statutory deposit in United Kingdom or in any settlement of the Colony.
8. The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Adoption of the provisions of "The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1918" of the Federated Malay States including the provision exempting Companies which have made in the Colony the deposit required by the Ordinance governing Fire Insurance Companies for making in Johore the deposit required by Clause 4.
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10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Amendment Enactment, 1934. Not yet gazetted.
11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934. Impositions of a system of control of the production and export of rubber.

12. **The Rule Committee Enactment, 1934.** Establish-
ment of a Rule Committee for the purpose of
regulating and prescribing practice and procedure
in the Court of the Judge.
 13. **The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration
Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1934**
Prescribing the fee for registering a marriage,
divorce or revocation of divorce.
 14. **The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934.** Providing for
the collection of estate duty in lieu of stamp duty
on estates of deceased persons, following the
Federated Malay States legislation.
 15. **The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934.**
Providing legislation on the lines of the Work-
men's Compensation Enactment in force in other
countries.
 16. **The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment, 1934.**
To provide for the Preparation and Publication of
a Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.
 17. **The Age of Majority Enactment, 1934.** Declaring
the age of majority.
 18. **The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment, 1934.** Providing for the
Establishment and proper administration of a
Bait-ul-Mal and for the collection of payments due
thereto.
 19. **The Stamp Enactment, 1934.** A re-enactment of the
Stamp Law on the lines of the Colony and the
Federated Malay States legislation.
 20. **The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment,
1934.** Limitation of export rights from one
control year to the next control year. Regulation
for the transfer of credits from the ledger account
of one owner to that of another.
147. Rules under the following Enactments were made as
follows:—

The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Form of affidavit.

The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Application of Enact-
ment to certain foreign countries. Adding offences
against sections 8, 20 and 21 of the Opium and Chandu
Enactment, 1931, and Crimes under the Bankruptcy
Laws, to the list of extraditable offences.

The Forest Enactment, 1921. Duty on forest produce
not otherwise provided for. Minor alterations to rates
and royalty.

The Land Enactment, 1910. Numerous alterations to the Land Rules. Forms prescribed.

The Midwives Enactment, 1927. Applicant must have attained a sufficient standard of general education. Minor alteration.

The Mining Enactment, 1922. Dulang Pass. Minor alterations of Rules.

The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931. Rules for anchorage and moorings.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Closing of Registers for Chandu smokers.

The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various Offices Pensionable.

The Petroleum Enactment, 1928. Deleting certain ports and places from the lists of ports and places of import.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924.

Money Order Rules, 1934.

Minor alteration to the Money Order Rules, 1934.

Rules for the conduct of Cash-on-Delivery business.

The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. General Rules.

Minor alteration to the General Rules.

The Prisons Enactment, 1914. District Superintendent to forward report to the Inspector of Prisons for transmission to the State Secretary for consideration.

The Railways Enactment, 1914. Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time. Minor alterations to the General Rules and Regulations.

The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930. Deleting offences specified in sections 161, 162, 164 and 165 of the Penal Code from Third Schedule.

The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. Procedure generally.

The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Muhammadan religious teaching prohibited except under permission.

Collection of subscriptions or circulating subscription lists by sanction.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.

Imposition of a cess.

Export Rules, 1934.

Rubber Fund Rules, 1934.

Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules, 1934.

The Stamp Enactment, 1914.

Allowing the Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Muar and Batu Pahat to compound for duty on cheques

The Statistics Enactment, 1921. Minor alterations in the Rice Stock (Estate) Rules, 1932.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. Rules for inland telegrams.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Buffer Stock Rules, 1934. Minor alteration to the Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and legal landing places.

Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

Prohibition of exportation of rubber from the State from certain ports or places.

Prohibition of importation of foreign class or classes of textile goods.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land:** The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1934, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

150. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating		
Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products Free.

Other agricultural produce .. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, that on arecanuts substantially reduced.

Tin .. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund.

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$4,591,688 as compared with \$3,091,173 in 1933. This amount did not include \$692,184 apportioned from the rubber cess collected after 1st June. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,103,127. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

		1932	1933	1934
		\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts	..	107,735	109,526	95,464
Copra and Coconuts	..	145,560	122,044	23,049
Pineapples	..	96,058	75,529	93,781
Rubber	..	144,341	225,991	238,176
Tin Ore	..	40,880	47,460	88,648
Iron Ore	..	251,495	195,378	283,735
Tobacco	..	948,319	882,710	1,343,763
Spirits	..	229,337	242,807	408,801
Petroleum	..	794,402	816,113	1,012,904
Matches	..	80,163	37,439	45,378

The export duty on coconuts, copra and coconut oil was cancelled from 1st June. The figure, \$238,350, for rubber does not include \$692,184 being the part of the cess credited to government revenue.

151. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

152. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153 **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	166,177	162,445	222,772
Electric Lighting ..	270,896	282,860	308,480
General Assessment ..	229,964	226,194	191,811
Market Fees ..	75,566	72,507	78,733
Water Supply ..	101,253	95,973	116,894
Conservancy ..	103,915	104,842	103,593

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to \$16,660,594. The estimated revenue for 1934 was \$10,120,866 and the actual revenue for 1933 was \$11,806,151.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1934, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1932 and 1933.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1934.

EXPENDITURE.

161. The total expenditure of the State was \$11,692,115. The estimated expenditure for 1934 was \$13,462,490, and the actual expenditure for 1933 was \$11,589,496.

162. The increase in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1933, amounted to \$171,688.

163. Pensions rose from \$533,283 in 1933 to \$597,911.

INVESTMENTS.

164. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

165. At the end of 1933 the market value of ordinary investments exceeded the cost price by \$2,496,037 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund by \$2,153,617.

166. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

167. Johore has no public debt.

168. Loans stood at \$289,654 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

169. Advances stood at \$130,808. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

170. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$1,042,113.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

171. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1932 and 1933 in the following table:—

	1932	1933	1934
Number of Grants registered ..	862	526	544
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,043	1,263	1,493
Number of Charges registered ..	497	646	623
Other transactions ..	779	1,007	1,711

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1932	1933	1934
Mining Leases issued ..	16	2	25
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	3	—
Prospecting Licences ..	1	1	10
Other transactions ..	20	8	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$34,530	\$30,636	\$121,422

172. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1932	1933	1934
Mukim Registers ..	3,101	4,874	7,368
Surat Sementara ..	3,226	3,541	5,765
Miscellaneous ..	1,468	1,001	1,997

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$16,876	\$17,525	\$46,124

173. At the end of the year about 17,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

174. The area of alienated land stood at 1,245,352 acres compared with 1,220,935 acres in 1933.

175. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from \$2,282,527 to \$3,367,944.

176. Application books continued to be closed.

177. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 21,564 lots were surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 19,557, against 30,939 in 1933, but requisitions for the survey of a further 17,500 lots are expected. The amalgamation of small holdings into large grant lots and the discovery that the extent of lands reported to be unlawfully occupied in the Batu Pahat district was greatly exaggerated has reduced the former estimate of lands awaiting survey by some 20,000 lots.

178. The Survey Staff numbered 145. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$302,038 to \$314,817 and revenue increased from \$67,561 to \$78,681.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

179. 190 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 11 having been struck off and 24 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

180. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 645, 18 less than the authorized strength. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

181. Health and discipline were good.

182. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and participated in one tactical scheme held at Kota Tinggi, at which the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, was present.

183. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

184. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command until March 12th, when he proceeded on a world tour and Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

185. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446 being one below the authorized strength. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. 110 men took part in the tactical scheme at Kota Tinggi in conjunction with the Johore Military Forces.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

186. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 163 to 153. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Attendance not only at camps but at parades was greatly hampered by the smallness of the Estate staffs that had to deal with the situation arising from Rubber Restriction. The unit, however, reached the high figure of 97.5 efficient and there was a noticeable increase in the keenness of all ranks to become qualified.

187. The camp programmes included construction of trench and splinter-proof shelters, gas drill, demolitions, revolver tests and a lecture on Intelligence work.

TOWN BOARDS.

188. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	474.410	25.925	100.070	22.785	433.804	213.593	—
1931	442.944	23.180	111.712	18.773	341.972	178.196	—
1932	407.560	21.670	104.311	16.987	290.346	161.969	41.717
1933	410.833	19.782	108.824	19.570	280.357	154.972	43.462
1934	444.235	20.432	131.243	22.619	292.842	159.996	46.365

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

189. 18 tigers and 9 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 9 persons were killed by tigers, 1 by snake and 3 by crocodiles. \$1,035 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 10 persons were killed by tigers in 1933, 45 in 1932, 85 in 1931 and 48 in 1930.

GENERAL.

190. His Highness the Sultan left Johore on a world tour on March 12th. His Highness' eldest son, Tengku Mahkota Isma'il, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc., acted as Regent for the remainder of the year.

191. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the year:—

Mr M. Isma'il (4th January).

Mr D. J. A. Fraser (1st May).

192. The following had their term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato' S. Q. Wong (1st March).

Mr W. Miller Mackay (11th May).

193. On 28th December, at the age of 58 years, of which 42 had been spent in the service of his State, the President of the State Council, the Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar, Lieut.-Colonel Abdul-Hamid bin Yusuf, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., passed to his rest, esteemed by all ranks and all races.

194. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

R. O. WINSTEDT,

General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,

April, 1935.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1934.

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Deposits	1,021,550	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...	3,188,379
Deposits, Customs Department	20,563	Cash in Transit	176,391
SURPLUS :—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189	Sterling Securities \$18,177,430	
General Surplus	27,118,593	Local Securities 411,944	
		Fixed Deposit 5,800,000	24,389,374
		INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—	
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189
		Due by other Governments	112,893
		Chandu Stock	23,031
		Advances	130,808
		Loans	289,654
		Suspense	107,130
Total ...	43,590,849	Total ...	43,590,849

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	2,199,969	2,293,853	3,371,085
Forests -	216,007	204,129	218,580
Customs -	3,030,434	3,091,173	4,591,688
Licences -	2,327,740	2,703,441	4,111,492
Fees of Court -	218,611	231,357	296,348
Posts and Telegraphs -	241,602	235,271	299,022
Railways -	470,000	1	—
Port and Harbour dues -	33,006	33,919	36,261
Interest -	926,171	1,551,184	1,661,029
Miscellaneous Receipts -	118,099	98,104	146,640
Municipal -	1,033,949	1,031,108	1,107,524
Land Sales -	702,775	332,612	820,925
Total -	11,518,363	11,806,152	16,660,594

APPENDIX C

Expenditure in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	591,765	533,283	597,911
Personal Emoluments -	5,312,822	5,309,062	5,480,750
Other Charges -	2,306,122	2,285,822	2,420,999
Transport -	80,492	57,398	—
Opium Reserve Fund -	250,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Service -	360,822	—	—
Purchase of Land -	62,962	134,641	104,696
P. W. D. A. R. -	1,337,939	1,351,019	1,369,072
P. W. D. S. S. -	1,080,232	1,918,271	1,718,687
Total -	11,383,156	11,589,496	11,692,115

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1912—1934.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115

APPENDIX E.
HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them				Number of Barracks, Com-pounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons in-habiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them
		Houses of one room	Houses of two rooms	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi-tants	Inhabi-tants	Bar-racks, etc.	
Johore Bahru	25,006	—	489	1,895	13,745	74	2,222	771
Kluang	8,942	73	93	320	2,900	212	1,161	636
Muar	26,537	773	502	859	6,687	1,388	8,898	943
Segamat	2,919	99	40	33	403	101	998	160
Kota Tinggi	2,389	35	30	166	1,496	132	367	72
Mersing	4,256	367	154	152	1,345	31	416	133
Batu Pahat	17,750	1,127	509	553	6,483	67	1,239	471
Total	87,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1934.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	M Cy
Johore Bahru -	1,071	271	5	468	11	1
Muar. -	358	300	6	157	1	
Batu Pahat -	264	163	78	115	—	
Segamat -	188	99	42	99	1	4
Endau -	34	42	—	28	—	

APPENDIX G.

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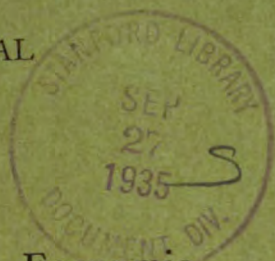
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MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) was calculated to be 93,415 at the last Empire census taken in April, 1931.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted he named Ysabel because it was on the Saint's day that he left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnant of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Bouleuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island to the north being named Bougainville after him, and the one to the south named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Isabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,066

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria and the general humidity of the atmosphere, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been progressively improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence are far greater than formerly.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November, when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April, which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of municipal or local government or any Town Council at present.

III.—POPULATION.

Births and deaths are recorded in the following Districts:—Guadalcanal, Gizo, Nggela and Savo, Eastern Solomons, Shortlands and Ysabel.

The following table gives the latest figures available:—

<i>District.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	419	358	507	327	416	302
Gizo ...	153	89	203	95	137	111
Nggela and Savo ...	137	96	170	76	113	100
Eastern Solomons ...	228	180	187*	137*	150	156
Shortlands ...	17	14	25	24	27	26
Ysabel ...	—	—	172	72	144	116

* For nine months only.

There are no records from which infantile mortality rates may be calculated.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES (PER 1,000).

<i>District.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	29·5	25·2	35·2	23·0	29·0	21·1
Gizo ...	21·3	12·4	24·1	13·2	18·7	15·1
Nggela and Savo ...	25·8	18·1	32·5	14·6	21·4	19·0
Eastern Solomons...	30·1	23·6	24·7*	18·1*	20·0	20·8
Shortlands ...	13·0	10·7	19·2	18·4	20·7	19·4
Ysabel ...	—	—	30·1	12·6	24·8	20·0

* For nine months only.

It will be noted that all Districts from which vital statistics are available have recorded an increase of population for the years 1932 and 1933, a condition which has not previously existed since records have been available. This is mainly attributed to the fact that there was no serious epidemic during these years.

For the year 1934, all Districts, with the exception of the Eastern Solomons, which showed a slight decrease, also recorded an increase in population.

PROTECTORATE NATIVE CENSUS, 1931.

<i>Administrative District.</i>	<i>Males over 16 years.</i>	<i>Females over 16 years.</i>	<i>Males 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Females 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Males under 6 years.</i>	<i>Females under 6 years.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nggela and Savo ...	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz ...	1,865	1,596	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Ysabel and Cape Marsh	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal ...	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	959	14,215*
Malaita ...	12,669	12,058	5,484	4,732	2,748	2,376	40,067*
Eastern Solomons ...	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands ...	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo ...	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Sikiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	235†
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	483*
Totals ...	29,250	24,903	10,286	8,168	7,346	6,443	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian

IV.—HEALTH.

Health conditions were not so favourable during the year as during the previous two years. Epidemics of influenza and dysentery occurred accounting for many deaths among the natives. With the exception of these epidemics, there was no increase of sickness among the natives.

Among Europeans, there were five deaths in the Protectorate.

Yearly Admissions to the Tulagi Hospital.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans ...	65	49	30	44	38	36
Asiatics ...	28	13	19	12	12	11
Natives ...	557	603	468	361	434	653

Hospital admissions of natives showed a considerable increase for the year. This is due to the fact that more natives are coming in for treatment to the Tulagi Hospital from other islands.

Prevalent Diseases.

Two outbreaks of influenza occurred—in the first and last quarters of the year. Both outbreaks were attended by many deaths among the natives.

An epidemic of dysentery occurred in the last quarter of the year. The heaviest death-rate was on Malaita where 28 children were reported to have died during this epidemic.

Among the endemic diseases in the Protectorate may be mentioned malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, yaws, and hookworm. There was no unusual occurrence of any of these diseases during the year under review.

Native Labour.

Despite the adverse conditions prevailing throughout the year affecting the primary industry of the Protectorate, a small increase in the number of men engaged as labourers under indenture is shown for the year 1934 in comparison with the previous year. The numbers are 1,168 in 1934 and 1,103 in 1933.

There was no recurrence of beriberi among the indentured labourers. The "emergency" ration introduced last year during the outbreak of beriberi was withdrawn and the labourers have been fed on the usual ration scale laid down by the Labour Regulation of 1921.

During the year, the health of the labourers was satisfactory and the care of them was well maintained.

There has been no epidemic disease among native labourers, but unfortunately within the space of two months six indentured labourers died at Vanikoro, the timber leasehold of the Vanikoro Kauri Timber Co. Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne. A qualified medical practitioner was employed by the company. It is considered that the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, probably pneumonia, brought about by exceptionally bad weather conditions.

Twenty-three indentured labourers have died during 1934.

Table of deaths among Indentured Labour.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Labourers.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>
1928	...	6,016	83	13·0
1929	...	5,171	58	11·0
1930	...	5,363	50	9·0
1931	...	4,301	26	6·0
1932	...	3,927	17	4·3
1933	...	3,583	28	7·8
1934	...	3,578	23	6·4

Of these deaths, pneumonia and pulmonary diseases were responsible for eleven, or 48 per cent.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, the natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole of the available labour supply for all undertakings. Employment is of two

categories, contracted and non-contracted. Conditions of employment under the contract system are controlled by the laws of the Protectorate. Natives may be signed on for periods not exceeding two years. Women may not be employed under contract otherwise than to a European female for the purpose of domestic service.

Non-contract labour for plantation work is not extensively employed.

The minimum-wage-fixing machinery for indentured labourers is contained in certain clauses of local legislation that is designed to meet the whole question of native employment in the Protectorate, and under which all matters connected therewith are considered. The wage-fixing clauses have been amended with effect from the 1st December, 1934, and the minimum wages for the indentured labourer have been reduced to £12 per annum and £6 per annum for an adult, and £3 per annum for a young person engaged for work scheduled by law as suitable to his age. Provision has been made for the protection of agreements in existence before the 1st December. Board, lodging, and clothing have also to be provided.

The reduction of the minimum wage is due to the straitened circumstances of the main industry of the Protectorate.

Quarantine.

None of the major quarantinable diseases was brought to the Protectorate during the year, and no quarantine restrictions were imposed on any vessel.

V.—HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood, to withstand earthquakes, and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European construction consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

Except for those in regular employment, natives living in their own villages dwell in houses composed of thatch made from the leaf of the ivory-nut or sago palm, with bamboo or light wood rafters and usually very solid centre-posts. In certain parts, more especially where the natives have come into contact with European influence, the houses are built on wooden piles with a split betel-nut or bamboo flooring, but more usually they have an earth foundation with raised sleeping accommodation or roughly-constructed bunks. The type of building varies considerably from district to district, the natives of the Western Solomons being far superior craftsmen to those of the Eastern Solomons. The houses

are generally fairly large and roomy, but rarely afford any means of privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses, but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

The employer is legally responsible for the daily inspection of his labour houses and it is the duty of District Officers also to make regular periodical inspections of the housing conditions on plantations when on tour. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1934, the Protectorate exported the following products :—

	Quantity.	Estimated value. £
Copra	21,119 tons	70,379
Ivory-nuts	1,085 „	6,841
Trocas shell	467 „	25,210
Bêche-de-mer	13 „	1,632
Green snail shell	171 „	2,113
Timber	735,419 sup. feet	2,935
		<hr/> £109,110 <hr/>

The copra market, upon which so much in the Protectorate depends, continued to fall during the first half of the year until a record low price was reached, a price which made the production at a profit out of the question. At the close of the year it assumed generally a much more hopeful outlook when prices rose slightly but enough to stimulate interest, and the small planters were further encouraged when the local firms offered a price double that previously paid for copra delivered at Tulagi.

Prior to this rise the general position of small companies and private planters was desperate. They were almost all in debt to one or other of the large trading companies at Tulagi who held mortgages over the plantations.

Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Ltd., produce exclusively a superior hot-air-dried copra and to a considerable extent the Malaita Company do the same.

There has always been a difference in the price between hot-air-dried copra and the poor quality smoke-dried copra produced by the smaller companies and the natives, but the difference in the past although considerable, scarcely justified the outlay neces-

sary to convert the smoke dryers into hot-air dryers, so long as there was a market for smoke-dried copra. From January to October, however, the difference in price steadily but surely drew further and further apart until the conversion of the dryers became a matter of serious consideration, but as the prices increased at the end of the year the difference of price between the two classes of copra closed even more abruptly.

Every assistance, other than actual cash assistance, has been given to the planters by reducing the export tax, remission of Crown rents in necessitous cases, and reduction of the minimum labour wage.

A number of the smaller plantations have been abandoned and the natives were reluctant to produce copra from their groves for the price offered.

The export duty on copra, which is on a sliding scale of 5 per cent. of the price paid in Tulagi, went down as low as 3*d.* a ton in April.

The principal feature of trade during the year other than in copra was the attention given to trocas shell during the first half of the year when prices rose in May and June to £70 a ton. The competition among non-natives was so keen that some natives were fortunate enough to receive £56 a ton for shell in small quantities and as much as £60 for bulk quantities. The price fell to £58 at the end of the year. The amount of shell exported was slightly above that of the previous year, but almost identical with the amount in 1932, though its value was 50 per cent. more.

Ivory-nuts grow wild. The natives collect the nuts and sell them to non-native traders. The market is small and not dependable.

In June owing to the abnormal Japanese competition in cotton and rayon goods which was assisted by the depreciation of the yen, the British Government were compelled to introduce trade restrictions and to enact legislation to assist the British cotton trade. This was done in the Protectorate by imposing a system of quotas on foreign imports based on the average imports for the years 1927-31.

The preferential tariff on goods imported into the Protectorate which was adopted in December last year has worked smoothly.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 are as follows :—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
		£	£
1932	...	157,491	176,554
1933	...	168,261	189,888
1934	...	158,776	111,669

Imports.

			<i>From United Kingdom.</i>	<i>From Other parts of the British Empire.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
			£	£	£
1932	...	...	16,619	105,929	34,943
1933	...	...	15,921	114,878	37,462
1934	...	...	18,357	101,508	38,911

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
			<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Bags and sacks.	India	...	doz.	61,852	10,921	33,590	11,278	32,005
Biscuits (plain).	Australia	...	lb.	445,256	7,772	271,269	3,964	310,114
Drapery ...	Australia	...	...	—	3,614	—	4,633	—
	China...	...	...	—	2,551	—	2,896	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	4,098	—	4,759	—
Hardware	Australia	...	...	—	2,878	—	3,630	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	775	—	527	—
Machinery	Australia	...	...	—	1,941	—	5,060	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	2,007	—	809	—
	U.S.A.	...	...	—	545	—	406	—
Meats (preserved)	Australia	...	lb.	254,948	7,116	301,579	7,182	303,493
	New Zealand	...	..	14,297	525	6,268	259	1,703
Kerosene ...	U.S.A.	...	gal.	23,171	1,542	32,992	2,242	41,171
	Borneo	...	..	18,911	938	32,234	1,357	30,944
Motor fuel	Borneo	...	..	23,362	1,099	42,187	1,597	33,492
	U.S.A.	...	..	26,907	1,792	24,904	1,814	33,356
Paints ...	Australia	...	ton	17	1,458	21	2,132	22
	United Kingdom	...	..	5	380	3	155	3
Rice ...	Burma	...	..	460	4,907	494	5,788	607
	China...	...	..	17	192	48	478	142
	Australia	...	..	658	7,358	124	1,521	30
	India	...	..	64	831	566	6,729	551
Tobacco ...	U.S.A.	...	lb.	69,170	10,841	71,600	11,495	62,930

Exports.

			<i>To Australia.</i>	<i>To Europe.</i>	<i>To United States of America.</i>
			£	£	£
1932	...	...	122,485	50,194	2,750
1933	...	...	120,371	68,421	Nil.
1934	...	...	79,752	25,755	Nil.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Commodity.	Destination.	Unit.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
			Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Copra ...	Australia	tons	13,671	86,597	12,916	86,649	13,894	41,440
	U.S.A.	"	275	2,760	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	7,263	48,496	9,340	66,777	6,483	25,339
Trocas shell	Australia	"	457	18,862	393	18,750	445	24,172
	New Hebrides	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	—	—	7	286	5	190
	Mandated							
Ivory-nuts	Solomons	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	—	—	—	—
	Australia	"	928	7,336	469	3,334	790	5,058
	Europe	"	180	1,482	142	1,017	37	210
	Mandated							
Green snail shell.	Solomons	"	—	—	33	240	—	—
	Australia	"	73	1,252	57	942	167	2,059
	Europe	"	20	160	34	306	—	—
Bêche-de-mer	Australia	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400	19	2,135	13	1,582
Timber ...	Australia	sup.feet	1,098,340	4,943	1,204,134	5,903	735,419	2,935

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for European officials and residents is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 6d. a pound, the best joints costing 1s. 9d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small block; bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. The cost of poultry in Tulagi ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper, as poultry, pigs, and cows can be reared and vegetables grown.

The average rate of wages of Europeans employed on plantations ranges from £16 to £25 per month, the hours of work being from forty-five to fifty hours per week.

The minimum wage of a native labourer is £6 a year and all found. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays.

Every employer of native labour, whether under written contract of service or under verbal, monthly, or day-to-day agreements, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap, salt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five or more labourers, and they are subject to Government inspection.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. Each of the five Mission Societies operating in the Protectorate (i.e., the Melanesian Mission, the Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission,

the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and the Marist Mission) provides elementary education at its principal schools without financial assistance from the Government. In the case of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however, the Government made a grant of £50 to assist the Mission school where technical education, though rudimentary, was being imparted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Communication was maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessels. The s.s. *Malaita* called direct from Australia every 5½ weeks, and after proceeding through the Protectorate to the mandated territory of New Guinea via Tulagi, returned to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy of £12,000 from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, to which the Protectorate Government contributes a yearly sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct oversea shipments were made in British, American, Danish, and German vessels during 1933-4.

The following figures represent the respective number and tonnage of ships of different nationalities, which visited the Protectorate for the purpose of exporting produce during the financial year 1933-1934 :—

						<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	...	19	37,101
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	3,760
German	...	...	...	...	6	5,502
American...	...	...	...	...	1	2,429

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars and motor lorries are used, ribbon tracks have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication was maintained by the regular mail vessel s.s. *Malaita*, and occasionally by auxiliary sailing vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication was also available by the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessel, is carried out in an intermittent fashion by the small inter-island vessels belonging to the company mentioned above or by chance

auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate perform necessary postal duties. A money order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a Foreman of Works, and a Head Chinese Mechanic. Three Chinese mechanics and eight natives are employed.

The principal public works carried out during the year 1934 were the completion of the Residency and the installation of an electric lighting set, the erection of an insectary for the Government Entomologist's use, and the erection of new quarters to take the place of those condemned (and known as No. 18). The latter were nearing completion at the end of 1934. High-speed engines burning crude oil fuel are being installed in the vessels *Wai-ai* and *Veronica*. In both vessels certain repairs and rearrangements were necessary to accommodate the new engines. It is expected that the vessels will be ready about the end of January, 1935. Certain maintenance work was proceeding at Vanikoro when an earthquake practically wrecked the house. In consequence the

District Officer's quarters were not re-erected, and a sago palm-leaf building was erected in their place. Timber from the old building was used for the floor. Repairs to buildings, Government vessels, etc., were also carried out elsewhere in the Protectorate.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. This Court, created by earlier Orders in Council, was continued and further provided for by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. Its members are the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners. Judicial Commissioners are of two kinds. The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji are Judicial Commissioners by virtue of their office. The High Commissioner may appoint, in addition, persons of legal knowledge and experience to be Judicial Commissioners for particular purposes or for a particular time.

The principal judicial officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for the term of his tenure of the post of Chief Magistrate. The Court held before a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, but when held before a Deputy Commissioner its jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations.

The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court of Fiji. There is no provision for formal appeal in criminal cases, but powers of remission and commutation are vested in the High Commissioner, and all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £100, when passed otherwise than by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, must be submitted to the Court of Appeal for review.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Department are administered by the Officer Commanding the Armed Constabulary. Throughout the year the European Sub-Inspector has been employed as a District Officer, and a junior officer of the administration has acted as gaoler. The Constabulary performs the dual function of Defence Force and Police. The native personnel, two sergeant-majors and 122 other ranks, has been maintained at full strength, and the number of men of the required physical standard offering themselves as recruits has been plentiful. The detachments at local District Headquarters have been posted to suit requirements. The health of the Force has been very good, and, except for an epidemic of influenza during the last quarter of the year, there have been no cases of serious illness.

Besides the European officers mentioned above, there are 15 native warders at Tulagi prison, and one warder at each of the district prisons. The discipline throughout the year has been satisfactory, and the health of staff and convicts at the Central Prison has been good. Three deaths have occurred, all three taking place among the criminal lunatics in the Asylum. There were 78 convicts at Tulagi on 1st January, 1933, and 66 on 31st December. Three convicts under sentence of death were hanged.

1.—CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes reported or known to the Police.			Persons proceeded against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magis-terial Court for want of evidence.	Brought before a Magis-terial Court.	Number.			Appre-hended.	Sum-moned.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	8*	—	8	7	6	1	7	—
2. Other offences against the person.	96	—	96	105	104	1	59	46
3. Praedial larceny ...	28	—	28	31	23	8	7	24
4. Other offences against property.	92	5	87	126	125	1	27	99
5. Other crimes	322	—	322	373	349	24	64	309

* 1 case of alleged murder found to be suicide.

2.—PERSONS TRIED SUMMARILY OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Crime or offence.	Discharged.			Committed for trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Num- ber (total).	For want of prosecution.	On the merits of the case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprison- ment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Brought over from last year.
1. Homicide	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person.	104	1	15	15	73	39	—	24	—
3. Praedial larceny ...	29	1	3	—	25	13	—	4	—
4. { Malicious injury to property.	30	—	2	1	27	6	—	2	1
{ Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and mal- icious injury to property).	81†	3	8	11	54	49	—	5	—
Other offences, viz.:— Offences against the Master and Ser- vants laws, inclu- ding laws relating to labourers under contract.	90	—	2	—	88	5	—	82	1
Offences against Re- venue laws, Muni- cipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social econ- omy of the Protec- torate.	128	—	22	—	106	69	—	37	—
Miscellaneous minor offences.	243‡	6	35	17§	183¶	109	—	55	41

† 5 cases under adjournment.

‡ 2 cases under adjournment.

§ Second offenders (4).

¶ 2 cases under adjournment.

3.—PERSONS TRIED ON ORDER OF COMMITTAL FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Total.	Before a Judicial Commissioner.	Before a Deputy Commissioner.	Sex.		Not tried (nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.					
									Total.	Sentences.				
				M.	F.					Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Death.
1.—Murder of wife or concubine	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child ...	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than wife, child, or concubine.	6	6	6	6	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Manlaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Attempted murder	1*	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime ...	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	2	—	—
Other offences against the person.	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1
3.—Praedial larceny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Offences against property with violence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property.	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	—
5.—Other crimes ...	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7

* Criminal Lunatic.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following legislation has been enacted for the Protectorate during the year 1934 :—

No. 1 of 1934.—Licence (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934.—Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Regulation, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934.—United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Regulation, 1934.

No. 4 of 1934.—Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934.

No. 5 of 1934.—Native Tax (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 6 of 1934.—Solomons Labour (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 7 of 1934.—Criminal Law (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

Proclamations by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

No. 1 of 1934.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1933 (amends Schedule 1 of King's Regulation No. 8 of 1933).

No. 4 of 1934.—Under Pacific Order in Council, 1893 (defines the District of Nggela).

No. 5 of 1934.—Under the Pacific (Fugitive Criminals Surrender) Order in Council, 1914 (prescribes period for surrender of fugitive criminals of Republic of Poland).

No. 6 of 1934.—Under Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934 (fixes total value of textile goods which may be imported during any period).

No. 8 of 1934.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1907 (prohibits export of munitions, etc., to Bolivia and Paraguay).

Rules made by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Criminal Procedure (Review of Causes) Rules, 1934 (under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893).

Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Rules, 1934 (under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934).

Rules made by the Resident Commissioner with the approval of the High Commissioner.

Nil.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.*Revenue and Expenditure:—*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1932	56,744	55,323
1933	58,541	53,423
1934	53,039	56,822

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1934, was £3,854.

Public Debt.—Nil.

Taxation:—

<i>Description of main heads of Taxation.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>
£	£
<i>Customs—</i>	
Import duties	25,309
Export duties	4,372
	<hr/>
Licences and Internal Revenue ...	12,706
Ship licences	1,212
Station licences	800
Native tax	8,799
Fees of Court and Office, etc. ...	1,573
Hospital fees	337
Harbour Light dues	620
Post Office	1,065
Sale of stamps	617
Telegraph receipts	243
Rents and Royalties	2,594
Land Rents	2,452
Interest on Investments	2,578
Miscellaneous	1,248
Land	128
30541	A

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1932 an Agricultural Committee was formed and work was begun in connexion with investigations regarding diseases of the coconut palm. This work was only made possible by a generous free grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund together with an appropriation of £5,000 from the Reserve Funds of the Protectorate. To assist further, Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary Limited, made an offer, which was accepted, of £600 a year towards the salary of a second entomologist. The investigation of immature nutfall of coconuts has continued and most of the estates between Shortlands Island in the west and San Cristoval in the east have been visited. The entomological staff is of the opinion that insects are not a primary cause of the poor or dwindling yields of certain areas and evidence has been put forward showing that rainfall is intimately connected with yields.

Various secondary crops, in particular derris, have been investigated, and hopes are entertained that one local variety may prove of commercial value.

An earth tremor of a somewhat severe nature was felt at Vanikoro on 19th July at 7 a.m. Several houses were upset and some damage done. The sea withdrew from the land over a large area but no tidal wave was recorded; the epicentre was probably in the sea some distance south-west of Santa Cruz.

Prospecting for gold is being actively pursued by several parties on the island of Guadalcanal.

Fifteen field surveys were completed during the year before it became necessary for the sake of economy to close down survey work. New district maps are in course of compilation, which although not strictly accurate give more reliable information in some cases than do the existing charts of Choiseul, Malaita, and San Cristoval.

The Advisory Council met on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of October, 1934. At the meeting it was decided that in future there should be two meetings a year instead of one as formerly.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
The Solomon Islands (in his "Autobiography"), 1908, by Rev. George Brown.	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
Notes of Voyage to Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, and Le Ua Niua (Ontong Java or Lord Howe) and Tasman Groups." Paper read at the Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1907.	—	—
Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands in his "Melanesian Studies in Anthropology and Folk-lore," 1891, by Dr. R. H. Codrington.	16s.	Frowke.
"The Threshold of the Pacific," 1924, by Dr. C. E. Fox.	18s.	K. Paul.
Papers in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1915 and 1919.	—	—
Solomon and other islands in his "Memoir and Journal of Commodore Goodenough," 1876, by Commodore Goodenough.	5s.	K. Paul.
"The Solomon Islands and their Natives," 1887, by Dr. H. P. Guppy.	25s.	Sonnenschein.
"The Discovery of the Solomon Islands," 1568, by Alvaro Mendana.	—	—
"Santa Cruz Group, Cherry Island, etc., in his "New Guinea and Polynesia, Discoveries and Surveys," 1876, by Captain John Moresby.	15s.	Murray.
"Solomons, Santa Cruz Islands, and Tikopia in his "History of the Melanesian Society," 1914, by W. H. R. Rivers.	36s.	Cambridge University Press.
"Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop J. R. Selwyn.	—	—
"Two years with the Natives in the Western Pacific," 1913, by Dr. Felix Speiser.	10s. 6d.	Mills and Boon.
"Last Cruise of the Wanderer," 1863, by John Webster.	—	—
"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890, by C. M. Woodford.	8s. 6d.	G. Philip & Son.
"Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
"Further Exploration in the Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
"In the Isles of King Solomon," 1928-9, by A. I. Hopkins.	21s.	Seeley Service & Co.
"Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book ...	5s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
"Handbook of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	2s. 6d.	Out of print.

Note.—There are no local agents for the sale of these publications.

* Copies may be seen in the library of the Colonial Office.

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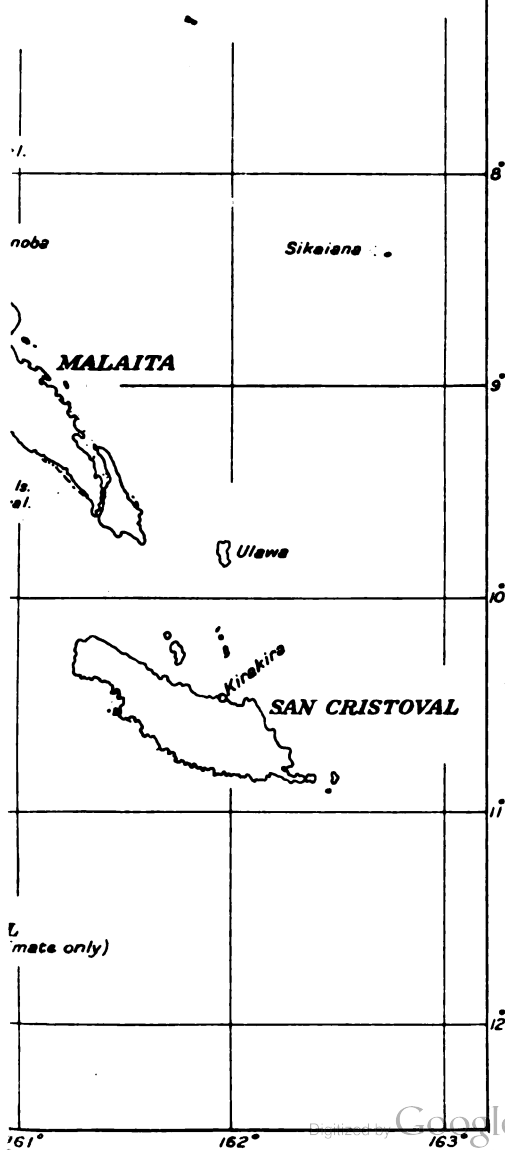
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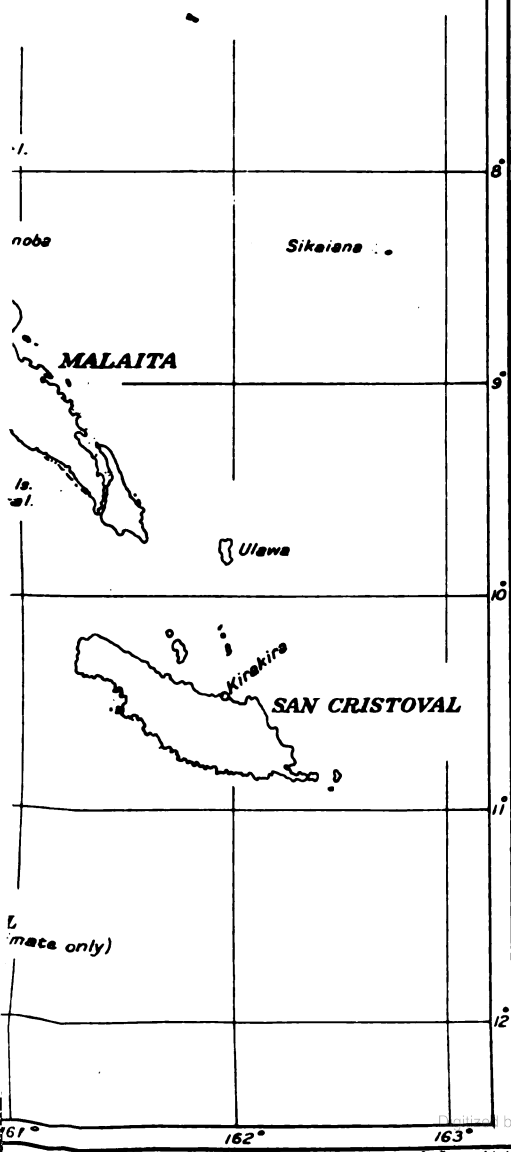
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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
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[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1934.

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Appendix Map of the Colony and Protectorate.

NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1934.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1934 77.80 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British Occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in Pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the latter months of 1933 an endeavour was made to penetrate this veneer and discover the true forms of government among the numerous pagan tribes. Detailed investigations have continued throughout the year under review and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adaptation of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

15. On the 1st April the Tiv Administrative Division was formed by the amalgamation of the Abinsi Division with the independent Tiv Districts formerly administered in Wukari Division. The new Division includes practically all the Tiv except those who have migrated into the territories of other established Native Authorities. Progress has been made with the reorganisation of the Native Administrations of the primitive pagan tribes in the south of Benue Province. In a number of Tiv Clans, kindred councils of elders have been appointed subordinate Native Authorities for village affairs, the superior Native Authority being the Clan Council. For each Council there is an elected spokesman who is its executive official, replacing the former elected Village and District Headman. The main effect of the change is that the spokesman is regarded as the servant of the Council of Elders instead of, as formerly in many instances, its master. These councils, as yet, have functioned for a few months only, but the experiment shows prospects of success in the increasing interest taken in the various phases of administration and the greater freedom with which opinions are expressed. Separate Native Administrations have been formed for the three tribal groups which inhabit the Kentu Areas of the Mandated Territory, and in the cosmopolitan towns of Makurdi and Abinsi councils have been formed under the presidency of the former chiefs.

16. Extensive anthropological investigations into the origins and social structures of many of the tribes of the Plateau Province have also led to reorganisations of certain units based on traditional

forms of government and supported by the wishes of the Chiefs and people concerned. In Pankshin Division the Hill Angas and Kaleri tribes have been completely reorganised. Sura District has been divided into two separate and independent federal unions and a new District has been created comprising the former Jepal village area of Chip District. In Shendam Division a federation has been formed of the Namu and Dimmuk tribes. The Montols have been separated from Shendam District and the Gerkawa have been removed from Yergam control. In Zaria Province district boundaries have been adjusted to unite, as far as possible, communities possessing close ethnic and sociological affinities. The Emir's Executive Council has been reconstituted and extended to assist decentralisation in the control of Native Administration departments and to encourage the Emir in the delegation of his responsibilities. The independent districts of Jaba, Kagoro and Moroa have been transferred to Zaria Province from the Jemaa Division of the Plateau Province and are administered under the direct supervision of an Administrative Officer.

17. The Gwari-Kamuku federation in Niger Province which was formed last year is functioning smoothly, and progress has been made in reconstituting Native Administration on a traditional tribal basis in the Emirates of Abuja, Kontagora and Lapai, by the reduction of redundant District Heads and the establishment of tribal village areas. In Ilorin Province village councils have been developed in the Emirates of Ilorin, Lafiagi and Pategi. The Bassa District of Kabba Province has been reorganised as five independent units each under its own Clan Head, combining to form a common treasury, with the Divisional Officer as Native Authority for the area. The Yagbas, who were formerly divided between Ilorin and Kabba Provinces have been united to form one district with a separate Native Treasury. The new Katsina Province was formed on 1st August consisting of the Emirates of Katsina and Daura which were formerly contained in the provinces of Zaria and Kano respectively. The opportunity was then taken to reorganise the Northern Division of Kano Province by removing Kazaure Emirate and including it in Kano Division. For administrative convenience the Nasarawa and Lafia Divisions of Benue Province have been combined to form the North Benue Division with headquarters at Lafia. The Dabai Native Administration has been transferred from the Sokoto to the Gwandu Division.

18. There were disturbances in the Chamba and Mubi Districts of Adamawa Province in March and April, and the Administrative Officer who toured the areas was accompanied by an escort of police. In the former district a Native Administration official was murdered and in the latter pagans of Bagira attacked the District Head and killed four of his followers. The

districts were subsequently visited by the Acting Resident and measures to improve the method of administration of the area are under consideration.

19. A Conference of leading Chiefs was held at Kaduna in May. The Chiefs were unaccompanied by their Residents and had to rely upon themselves. The social and personal aspect of the conference was found to be of value apart from the actual proceedings of the assembly. Chiefs have been encouraged to pay visits to the larger centres and several of the more important of them have recently visited Lagos.

Southern Provinces.

20. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

21. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of

varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. In the Ondo, Ijebu and Oyo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province, researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have been continued. As a result of these researches it has been found necessary to modify the system of Native Administration in certain areas and reorganisation has proceeded along more traditional lines than in the past. The changes effected or proposed have the full support of the people and the enthusiasm manifested is a happy augury for future success.

22. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

23. During the past year the steady progress noted in 1933 has been well maintained. Fifty-one intelligence reports on individual clans or similar homogeneous units have received the final approval of Government. A further twenty-four reports have been submitted but have not yet been approved, usually because further information has been found necessary to clear up difficult or obscure points. The total reports submitted to date is 199. The results of the earlier reorganisation schemes are now becoming apparent and in all provinces a note of quiet optimism prevails. The compilation of these reports and the subsequent supervision of the newly formed organisations have continued to ensure that close contact between the Administrative Officers and the people which is so essential for an appreciation of the latter's desires and aspirations and thus for their contentment. At the present stage the newly-organised councils

are beginning to find their feet and to gain confidence, and it is a significant fact that in areas where, in the past, tax could only be collected with difficulty under direct European supervision, it has this year been collected in full by the Councils without any extraneous aid.

24. It had already been established that Chieftainship in the South-eastern Provinces is virtually non-existent and that authority is vested in the councils of the Family, Village, or Clan, membership of which may consist variously of the family heads, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults, and men of outstanding wisdom or personality. Recent reports have further made it clear that the composition of these Councils was generally so elastic as to allow of the inclusion of any persons whose proved worth or ability entitled them to respect, regardless of their age or social standing. In the light of this knowledge it seems probable that a means has been found of associating on the Councils which will form the Native Authorities of the future not only those conservative elements which were by ancient custom entitled to membership, but also representatives of those educated, progressive and Christianised communities, without whose support no democratic institution could long survive. It has moreover been emphasised that in the case of primitive communities whose natural tendency to disintegrate has been accelerated by contact with European influences it is necessary that the process of reorganisation should commence with comparatively small units. It is anticipated that when these units are induced to take an increasing part in the management of their own finances they will begin to appreciate the financial limitations imposed by a parochial attitude, and will spontaneously seek to federate with their neighbours and kinsmen; and by pooling their resources to be in a position to promote the welfare of the community to a degree which would be impossible with their own limited funds. At present therefore subsidiary estimates, based on the probable revenue and expenditure of each unit, are being prepared in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people whose representatives are being given every opportunity to take partial or even full responsibility for the control and custody of their funds.

In several reorganised areas small separate Native Treasuries have been formed which should assist materially in bringing home to the Councils that they can only spend what they receive and that Government in the person of the Administrative Officer is not in the literal sense a "money making" machine.

25. In the Warri Province reorganisation was virtually completed by the end of 1933 and the past year has been a period of consolidation. The virility of the new organisation is apparent

and the Councils are now being trained to realise their responsibilities. In the Onitsha Province reorganisation has made steady progress and it is hoped that early in 1935 reports covering the whole province will have been submitted. In the Calabar and Owerri Provinces reorganisation has gone steadily ahead and continues to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the people, the Christian and educated elements co-operating with the more conservative elements of the community. In the Cameroons Province, where there has been active investigation of indigenous society for a number of years, the recent reorganisation of important clans in two Divisions has been followed by similar research in other areas, with a view to introducing in them such changes as are proved advantageous in the clans already reorganised.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

26. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	...	...	...	...	...	3,604,016
Ibo	...	...	...	...	...	3,172,789
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	...	3,166,154
Fulani	...	...	...	...	...	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	...	...	...	...	...	930,917
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	...	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	...	...	...	...	...	573,605
Edo	...	...	...	...	...	507,810
Nupe	...	...	...	...	...	326,017
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	...	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the

Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

27. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.⁽¹⁾ The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

28. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

29. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

⁽¹⁾ This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

30. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.⁽¹⁾ The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume 1, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only part of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

31. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration of births and deaths of natives has hitherto been lacking, except in some of the better organised Emirates of the North. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town ...	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma " ...	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City ...	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

⁽¹⁾ In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

32. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years:—

LAGOS ' CORRECTED ' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1927	23.4	25.2
1928	23.0	26.1
1929	23.3	22.3
1930	23.0	20.5
1931	22.3	17.8
1932	24.6	17.9
1933	22.1	18.9
*1934	27.8	13.05

* Crude Rates.

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos —during recent years not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

33. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

34. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	„ „ „ „
Creek Area	233	„ „ „ „
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	„ „ „ „
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	„ „ „ „

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

35. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

36. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

37. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

38. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	' "	' "	"
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba ...	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani ...	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa ...	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi ...	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe ...	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka ...	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo ...	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw ...	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5' 7.6" and 5' 4.7" for males and 5' 2.1" and 5' 0.0" for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

39. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

40. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

41. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

42. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,003	11,787	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

43. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over

TABLE I.
POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE ⁽¹⁾.

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.						Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53	
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41	
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,750	244,712	97,421	94,468	19	
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39	
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35	
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24	
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30	
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44	
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138	
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19	
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	92,836	92,808	52	
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45	
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56	
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93	
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235	
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102	
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57	
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142	
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23	
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125	
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94	
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56	
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224	
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154	
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94	
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74	

⁽¹⁾ Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1933.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29.3	32.7	37.9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30.6	34.1	35.3
Adamawa	33.1	37.5	29.4
Bauchi	29.7	34.9	35.4
Benue	29.7	30.9	39.4
Bornu...	28.4	36.8	34.8
Ilorin...	27.5	34.7	37.7
Kabba	28.3	34.3	37.4
Kano	34.4	33.9	31.7
Niger	33.9	37.0	29.2
Plateau	35.6	33.0	31.3
Sokoto	28.9	33.8	37.2
Zaria	26.6	31.8	41.5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27.7	30.9	41.4
Colony	30.0	29.3	40.7
Abeokuta	28.9	37.7	33.3
Benin	28.8	30.0	41.1
Calabar	28.8	30.4	40.9
Cameroons	31.6	34.3	34.1
Ijebu	19.8	28.5	51.7
Ogoja	25.7	29.1	45.2
Ondo	29.0	32.7	38.2
Onitaba	31.7	31.6	36.6
Owerri	28.7	31.2	40.1
Oyo	22.4	27.7	49.9
Warri	27.3	33.7	39.0

15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

44. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 622,928 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1933, 28.33 per cent fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	...	...	49.18%
Malaria	...	...	19.98%
Syphilis	...	...	7.92%
Gonorrhœa	...	...	8.59%
Dysentery	...	...	2.71%
Leprosy	...	...	2.75%
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.40%
Influenza	...	...	1.08%
Smallpox	...	...	0.39%
Other Diseases	...	...	9.75%

Of the 2,958 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1933, the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	...	24.85%
Affections of Respiratory System	...	20.72%
Affections of Digestive System	...	12.06%
Affections of Nervous System	...	4.46%
Other Diseases	...	30.61%

45. During 1934, two cases of Yellow Fever occurred at Kano—both Europeans who recovered. One of these cases apparently contracted the disease whilst travelling in the Gaya District some sixty miles east of Kano.

46. Smallpox was again prevalent throughout the Northern Provinces during the dry season of 1934, the incidence declining with the advent of the rains.

In the Southern Provinces there were outbreaks in the south-western Provinces. Intensive vaccination campaigns soon brought these outbreaks to an end.

47. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	Nil
1933	Nil
1934	Nil

48. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 per cent of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1933 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	928	Nil
Blackwater	12	1
<i>African and other non-Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	34,594	36
Blackwater	17	4

49. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 27,919 cases came under treatment during 1933.

50. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1933, 86,748 cases of yaws, 16,286 cases of syphilis and 15,180 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

51. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons and camps upon railway constructions has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

52. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 111 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research Officers, nine African Medical Officers, and two Junior African Medical Officers. There are two European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of fifty-seven European Nursing Sisters and 511 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 15 European Health Officers, 33 European Sanitary Superintendents and 126 African Sanitary Inspectors.

53. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is situated a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years, for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

54. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(b) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

55. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 145 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
In-patients ...	1,245	1,010	1,030
Out-patients ...	7,630	5,912	6,058

The decrease in the last two years is partly due to the reduction in Government European staff.

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,218 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

56. The Kano City Native Administration Hospital continues to expand. The new operating theatre has been completed, a new ward is nearing completion and an X-ray apparatus has been installed. One more ward remains to be built to complete the Hospital to the original plan. Considerable progress has been made on the female side. All the wards are full. At Hadejia a new Native Administration Hospital is being built to serve the four Emirates of the Northern Division of Kano Province. At Azare in Bauchi Province substantial additions have been made to the existing hospital. At Gusau the Sokoto Native Administration has built a new hospital for Africans which is much appreciated by the people.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
In-patients ...	35,738	41,577	45,233
Out-patients ...	481,759	541,517	570,607

58. A widely spread system of dispensaries came into operation in 1931. The Attendants who serve these are given one year's intensive training at convenient centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff. There are now 222 Native Administration dispensaries open. Ninety-six in the Northern Provinces, 122 in the Southern Provinces and four in the Colony. The cases treated in 1933 numbered:—

Northern Provinces ...	...	252,257
Southern Provinces ...	...	366,931

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also seventeen hospitals and twenty-two fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations. The experiments made in Lagos in connexion with septic tank latrines and nightsoil disintegrators proved highly successful and one tank latrine and a disintegrator have been in use during the year. A scheme for replacing most of the public latrines in Lagos, which were either of the bucket variety or set on piers emptying directly into the lagoon by tank latrines was approved, and work put in hand during 1934.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos, provides opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research, and experimental work on the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale is still in progress there. Research upon schistosomiasis commenced in 1931 from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund was continued, as was the work of the Dietetics Pathologist and of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research team at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 27,919 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action.

64. *Maternity and Child Welfare* work is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and also at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha). The maternity hospital opened there in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society has proved a great success. Local women are now receiving training as Midwives at it. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. New Maternity hospitals have been opened at Ilorin, Calabar and Aba.

65. Child welfare work is also increasing in extent. Two welfare centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. This work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning.

66. The *School Clinic* in Lagos is under the control of a full-time School Medical Officer and fully equipped new clinics were opened during 1932 at Abeokuta, Ibadan and Port Harcourt, each directed by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The opening of these new clinics was made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

67. *Treatment of leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province the United Free Church of Scotland has established a colony, with financial assistance from Government, where the average number of lepers under treatment was 1,252. A colony to accommodate 500 lepers has been built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is maintained by the Native Administration. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. A leper colony with accommodation for 500 lepers has been opened at Uzuakoli. A Medical Officer is provided by the Methodist Mission and the colony is maintained by the Owerri Native Administration. A leprosy Medical Officer was engaged during the year, his salary being reimbursed by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and Kano Native Administration. He will be posted to the new leper colony which is under construction at Sumaila in Kano Province. In all there are twenty-three main treatment centres and the average population of these was 4,860.

68. *Health education* of the population continued to make progress during 1934. Arrangements were made, by means of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, to erect model sanitary structures in various Native Administration areas in the Northern and Southern Provinces. Further progress was made also in the production of local health films.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native

spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. At Makurdi a few houses have recently been built of burnt brick, following the example set in recent buildings for the African Hospital and Catholic Mission. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures,

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of light steel framed roof

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

Southern Provinces.

82. In many parts of the Southern Provinces the native type of architecture is giving way almost imperceptibly to the European. In the larger townships, of course, where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house outnumbers the native and consists usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows are made of wood, glass being rarely seen. Thus the more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns is provided with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being the wealthier members of the younger generation who have in most cases become accustomed to town life during years of employment in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. At Ibadan, for example, there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof and considerable improvement in design and taste has been brought about in the erection of European types of dwellings as a result of a growing tendency to submit building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire to have properly laid out areas so that the occupiers may enjoy such amenities as quietness and better sanitation.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In

most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the

same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1934 about 11½ acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 400 houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty new houses built in all.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

93. The improved position of the tin industry has been maintained throughout the year. The International Agreement for Restriction of production and export was renewed as from 1st January, 1934, for a further term of three years. At the commencement of the year the price of the metal varied from £224 to £228 per ton until the middle of April, when it reached £241 which was the peak figure for the year. From then it dropped steadily to £224, and from the beginning of July to the end of the year it remained between £227 to £231.

94. Nigeria's tin quota was increased from 1st January, 1934, to 40% of standard plus a special quota of 4% to enable certain adjustments to be made. The quota was further increased by 10% during the second and third quarters, and was reduced again to the original figure of 40% plus the special quota during the last quarter. Nigeria's total quota for the year was approximately 5,000 tons metal. During the year an agreement was entered into to form a " Buffer Stock " of tin, in order that the market might be more stabilised. Nigeria's share of this stock was 544 tons metal, and the whole of that quota was fulfilled during the latter half of the year.

95. Interest in gold increased considerably during the year, and the output more than doubled that of 1933. The total areas held under Exclusive Prospecting Licences amounted to approximately 430 square miles, and under Mining Leases approximately 55,400 acres,—including, in both cases, areas under application. The average price of gold throughout the year was approximately £6 17s. 6d. per ounce. The output was approximately 37,500 ounces troy.

96. As regards other minerals, approximately 670 tons of Silver-lead, thirteen tons of Columbite and five tons of Wolfram were won during 1934. Interest in Columbite has developed and 138 tons of concentrate were exported, principally for experimental purposes. A few diamonds were discovered in the Northern Provinces during 1934, and the possible existence of an economic deposit is being investigated.

Geological Survey.

97. During 1934, the activities of the Geological Survey have again been directed mainly to water supply problems in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano and Bornu Provinces in all of which well sinking is now in progress. Preliminary investigations were carried out in Owerri and Aba Divisions and in the Ikot Ekpene and Abak areas. During the year 188 wells have been brought into production.

98. In Sokoto Province, work to the south-west of Sokoto has been completed for the present and the scene of operations transferred to the north-west towards the International Boundary and to the northern part of Argungu Division. Further investigations into the water supply of Sokoto City await a power drill. During the year forty-five new producing wells were completed in this province.

99. In Katsina Emirate work has been continued in the north-west to comply with the requests of various district heads although other parts of the Emirate are also in need of better supplies. The Department has co-operated in this area with the Forestry Department and provided wells for plant nurseries which are being established as part of a scheme of afforestation: thirty-seven shafts have been completed during the year making seventy in all in this area. In Daura Emirate, which with Katsina forms the new province of Katsina, sinking has been continued in the Kaura and Murka Districts with satisfactory results. Pressure rises have been obtained in several places and in all thirty-five shafts have been brought into production.

100. In Kano Province, the programme initiated in 1933 has been continued in Gumel Emirate, particular attention being given to the arid northern districts, and extended to Kano Emirate. In Gumel the work has proved very popular as evidenced by the considerable increase of settlers and cattle. Fifty-four producing wells have now been constructed in that area. In the Babura District of Kano Emirate pressure rises have been obtained in several wells. To date 1,259 feet of shafts have been constructed resulting in ten producing wells. In Bornu Province the approved programme of wells along Balle—Magumeri road has been completed and extended to the area between Magumeri and Maiduguri. Pressure rises have been frequent but in some cases it has been necessary to sink to depths of over 300 feet. Twenty-five wells have been completed during the year in one of which a pressure rise of 113 feet was obtained. To date 632 wells have been brought into production in the Northern Provinces.

101. Preliminary geological investigations for water supply have been carried out in Owerri Province which, while incomplete, indicate that in some areas at least open wells would be a successful method of ameliorating conditions.

A start has been made in developing shallow water supplies by drive tubewells and very successful and popular installations have been completed at Kazaure and at Gusau and are contemplated for other towns and villages. There is no doubt that, where suitable conditions exist, drive tubewells form a cheap and efficient means of increasing and improving water supply in Nigeria.

Colliery.

102. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1934 the output was:—

March quarter	...	...	57,596 tons.
June quarter	...	...	80,034 „
September quarter	...	...	68,318 „
December quarter	...	...	53,802 „
			<hr/> 259,750 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor and coal tip.

Agriculture.

103. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and local consumption.

104. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

105. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

106. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

107. *Palm Oil*.—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

108. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

109. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

110. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.	Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928 ...	6	21	3.5
1932 ...	218	691	3.2
1933 ...	381	1,013	2.7
1934 ...	710	1,474	2.1

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the later yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

111. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent. The total number of presses in operation at present is about ninety-two, of these fifty-one are of the new Duchscher type.

112. *Palm Kernels*.—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a "spare time occupation". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which

remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

113. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in "plantations". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

114. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa has fallen recently the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

		Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton.	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
		£		
1929-30	...	30	51,700	2,800
1930-31	...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32	...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33	...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34	...	15	68,400	3,600

115. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

116. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa fetches fifteen to twenty-five shillings per ton more than second grade, and second grade fetches ten to twenty shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £3 5s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department an improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is, on the whole, increasing:—

			Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	...	...	8.5%	4.4%
1931-32	...	...	13.0%	1.4%
1932-33	...	...	18.6%	9.7%
1933-34	...	...	13.2%	10.6%

117. *Groundnuts*.—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most

crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.		
	Tons exported October 1st--September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st--March 31st. Per ton.
1929-30 ...	147,000	£8 18 0
1930-31 ...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32 ...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33 ...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34 ...	234,747	£2 13 0

118. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

119. *Cotton*.—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for

food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

			Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	...	...	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	...	...	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	...	...	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	...	...	22,000	.9d.-.8d.
1933-34	...	...	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.

In the current season (1934-35) more cotton has been planted than ever before, the weather has been more favourable than usual, and the buying price is a little higher than last year. It is anticipated, therefore, that the record export of 1929-30 will be surpassed.

120. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The

figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927-28 ..	4,500	1½d.-2d.	68	2½d.-3d.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1½d.-1¾d.	900	2½d.-2¾d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1½d.-¾d.	6,000	1½d.-¾d.
1930-31 ...	300	¾d.-¾d.	4,000	¾d.-¾d.
1931-32 ...	—	—	1,300	¾d.-¾d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	¾d.-¾d.
1933-34 ...	118	¾d.	2,884	1½d.

There are indications that this crop has reached the bottom of the trough, and that some revival of cotton growing will soon be seen, even if the price remains steady.

121. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

122. *Minor Export Crops.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the Native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department

was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

123. A new industry was also started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. The measures include distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows :—

1930-31	...	...	16 tons
1931-32	...	...	40 "
1932-33	...	...	53 "
1933-34	...	...	86 "

There is every prospect of continued increase. At present the cultivation is chiefly confined to the Zaria Province.

124. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of exporting raw pineapples to England, and so far there appears to be ground for hope of eventual success. There is also a possibility that grape-fruit may be exported in a few years' time. Samples of Nigerian grape-fruit have been well reported upon, and steps are now being taken to ascertain by experiments which variety of stock and scion is best in the local conditions.

125. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal, and may be doubled or halved within three years. But these fluctuations are caused by the varying prices of export products, and hence the amount of money in circulation, and not by any actual scarcity or plenty of foodstuffs. In northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years; and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. Food is extremely cheap at present.

126. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crop grown and the yield per acre in the Northern Provinces of all crops, including foodstuffs, cotton and ground-nuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the

making of farm-yard manure. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crop that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to his new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock his farm can carry. But eventually his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria; and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department. The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.	Total number of farmers at end of year.		
1931	44
1932	112
1933	173
1934	286

127. Recently, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, in spite of an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches or pits. In 1931, the campaign was conducted largely by poisoning the bands of hoppers with bait treated with arsenic. Over thirty tons of arsenic were used, and about 1,200 tons of bait (calculated as dry bait) were made at over eighty centres. An Agricultural Officer was posted to each province to organise these factories and the spreading of the bait; but most of the field work was supervised by the local Administrative officers. Altogether it is believed that over 150,000 acres of hoppers were destroyed. Similar campaigns, on a rather smaller scale, was carried out in 1932, 1933 and 1934. Little damage has been done to crops in these recent years, and as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now extremely cheap. The

number of locusts has on the whole become less each year, and there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

Forestry.

128. The outlook for Nigerian timbers continued to improve, where the quality was of a sufficiently high standard. *Mansonia altissima* continued to find favour on the home market. The indiscriminate export of poor grade logs of *Triplochiton scleroxylon* has depressed the price and brought this African Whitewood into disrepute. Investigation into the properties of other species continues at Princes Risborough by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and *Diospyros* species have had favourable reports. In general there has been a marked interest taken in the value and usefulness of many of the less well known timbers. The fashion for "streaky" timbers has opened up possibilities.

129. The sawn timber trade continues to expand and one large privately owned mill is in process of erection at Sapele. Local tests on impregnation and seasoning of timber were carried on. This work has now been transferred to the Public Works Department. The specialised tests of seven other species to determine their suitability for sleeper manufacture have also been commenced.

130. Marked progress has been made with the enumeration surveys and very valuable information on the distribution of stocks of standing timber in the forests will be the result of this work which must continue for some time to come.

131. Further Forest Reservation during the year made slow progress which seems to be all that can be expected at present. Detailed surveys of part of the area in northern Katsina to be used for the anti-desiccation scheme on the International Boundary were completed.

132. Gum arabic development received a check in Bornu Province largely due to changes in the Administrative staff of the province and no Forest Officer being available. Progress in the development of Taungya plantations has been marked on the experimental areas both in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

133. Major Oliphant, F.P.R.L., completed his second visit to Nigeria and published his report, the main recommendations being towards the reorganisation of timber concessions, timber grading and export, to meet the changed conditions of exploitation and marketing which have developed since the system of licences was instituted. The reorganisation is in progress and should do much to bring nearer the more economic and scientific working of the forests.

Livestock.

134. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria as the only available figures are those based on the amount of Jangali tax collected, which figures, owing to tax evasion, do not by any means represent the total livestock population. However these figures for 1934 showed that there were in the Northern Provinces 2,565,551 cattle, 1,490,069 sheep, 4,398,517 goats, 185,860 horses, 493,060 donkeys, 14 mules, 1,972 camels, 43,947 swine and 38 ostriches.

135. Owing to the prevailing low prices for slaughter animals a greater number of cattle, sheep, and goats have been slaughtered than formerly not only in the North but also in the Southern Provinces to which some 200,000 cattle went by road and rail from the North. The number of sheep and goats exported to the South from the North are not available. In the markets of the North it is estimated that 262,602 cattle were slaughtered in addition to 315,264 sheep and 958,192 goats.

136. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats enter Nigeria overland for slaughter purposes but it is not yet possible to give any accurate figures of this trade. Until this year the importation of cattle has been almost entirely uncontrolled but orders have now been made under the Native Authority Ordinance which make it compulsory for all trade cattle to pass through Veterinary inspection stations which are situated along the border. At these stations the cattle are inspected and given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest and when indicated also against pleuro pneumonia. By these measures the danger of the introduction and spread of disease by trade cattle is considerably reduced and the campaign for the elimination of these diseases from the herds of Nigeria greatly assisted.

137. *Disease Control.*—The general situation as regards the serious cattle diseases has been most satisfactory and only localised outbreaks of rinderpest have been recorded, with comparatively small losses. This state of affairs is due to the very large numbers of cattle that have been rendered immune by artificial means. In 1934 alone, 427,446 cattle received immunisation against rinderpest including 88,362 trade cattle which received temporary immunisation at the various border inspection stations, 450,768 were vaccinated against blackquarter, 54,279 against pleuro pneumonia and 6,628 received curative treatment for trypanosomiasis. No charge is now being made for any of these inoculations.

138. As a direct result of this scheme of immunisation and the feeling of security which it has given the cattle owners, there is evidence, more especially in the Plateau Province, of selective breeding being practised with a resultant general improvement

in the type of cattle. In past years with the herds constantly menaced by serious epizootics cattle owners could not afford to cull the inferior animals from their herds more especially if these animals happened to be the survivors of a recent outbreak of disease and consequently immune. In this respect there is now a big demand on the part of cattle owners to have their inferior breeding bulls castrated and large numbers of castrations were performed during the past year by the officers of the Veterinary Department.

139. *Hides and Skins*.—The export trade in both hides and skins especially goats skins is considerable and an economic asset of great importance to the native stock owners. The figures for 1934 are not yet available but in 1933 hides and skins to the value of £624,677 were exported. The scheme for the improved flaying and drying of hides and skins has made steady progress and is now established in all the main stock raising provinces in the North, while a beginning has also been made at a few of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces. The natives themselves now realise that it is to their own pecuniary advantage to own a skin or hide that has been properly prepared, and much less trouble is now being experienced in getting butchers to follow the improved methods of preparation.

140. *Clarified Butter Fat (Ghee)*.—There has been a very considerable increase in this trade during the year and the output from the Vom Depot alone has grown from 10,000 lb. in 1932, when it was first established, to 85,750 lb. in 1934. An export order for twenty-five tons received this year has been repeated for 1935 and there are indications that in the near future this order will be very considerably increased. The local market has also grown in volume and extent and orders are being received from all over the Southern Provinces where this palatable and easily digested animal fat affords a welcome change in the dietary of the African from the customary vegetable oils.

141. An additional depot for the purchase of butter and its manufacture into ghee has during the year been established at Kano. From the experience gained in the working of these two depots there is no doubt that if this trade were properly and fully developed very large quantities of ghee—even up to 1,000 tons a year—could be produced. It is hoped that some commercial firm will become interested in the development of this trade on proper lines. Such a trade would be of benefit not only to the firms concerned themselves, but also to cattle owners situated in areas where at present no markets for surplus milk and butter exist.

142. *Animal Clinics*.—The clinics established at Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Bauchi, Azare, Gombe and Sokoto continue to do good work more particularly amongst pack animals suffering

from lameness and saddle wounds. These clinics are financed and staffed by the various Native Administrations under the professional supervision of officers of the Veterinary Department. Additional clinics are now being opened.

143. *Veterinary School*.—This year saw the establishment of a Veterinary School in Kano for the training of native staff employed at the Veterinary inspection stations, immunisation camps and by the various Native Administrations. The course of instruction is at present confined to practical work in connection with the common cattle diseases of the country and in the administration of preventive immunisation, but in the future it is hoped to make the course more comprehensive and give selected pupils a more scientific training.

The first session of the school commenced on 1st October with an attendance roll of twenty-eight pupils all of whom are showing remarkable keenness and intelligence in their studies. The progress the students have made in so short a time is most encouraging and they promise to become valuable additions to the Veterinary staff of the country.

Fisheries.

144. Though there is no export trade in fish there is a considerable internal trade in dried fish which is caught by natives of the coastal areas and of the Niger and Cross Rivers and is carried for sale into the markets of the interior villages at great distances from the origin. In the larger riverside stations there is also trade in fresh fish sold for European and African consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

145. Trade has been bad during the year but with a slight upward tendency during the last two months. Produce prices have remained at very low levels and have given little encouragement to producers. In spite of this the quantities of produce exported have been so much in excess of the 1933 exports that the total value has risen by £124,109 and has helped to foster a spirit of optimism for the future.

146. Total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

			£
Import	...	...	5,263,766
Export	...	...	8,851,199
Total	...	£14,114,965	

a decrease of £952,017 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £1,076,126 and that of exports an increase of £124,109. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £171,663 compared with £160,191 an increase of £11,472 on the previous year.

147. The value of specie imported in 1934 was £71,374 a decrease of £234,002 on the previous year; £1,204,482 was the value of specie exported this year as against £340,053 the previous year an increase of £864,429.

148. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £4,954,576 a decrease of over eighteen per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,836,061 show an increase of over one per cent compared with the previous year.

149. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 50.34 per cent of the total trade compared with 51.26 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of .92 per cent (imports at 58.01 per cent showing a decrease of 10.46 per cent; and exports at 45.78 per cent showing an increase of 6.84 per cent); the United States of America with 8.36 per cent of the trade an increase of .64 per cent and Germany with 9.35 per cent a decrease of 4.53 per cent. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any other part of the British Empire.

150. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

		1933.	1934.	Increase + Decrease -
Cigarettes, Hundreds.				
United Kingdom ...	...	2,499,182	2,227,393	- 271,789
Holland ...	...	3,678	28	- 3,650
Germany ...	...	4,202	1,416	- 2,786
Other Countries ...	...	12,325	40,080	+ 27,755
Total ...	...	2,519,387	2,268,917	- 250,470
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.				
United Kingdom ...	...	800,600	63,411	- 737,189
U. S. America ...	...	1,561,690	2,150,643	+ 588,953
Other Countries ...	...	13,314	5,395	- 7,919
Total ...	...	2,375,604	2,219,449	- 156,155
Gin, Imperial Gallons.				
United Kingdom ...	...	22,530	17,620	- 4,910
Holland ...	...	54,289	41,267	- 13,022
Germany ...	...	4,530	459	- 4,071
Other Countries ...	...	246	5	- 241
Total ...	...	81,595	59,351	- 22,244

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.		1933.	1934.	Increase + Decrease -
United Kingdom ...	...	821,427	821,483	+ 56
Germany ...	...	36,646	23,033	- 13,613
Other Countries ...	...	9,063	72,052	+ 62,989
Total ...	...	<u>867,136</u>	<u>916,568</u>	<u>+ 49,432</u>
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.				
United Kingdom ...	...	33,959	1,781	- 32,178
U. S. America ...	...	2,329,266	2,105,467	- 223,799
Germany ...	...	37,438	7,451	- 29,987
Other Countries ...	...	202,105	2,363,762	+ 2,161,657
Total ...	...	<u>2,602,768</u>	<u>4,478,461</u>	<u>+ 1,875,693</u>
(Not including Velvet)				
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.		£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	1,509,002	787,465	- 721,537
Italy ...	...	25,370	10,311	- 15,059
Germany ...	...	94,157	15,105	+ 79,052
Holland ...	...	53,176	25,958	- 27,218
France ...	...	12,162	1,458	- 10,704
Russia ...	...	...	83,599	+ 83,599
Japan ...	...	258,629	292,333	+ 33,704
Other Countries ...	...	118,835	78,344	- 40,491
Total ...	...	<u>2,071,331</u>	<u>1,294,573</u>	<u>- 776,758</u>
Kola Nuts, Value.		£	£	£
Gold Coast ...	...	3,011	179	- 2,832
Sierra Leone ...	...	37,238	2,263	- 34,975
Other Countries ...	...	586	164	- 422
Total ...	...	<u>40,835</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>- 38,229</u>
Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.				
U. S. America ...	...	1,490,554	1,098,515	- 392,039
United Kingdom ...	...	59,173	2,407	- 56,766
Other Countries ...	...	411,054	1,379,410	+ 968,356
Total ...	...	<u>1,960,781</u>	<u>2,480,332</u>	<u>+ 519,551</u>

151. Tobacco imports showed a decrease of 156,155 lb. as against 1,496,161 lb. decrease last year. The cotton trade also showed a decrease of £776,758 and decrease is noticeable all round except Russia and Japan imports; India contributed no less than £68,493 out of the £78,344 imports under figures of "Other Countries". Motor spirits showed an increase of 1,875,693 gallons from the imports of 2,363,762 gallons under the figures of "Other Countries", 2,294,728 gallons were imported from Dutch West Indies. Kerosine also showed an increase of 519,551 gallons, and from the imports of 1,379,410 gallons under the figures "Other Countries" 1,293,896 gallons were imports from Dutch West Indies.

152. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely

to find a market. The export taken by Poland in palm kernels was 8,131 tons this year, a slight increase on last year. Sweden's imports of palm kernels was 4,150 tons. Export of ground-nuts to Denmark has increased this year to 8,532 tons from 724 tons and Belgium has an import of 4,021 tons during the year.

153. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	13,219,165	12,616,941	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,263,766
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	17,756,945	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,851,199
Total ...	30,976,110	27,645,565	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,114,965
Imports of Specie ..	185,282	83,096	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374
Exports of Specie ...	165,556	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,482
Total ...	350,838	228,787	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,856
Grand Total ...	31,326,948	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,390,821

1933 Final figures. 1934. Parcels by parcel post not included. Subject to adjustment.

154. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

PALM OIL.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	30,230	419,916	46,365	605,006	63,820	697,180	72,195	558,890
Germany	14,075	198,242	8,426	109,934	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,908
U. S. America	43,898	555,716	25,058	326,930	23,592	243,097	6,334	51,287
Holland	7,388	91,568	7,187	93,767	5,130	55,153	2,592	23,328
France	1,297	17,330	3,827	49,929	452	5,454	1,500	9,834
Italy	20,727	251,816	24,879	324,396	21,080	214,073	20,486	160,726
Other Countries	564	7,073	318	4,148	4,936	46,965	5,631	40,627
Total	118,179	1,541,031	116,060	1,514,310	128,696	1,384,431	112,773	885,600

PALM KERNELS.

United Kingdom	96,044	786,940	133,687	1,161,062	102,316	759,554	139,592	758,260
Germany	126,015	1,059,450	115,242	1,001,461	104,585	749,040	77,900	434,003
U. S. America	15,082	135,184	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170	2,541	15,744
Holland	12,573	106,278	34,592	303,000	30,017	220,444	45,315	254,575
France	939	7,959	2,346	21,048	451	3,496	...	...
Italy	1,270	13,504	631	5,638	1,027	6,662	...	...
Denmark	1,367	12,231	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500	10,623	56,182
Other Countries	1,164	10,799	7,765	69,389	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,883
Total	254,454	2,132,345	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,898,522	289,442	1,580,647

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	58,971	127,116	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734
Germany ...	8,335	18,933	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877	...	...
France ...	951	2,069	219	474	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	2,044	4,694	...	...	178	373	15,941	39,607
Total ...	70,301	152,812	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,999	117,044	297,341

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	10,794	906,185	5,967	579,504	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	17,757	158,845	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,565	32,589	254,611
Germany	51,170	460,908	17,362	172,934	28,288	279,804	32,589	184,710
Holland	10,459	106,732	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,977	16,167	129,215
U. S. America	751	7,847	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	73,081	710,751	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,170,497	125,916	935,926
Italy	4,241	35,920	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,978	24,014	184,171
Other Countries	2,280	29,688	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,548	21,536	171,634
Total	159,739	1,510,691	188,123	1,873,831	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267

Cocoa.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	11,952	251,768	14,654	301,742	17,819	353,337	17,055	288,879
Germany	14,170	291,126	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594
U. S. America	6,574	123,689	16,888	347,440	12,080	216,595	26,645	431,997
Holland	19,178	409,376	21,047	432,988	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653
France	93	1,817	61	1,244	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	839	15,478	1,108	22,798	893	14,793	1,799	26,314
Total	52,806	1,093,254	71,035	1,461,451	60,737	1,143,627	77,981	1,290,437

155. With reference to the above figures it will be observed that the quantities of exports of palm oil were less and quantities of cotton lint and groundnuts during this year were more than in any of the two previous years. An increase in tonnage is noticeable in cocoa, palm kernels and tin ore. The tonnage of groundnuts exported is a record figure; the highest being 244,606 last year.

156. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. There has been a serious decline all round, excepting cocoa.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).													
	Average for the year 1934.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
LAGOS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	3 12 10	4 3 8	4 4 3	3 11 3	3 3 4	3 7 9	2 17 6	2 19 4	3 7 5	3 15 11	3 19 2	3 14 4	4 9 8
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	3 2 9	3 0 6	3 0 4	2 10 6	2 7 10	2 10 8	1 17 6	1 15 0	2 8 6	3 15 7	4 8 7	4 12 6	5 5 0
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	4 19 1	5 15 8	6 6 0	4 16 9	4 5 0	4 6 3	3 2 6	2 17 6	3 16 11	5 13 0	6 2 10	6 7 6	5 18 9
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14 19 11	13 4 10	17 4 1	17 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 15 0	13 4 1	14 5 7	15 13 0
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	14 3 9	12 9 10	16 9 1	16 17 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	12 9 1	13 6 11	14 13 8
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	13 1 2	11 14 10	15 14 1	16 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	10 9 1	12 4 0	14 3 3
KANO.													
Groundnuts per ton	2 10 0	2 9 8	2 6 5	2 0 0	1 10 7	2 7 1	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 11 2	4 3 3	2 10 0

157. In the hides and skins trade the exports under each heading show increase though the prices were lower than the previous year. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

CATTLE HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED									
Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	1,758,613	52,638	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,325	
Germany	174,967	6,072	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204	
Holland	36,562	914	...	...	13,904	348	33,297	870	
U. S. America	4,352,166	...	...	...	19,002	950	...	...
France	22,949	122,498	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961	2,832,203	71,635	
Other Countries	675,877	22,949	938,570	27,776	1,832,080	45,464	2,672,042	66,975	
Total	6,998,185	205,071	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879	7,736,012	189,009	

SHEEPSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.									
Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	361,677	24,275	174,819	14,103	171,699	7,613	370,272	22,828	
Germany	33,690	1,872	20,065	1,505	...	...	211	10	
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	311,506	18,732	718,805	53,910	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,730	
France	78,059	5,849	1,045	157	2,203	146	4,413	276	
Other Countries	10,220	863	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	
Total	795,152	51,591	959,901	76,081	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,880	

GOATSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.									
Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
United Kingdom	2,541,983	268,603	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416	1,463,771	114,041	
Germany	31,365	3,063	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049	
Holland	14,683	2,202	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	
U. S. America	1,214,116	126,042	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	
France	605,342	65,706	135,288	19,177	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168	
Other Countries	37,631	3,387	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	
Total	4,445,120	469,003	3,605,347	373,416	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,602	

158. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster reduced their thrice monthly mailboats sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	407.	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934	402	827,444	531	951,654	933	1,779,098

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1930	504	1,006,703	526	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	413	791,352	448	863,928	861	1,654,380
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934	403	831,221	542	960,422	945	1,791,643

159. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show increases. The tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increase.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934	277,636	87,633	365,269	534,175	441,650	975,825

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

160. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

161. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The general trade depression has resulted in a fall of wages but this fall has been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs. There has been some decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and of manufactured goods although this has been offset somewhat by increased customs duties. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the south, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the north the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

162. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

163. The Southern Provinces being more dependent as a whole on the export trade of Nigeria have been more severely hit by the fall in wholesale prices than the Northern Provinces but full effects of the financial depression have penetrated to the inland and isolated districts. The labouring classes have suffered more from scarcity of employment than from the reduction of wages. There has however in recent months been a general rise in the local prices of all forms of export produce which should alleviate matters, although the full effect will only become apparent after some time has elapsed. Both European firms and native employers have been forced to cut down their staffs to meet the prevailing slackness in trade and a great many labourers have been thrown out of work. It is fortunate that the comparatively low cost of living in Nigeria prevents any possibility of the unemployment problem becoming acute.

Unskilled Labour.

164. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

- (a) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.
- (b) Casual labour hired by the day for portage, etc.
- (c) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

165. Class (a) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. In the Onitsha Province the wage of the agricultural labourer has fallen as low as 1d.-2d. a day, food being provided. In other districts the average would be slightly higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

166. Class (b) is to be found both in the towns and the outlying villages and the average wage has continued to fall. The prevailing rates are as low as threepence to fourpence a day for ordinary casual labour, while carriers can be engaged at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a mile. In order to distribute money over as large an area as possible some of the small Native Administrations in the Eastern Provinces employ labourers in fortnightly or monthly shifts after which the personnel of the gangs is entirely changed.

167. The daily wages paid to class (c) vary from 4d. in the Ogoja Province to 9d. in the more highly civilised parts of the Southern Provinces, and are thus slightly lower than in 1933.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour in the gold fields is usually paid at 1s. 6d. per dwt. of gold won.

168. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. A labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can live very cheaply and it is calculated that the average man can live quite comfortably on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

169. In Lagos wages have fallen considerably during the past three years. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

170. The effect of the trade depression is more acutely felt in a large town such as Lagos where there is a considerable wage-earning population than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is now a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

Salaried Classes.

171. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from a shilling and threepence to four shillings a day in the Southern Provinces and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence in the Northern Provinces. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

172. The large majority of the educated classes are engaged in clerical occupations at salaries ranging from thirty shillings per month for the beginner up to £300 per annum and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by sub-letting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

173. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. A temporary levy on the salaries of all persons employed by Government is now in force except in the case of those receiving £50 or less per annum. Many Native Administrations have also been forced to reduce their expenditure on salaries.

Europeans.

174. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 for a single man. It has been increased by the imposition of additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs. A temporary levy on official salaries was brought into force on the 1st May, 1933, and remained in operation throughout 1934. The salaries and privileges of non-official Europeans have also suffered during the past three years.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

175. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

176. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

177. Government-aided schools, most of which are under the control of Mission Societies, have been seriously hampered from lack of funds and the general standard of education in them has fallen appreciably. Instead of an increase in grants on behalf of normal expansion, the item has been cut by approximately 6% owing to the general financial depression. As a result, all the teachers have suffered greater or less salary cuts, increments of any sort have been impossible, and the certificated teachers, coming out of the Mission Colleges to replace uncertificated teachers, have had to be content with a living allowance, instead of the salary to which they had looked forward. There are evidences of real hardship and very natural discontent in the profession, and the outlook from these schools, which play an important part in the elementary system of education, is not at all bright.

178. During the year, as in the three previous years, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a

sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

179. The Higher College at Yaba was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on January 19th. During the year the College accommodated three batches of students, who entered when it was housed in temporary buildings on the Race Course in 1931, 1932 and 1933. The courses at present pursued include medicine, agriculture, engineering and teacher-training for specialists in a single subject or group of allied subjects.

180. The plan to remove the Training College for teachers from Katsina to Kaduna and to develop it as a College with scope somewhat similar to that of the Yaba College has not yet matured, though some higher classes have been started at Katsina for students who wish to qualify for medical, agricultural and engineering studentships.

181. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

182. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

183. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

184. Queen's College, Lagos, has had a very successful year, and students therefrom were successful in the Oxford School Certificate Examination. The Domestic Science Centre, which is attached to the College, supplies a long felt need for girls and women of Lagos.

185. The girls' schools at Kano and Katsina have amply justified themselves and are very popular with the Emirs and local inhabitants. New schools, staffed by European mistresses, and paid for by the Native Administrations, have made successful starts at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

186. In 1933 the number of Government and Native Administration schools was 203 with an enrolment of approximately 16,500; of the schools under other ownership the number of assisted was 315 with 60,000 pupils and unassisted 2,750 with 120,000 pupils. The total was 3,268 with an enrolment of 196,500. In addition Koran schools in the Northern Provinces number 36,506 with 209,000 scholars.

Welfare Institutions.

187. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

188. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in

financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

189. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

190. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

191. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

192. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are

inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

193. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African Sports Clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to ever greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team, with three natives, has won open tournaments.

194. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. In Benin a Dramatic Society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

195. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones

Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

196. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna and Jos. At the end of 1934 there were seventeen Guide companies, four Ranger companies and five Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

		1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Troops, Scouts	...	113	91	80	86
Packs, Wolf Cubs	...	20	15	17	11
Crews, Rover Scouts	...	8	7	6	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Scouts	... ..	2,838	2,443	2,167	2,031
Wolf Cubs	... ..	348	204	192	188
Rover Scouts	... ..	142	135	102	116
Scouters	... ..	197	178	156	160
Cubmasters	... ..	14	14	14	15
Rover Scout Leaders		12	6	5	5
Commissioners	...	20	11	13	13

197. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under a new arrangement a fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given by Government to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

198. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

199. A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway and Harbour, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

Marine.

200. The activities of the Marine Department are still curtailed owing to the continued financial depression and stagnation of trade. Public utility services which include pilotage, towage, dredging, transport services, lighthouses and buoyage have been interfered with as little as possible so as not to hinder shipping facilities. No reclamation has been undertaken and economies continue to be effected in dockyards, waterways, surveys and technical education.

201. The sea patrol for the Preventive Service of the Eastern Frontier has been abandoned. The *Vigilant*, which carried out this service, is very old and beyond economical repair and has been retrenched.

202. *Harbours.*—Navigable conditions at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar harbours remain satisfactory, although constant dredging is necessary in Lagos Harbour in order to maintain the necessary draughts in the entrance channel and in the channels to the various berths.

203. Shoaling is taking place on Forcados Bar and in the Cawthorne Channel to Degema, and is causing much concern. The situation of these places render dredging impracticable without enormous preliminary expense for revetment works, and such expense is out of the question at the present time. Frequent surveys of these areas are being carried out and the position closely watched.

Lagos Harbour.

204. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory though as usual constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the required depths. Considerable repairs to both the East and West Moles have been carried out to make good the damage effected during the heavy storms experienced in June, 1933.

205. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has made further progress. Carter Bridge was finally completed in March, 1934, and the work of widening Denton Causeway and its road approaches was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Railway.

206. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,173 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'Guru, a distance of 847 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The Eastern line commences at Port Harcourt, joining the Western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (sixty-three miles).

The relaying and realignment of the track between Minna and Kaduna Junction is now complete. The ballasting programme was finished early in the current year with the exception of some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of unconsolidated bank which will be undertaken during the coming dry season. For the greater part of the year labour has been entirely concentrated on the making up of banks, improvement of cuttings and general drainage.

207. The Gross Earnings of the Railway during the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, were £1,868,172 or £2,254 less than the previous year. The total expenditure during this period amounted to £1,070,826 with net Receipts of £797,346. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,045,255 and the balance of £247,909 was obtained from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of Working Expenditure to gross receipts was 57.59%.

208. The total number of passengers carried was 5,179,206, an increase of 2,801,268 on the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 627,475 tons, showing a decrease of 18,579 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock. The increase in passengers followed a reduction of third class fares to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per mile.

209. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1934 is placed at £2,018,473, and the approximate expenditure, including interest on Capital and operating expenses, is expected to amount to £2,114,629.

210. During the year there were 193 stations and twenty-one halts open for traffic. A new halt named Sogunle has been built at mile 8 from Iddo and will be opened on the 1st January, 1935.

211. (i) The Suburban train services between Iddo-Yaba and Agbado were extensively augmented, giving an hourly service throughout the day to and from Yaba. That these services are popular is evidenced by the fact that approximately 4,000 passengers are carried weekly by one articulated steam rail coach.

(ii) In September serious washouts occurred at Akerrie and Zungeru. In the latter case approximately 200 feet of bank between the North and South portions of Zungeru bridge was washed away. The line was interrupted for traffic from the 2nd to the 18th September.

(iii) Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were made, the more important being as follows:—

(a) The 2d. per ton flat rate between Iddo-Apapa and Jebba which was introduced in October, 1933, was continued throughout 1934.

(b) First and Second Class week-end return tickets issued at single fare for the double journey. Also Tourist Tickets.

(c) As an experiment, the 1st and 2nd Class fares between Iddo and Oshogbo, Port Harcourt and Enugu, and between any two stations on the Bauchi Light Railway were reduced from 4d. to 3d. per mile and from 1½d. to 1d. respectively.

(d) Rates were reduced on some commodities. In no case was any rate increased.

212. The installation of the new plant at Ebute Metta Workshops has proved to be justified. Six engines have been converted from non-standard and obsolete types into types conforming with the adopted standards. Three more are being dealt with. Requirements for castings for Government Departments and private firms have been met. At the Enugu Subsidiary Shops, heavy repairs have been discontinued and the shops put on a service repairs basis.

213. A standard design of covered goods wagon has been adopted. Some of these have also been mounted on surplus low side bogie wagons purchased for Railway Construction work. This wagon has a capacity of 25 tons. The component parts of

the wagon have been standardised for the smaller types of 20 tons and 10 tons capacity as well as goods brake vans. The eventual savings in the stocking of standard component parts, and in the labour required to effect repairs in the future will be considerable. The bodies for these wagons are constructed of Nigerian timber.

214. The output from the workshops was:—

138 Engines, including 5 Conversions.

96 Coaching Vehicles.

1,008 Goods Vehicles.

215. On the 1st April, 1934, the Running Section of the former Transportation Department was absorbed into the Mechanical Department. The European supervisory staff was reduced. Each district is now supervised by one locomotive officer. Further economies have been effected by extended engine runs, better utilisation of engine power, improved maintenance in engine sheds, and by intensive research and analysis into every activity. Endeavours have been made to increase the interest of all concerned, both European and African, in increased efficiency and by economy in the use of consumable materials, such as coal, oil and spare parts. Improvement Classes have been started for African Enginemmen, with a view to giving them a more extended and intelligent insight into the commonplace things of their everyday occupation.

216. During the year under review, the motor service, maintained on the Zaria-Sokoto road, was successful. The experimental service between N'Guru and Maiduguri served the needs of the Geological Survey and Bornu Native Administration but little traffic was carried due to cheaper animal rates and low produce prices.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

217. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,775 miles. Of this total 168 miles are bituminous surfaced, 3,273 are gravelled and 334 are earth roads. In addition 180 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials has proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction than has hitherto been practicable.

218. Two obsolete timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki roads are being replaced by standard steel spans.

219. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes Ilorin-Ogbomoshò, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti and Aiere-Ikeram and during the past year construction of additional links between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka, Kabba and Ikole have been completed. The most important project now in hand is the Jega-Yelwa-Jebba route to provide an outlet to Western Sokoto.

Work is also in progress on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe.

220. There are approximately 5,409 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar Roads	...	...	10 miles.
Gravel Roads	...	...	1,879 "
Earth Roads	...	...	3,520 "
			<hr/>
			5,409 "

The Idiroko Road was opened for a short period at the beginning of the year but had to be closed during the wet season as it became impassable in places.

Posts and Telegraphs.

221. *Mails*.—The fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented on three occasions during the year by additional sailings. Mails are also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

222. *Telegraphs*.—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

223. *Wireless*.—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

224. *Wireless Broadcasting*.—In connection with a proposed radio distribution scheme to work in conjunction with the Empire Broadcasting Service, experimental work continued during the year at the Lagos Broadcasting Receiving Station.

225. *Telephones*.—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between :—

- (a) Lagos area exchanges and Abeokuta and Ibadan;
- (b) Port Harcourt and Aba;
- (c) Calabar-Itu and Uyo;
- (d) Victoria, Buea and Tiko;
- (e) Jos and Bukuru.

The new central Telephone Exchange in Lagos which includes the Ebute Metta and Apapa areas was completed during 1934.

226. *Departmental Training Schools*.—In the Technical School for African Engineering officers refresher courses have been given to selected groups from all Engineering grades with satisfactory results. The examinations encourage the belief that in time qualified African technical officers will be available to fill more responsible positions. In the Telegraph School, probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

227. The Marine Department is at present responsible for all matters in connection with aviation in Nigeria. Up to the present however the demand for air facilities has not been sufficient to justify the adoption of any policy of extensive aerial development. There are ten landing grounds in all—at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi,

Yola and Maiduguri, but they are of an emergency character only and it is desirable that ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of any of them. The series of creeks and lagoons along the coast line of Nigeria render this area eminently suitable for seaplane operations.

228. No Royal Air Force machines have visited Nigeria during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

229. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate. The Nigerian Mercantile Bank, Limited and the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, both of which are incorporated in Nigeria, have also opened offices.

230. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 18.2 per cent and the total of the amount deposited by 27.1 per cent.

231. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

- (a) British gold, silver and bronze coins.
- (b) West African Currency Board silver and “alloy” coins of the following denominations:—
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.
- (c) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—
1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one-tenth pence.
- (d) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £78,041 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1933-34 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

232. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,677,891	1,543,736	1,432,650
" " Alloy Coin	6,168,317	6,716,944	5,374,078
" " Nickel Bronze Coin	597,706	606,193	624,628
" " Currency Notes	628,122	705,140	697,024

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

233. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective territories. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

234. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

235. Maternity centres with accommodation for twelve in-patients and twenty nurses in training in each were erected by contract at Aba and Calabar.

Important problems in connection with damage done by termites to buildings are being investigated.

236. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

237. *Waterworks*.—Existing supplies were normally maintained. The improvements being carried out to the supplies at Abeokuta and Benin are practically completed. Work in connection with the improvement of the Calabar supply has been commenced. Several schemes are awaiting approval including supplies to Okene, Ife, Iseyin, Ilorin and Bida. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Kumba, Zaria, Katsina, Jos and several places in Ijebu Province were continued.

238. *Electricity Undertakings*.—The Electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu. The units generated by the four undertakings in 1934 amounted to 8,886,734, an increase of 603,269 units over the previous year. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus and fans was £101,254, an increase of £8,833. There is a hiring scheme for cookers, refrigerators, water heaters and fans. An assisted wiring scheme operates at three of the undertakings. Construction work in connection with the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme was commenced during the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

239. For the purpose of the administration of justice four Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The Supreme Court.

The High Court of the Protectorate.

The Magistrates' Courts.

The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These came into operation on April 1st.

240. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and for certain classes of proceedings in the Protectorate. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

241. A statement is appended showing the number of cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1933, to 31st October, 1934.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	36	246	548	830
.. .. property	186	467	958	1,611
.. .. Currency ... ..	...	7	11	18
Public Order, Law and Morality	308	870	4,310	5,488
Miscellaneous Offences	414	578	451	1,443
Total	944	2,168	6,278	9,390

242. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March, 1934, and was replaced by the Courts constituted by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, No. 45 of 1933. As from April 1st, 1934, in accordance with this ordinance, justice has been administered in the Protectorate by the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts and by the Native Courts established in accordance with Ordinance No. 44 of 1933. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court.

The High Court and Magistrates' Courts are open to legal practitioners who were debarred from appearing in the Provincial Courts, while major powers have been placed in the hands of Judges and Assistant Judges and minor powers have been vested in Magistrates. The powers enjoyed by Administrative Officers have, for the most part, been considerably curtailed, save in the more inaccessible areas.

At the same time the Native Court system has been linked with the other Protectorate Courts by the granting of the right of appeal, by virtue of which, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the West African Court of Appeal.

The number of cases brought before the High Court of the Protectorate and Magistrates' Courts during the period 1st April, to 31st October, 1934, are given in the table below:—

Description	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	112	746	858
" " property	429	1,038	1,467
" " Currency	13	46	59
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	100	453	553
Miscellaneous Offences	751	4,003	4,754
Total	1,405	6,286	7,691

The figures for the Provincial Court from 1st of January, 1934, to the 31st of March, 1934, are as follows:—

Description.	Southern Provinces.	Northern Provinces.
1. Offences against the Person	375	61
2. " " Property	226	28
3. " " Currency	12	...
4. " " Public Order, Law and Morality	441	57
5. Miscellaneous Offences	1,154	5
Totals	2,208	151

243. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff. There are avenues of appeal to the High Court of the Protectorate and to the Governor.

244. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the

Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1933 (figures for 1934 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	670,709	45	4,317	7,778
Bauchi	1,029,213	51	1,669	16,834
Benue	976,322	77	4,522	10,429
Bornu	1,102,124	40	2,216	5,880
Ilorin	475,124	39	1,263	3,442
Kabba	450,509	39	2,192	3,888
Kano	2,432,451	41	7,929	38,892
Niger	453,744	46	2,927	4,510
Plateau	563,035	58	2,249	7,019
Sokoto	1,856,784	58	6,372	16,499
Zaria	1,306,923	45	3,173	18,415
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,316,938	539	38,829	133,586
Abeokuta	434,526	33	2,943	7,028
Benin	493,215	92	7,703	10,912
Calabar	899,503	95	9,132	26,807
Cameroons	384,796	62	2,336	5,138
Ijebu	305,898	22	2,369	2,128
Ogoja	726,233	148	6,472	5,058
Ondo	462,560	35	3,646	5,708
Onitsha	1,107,745	91	7,684	4,681
Owerri	1,617,281	101	24,057	17,941
Oyo	1,342,259	72	2,783	11,488
Warri	444,533	273	5,400	7,924
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,218,549*	1,024	74,525	104,813

*Apparent.

Payment of Fines.

245. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

				Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.							
Northern Provinces ...	...	...	...	506	198	78	782
Southern " ...	...	...	...	1,221	600	80	1,930
Colony ...	...	...	...	4,372	1,001	235	5,608
Total ...	...	...	...	6,099	1,799	393	8,320
PROTECTORATE COURTS. (From 1.4.34–31.10.34)							
Northern Provinces ...	...	...	...	641	477	21	1,342
Southern " ...	...	...	...	3,201	3,187	197	7,749
Total ...	...	...	...	3,842	3,664	218	9,091
NATIVE COURTS.							
Northern Provinces ...	...	...	...	19,789	12,064	...	45,541
Southern " ...	...	...	...	34,983	22,809	...	122,659
Total ...	...	...	...	54,772	34,873	...	168,200

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

246. For purposes of administration the Nigeria Police Force is divided into three areas:—the Colony in charge of a Commissioner of Police, the Northern Area in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, and the Southern Area. Until the end of August the Southern Area was in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Enugu, but owing to the urgent necessity for economy it was decided to close down this office and the police in the Southern Area are now administered from the Inspector-General's headquarters in Lagos.

247. Recruits for the Colony and for the Northern and Southern Areas are trained at Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu respectively. The physique of candidates accepted for enlistment continues to be satisfactory and the educational attainments show a steady improvement. The higher educational standard in the Northern Area is particularly gratifying, for during the year twenty-four men passed the Higher Standard English Examination as against six in 1933, and 121 passed the Lower Standard English Examination as against eighty-six in 1933.

248. Cordial relations are fostered between the Native Administration police forces and the Nigeria Government police and police officers have devoted much of their leisure time in advising and assisting in the training of neighbouring native administration forces. During the year a conference of senior non-commissioned officers of the Native Administration police forces in the Northern Area was held under the presidency of a Commissioner of Police at Kaduna when various police matters were discussed.

One Assistant Commissioner of Police was seconded to the Ilorin Native Administration during the year, and a Superintendent of Police was loaned to the Ibadan Native Administration to assist in reorganising that force. Arrangements are being made to loan two other officers to Native Administrations in the coming year.

249. The illicit distillation of spirits still continues to cause great anxiety. During the greater part of 1933 and until June of this year a special squad of police under a European officer conducted a campaign against this evil in the Warri and Owerri Provinces, but a shortage of European officers necessitated the withdrawal of this squad. This special intensive campaign had the effect of temporarily suppressing illicit distillation in the district in which it was operating, but as soon as it was suspended the illicit traffic quickly re-appeared.

The high price of trade spirits and the cheapness with which illicit spirit can be manufactured ensures a large profit to the manufacturer and seller, while the simplicity of the apparatus required for its manufacture and the difficult country in which the police have to operate—mainly among the creeks and waterways—are all in favour of the lawbreaker being able to dismantle his apparatus and to disappear before the police arrive at the scene of his operations. The Commissioners of Police in the provinces use such means as they have at their disposal for suppressing this illicit traffic and a number of cases are brought before the Courts.

250. At the beginning of the year an officer was specially detailed to make enquiries into the prevalence of counterfeit coining and it is satisfactory to know that there is no evidence that this offence is appreciably on the increase or that the traffic in counterfeit coin is being controlled by any specific gang.

251. An officer was also detailed during the year to investigate the question of child stealing and slave dealing in children which appeared to be becoming prevalent in the south eastern provinces of Southern Nigeria. It would seem there is evidence to support the fact that children of both sexes are being illegally procured and sold, but the matter is complicated by the fact that it is difficult to establish proof of parentage when children alleged to have been stolen were too young to remember their parents, while in other cases the so-called "slaves" do not desire to leave the custody of the persons with whom they are found and therefore render very little help to the investigating officer. The investigations are still being continued.

252. In the Colony Area a severe check was given to the prevalence of armed raiders around the district of Agege by the conviction in September of eighteen persons who were charged with murder, armed robbery and burglary.

These persons disguised with grass masks or by having their faces painted with white chalk, and armed with guns and matchets, conducted raids on numerous farm houses in the Agege area, drove the inhabitants out of their houses, stole their property, and in certain cases murdered the occupier and raped his wives.

The salutary sentences,—five persons were condemned to death—awarded have had effect and since September there has been no recurrence of these raids. Four of the capital sentences were subsequently commuted to imprisonment for fifteen years and one was quashed by the West African Court of Appeal.

253. As a result of police enquiries 20 oz. of Indian Hemp (*Cannabis Sativa L*) which had been imported from various ships calling at Lagos, were seized and nine persons convicted for being concerned in its importation.

Prisons.

254. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(a) Native Administration Prisons.

(b) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

255. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

256. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,358 (4,033 Northern Provinces, 325 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1933 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 15.62, a welcome decrease as compared with 57.11 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

257. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police who acts as Director of Prisons and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 320, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They contain prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts prior to the 1st April, 1934, and in the Protectorate Court on and after 1st April, 1934. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been six deaths (two of which were awaiting trial) for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1934, as compared with eleven in 1933.

258. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

259. At the close of the year there were 46 prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and 33 Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

260. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1933 was 38,862, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court ...	6,314	271
" " " " Provincial Court	11,680	446
" " " " Native Courts ...	17,924	2,227

(Figures for 1934 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 6,686.97.

261. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

262. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

263. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

264. Instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

265. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

266. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences was established at Enugu in the latter part of 1932 and on the 1st of January, 1933, accommodation was available for thirty boys. During 1933 two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is now available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year there were seventeen boys in the institution.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1933 :—

Ordinances.

267. After the sixty-four Ordinances which were enacted in 1933 the twenty-four Ordinances of 1934 would seem to indicate that the flow of progressive legislation had subsided somewhat but of the sixty-four Ordinances of 1933 no less than twenty-two related to the creation of the new courts in the Protectorate and to certain other judicial reforms which did not come into effect until April, 1934. Ordinance No. 44 replaced the Native Courts Ordinance (Chapter 5) which had been in operation since 1918 and provided for the creation of new Native Courts: the Ordinance in addition to containing many of the provisions of the existing law contained many new features one of the most important being the provision of extensive opportunities for appeal. Ordinance No. 45 provided for the creation of new courts, the High Court, throughout the Protectorate in the place of the existing Provincial Courts and to some extent restricted the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the Protectorate.

268. In addition to the two Ordinances to which reference has just been made the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933 (No. 47) conferred the right of appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in many civil and criminal cases decided or heard on appeal in the Supreme Court and High Court. The effect of this Ordinance is to render it possible in practically any case of importance in Nigeria for a decision to be obtained from the West African Court of Appeal; in consequence the Full Court of the Supreme Court ceased to function as such.

269. To give effect to these important changes in the Judicial machinery of this Colony and Protectorate certain Orders of His Majesty in Council were necessary and many local Ordinances required amendment. In addition to the Orders of His Majesty in Council the Ordinances connected with the judicial reforms totalled nineteen and certain portions of three others all of which, though enacted in 1933, were brought into operation on 1st April, 1934, upon which day the new system was put into operation. The institution of the new system over such a large territory as Nigeria was effected without any friction although naturally considerable time and trouble had to be devoted to seeing that the theory and the practice of the new procedure coincided.

270. The following are the more important enactments of 1934 Ordinances:—

- (1) The Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 2) extends the provisions of the Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) Ordinance, 1933, for another year. The latter Ordinance which was for one year only imposed a levy on the emoluments of public officers; the levy being on a graduated scale which increases with the amounts of the emoluments.
- (2) The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 3) makes provision in certain cases for the admissibility in the Courts of Nigeria of Certificates of the Entries in certain records and other documents in other countries which have made reciprocal arrangements.
- (3) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 7) enables the Governor by Order in Council to fix the total quantity of textile goods manufactured in a foreign country which may be imported into Nigeria during any period. The importation is only permitted by sea and provision is made to guard against smuggling across the frontiers. The Ordinance does not apply to the Cameroons under British Mandate as that would be in conflict with the terms of the Mandate.
- (4) The Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934 (No. 8) provides for an increased customs duty to be levied upon the goods of any country specified by order of the Governor in Council. The Ordinance provides that this duty shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the duties, if any, payable under any other Ordinance.
- (5) The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 11) chiefly gives increased rule making powers and is intended to enable proper control to be exercised over stage carriages. On and after 1st January, 1935, all stage carriages operating solely within the municipal boundaries of Lagos will be required to comply with certain requirements including size and proper seating accommodation.
- (6) The Survey (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 13) increases the rule making powers contained in Chapter 90 of the Laws and makes certain other

amendments the most important of which are designed to improve the standard of the work of surveyors and to give the Surveyor-General more control over them.

- (7) The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 16) is important in that provision has now been made for the issue of search warrants, which may be made available for not more than three months, to search premises where it is believed that offences in connection with the unlawful distillation of spirits are being committed. The Ordinance is necessary in view of the difficulties in certain places of being able to obtain a search warrant without considerable delay.
- (8) In view of the scheme for the employment by Government of medical assistants who have been trained at Yaba Higher College, Chapter 46 of the Laws of Nigeria, was repealed and re-enacted in an extended form by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1934 (No. 20). The Ordinance provides for a Board of Medical Examiners for Nigeria and the granting of certificates and diplomas in Nigeria by the Board. Medical assistants will in future be entitled to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in the service of the Government of Nigeria anywhere in Nigeria subject to and in accordance with such regulations relating to medical assistants as may be made by the Governor in Council.
- (9) The Township Officers Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934 (No. 23) provides for the establishment of a Provident Fund for officers holding specified appointments in certain township. The townships and offices to which the Ordinance applies are in a Schedule which may be added to or varied by Order of the Governor in Council. At present the Ordinance only applies to the Township of Lagos.

Subsidiary Legislation.

271. Two Orders in Council of considerable importance are Nos. 15 and 16, the former made under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, and the latter under the Native Courts Ordinance of the same year. The effect of these Orders in Council are respectively to place under the jurisdiction of the Native Authorities and Native Courts of the Northern Provinces certain persons not ordinarily subject to the Native Authorities and Native Courts but who come within certain categories and in

addition " whose general mode of life is that of the general native community ". Somewhat similar jurisdiction and powers are given to the Native Authorities and Native Courts of the Southern Provinces by Orders in Council Nos. 36 and 37 which were consented to by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 12th of June.

272. By Order in Council No. 18, jurisdiction was conferred upon all Native Courts in respect of all the provisions of the Native Revenue Ordinance (Chapter 74), and the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance (Chapter 108), and by Order in Council No. 32, jurisdiction was conferred upon the Native Tribunals in Oyo Province to enforce the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder; the above Orders naturally only applying to persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Native Courts.

273. The jurisdiction of the Native Courts in the Southern Provinces was extended by Order in Council No. 37 and consented to by resolution of the Legislative Council to include all natives of Nigeria and all native foreigners in cases in which they consent to the exercise of the jurisdiction: and Native Authorities in the Southern Provinces were by Order in Council No. 36, which was likewise consented to by the Legislative Council, given powers over all persons who have taken up permanent residence within the area of the jurisdiction of the Native Authority and whose general mode of life is that of the general native community.

274. By Orders in Council Nos. 38 and 39 the provisions of the Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934, and of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, were respectively applied to Japan and certain textile goods manufactured in Japan. By Order in Council No. 61 of 1934, the Quota for 1935 has been passed at a total of 2,430,000 square yards and by Regulations No. 34 of 1934 a licence fee has been provided for a licence to import regulated textiles.

275. By Resolution and Order No. 2 the export duties on palm kernels and palm oil were considerably reduced; a new import duty was imposed on dried fish and an export duty on bananas, fresh and dried.

276. In the course of the year there were many Orders made by Native Authorities constituting areas as Native Administration Forest Reserves.

277. By Regulations No. 3 of 1934, certain forced labour may be employed on minor communal services, this labour can only be extracted from able bodied males between the ages of

eighteen and forty-five and from not more than twenty-five per centum of such males of the same town or village at the same time: in certain cases the labour can only be extracted from those having a direct interest in the service being performed.

278. The Electric Supply Regulations, 1934, and the Electric Wiring Regulations, 1934, Nos. 10 and 11 respectively, provide that all works connected with the supply of electricity and the wiring of premises and elsewhere are carried out in a proper manner for the supply of the public.

279. Regulations No. 18 provide for an export duty equal to fifty per centum of the maximum royalty payable in respect of tin ore except where such ore was won in the Cameroons under British Mandate or is to be smelted in the United Kingdom or a British possession.

280. By Regulations No. 25 provision has been made for the handling of goods in transit *via* the Railway between Lagos and Kano.

281. By the Motor Traffic (Amendment) Regulations, 1934, special provision has been made in respect of stage carriages plying within the Municipal boundaries of Lagos. All stage carriages plying for hire solely within the Municipal boundaries of Lagos will have to comply as from 1st January, 1935, with the requirements of the regulations, all of which are intended to improve the standard of stage carriages both in respect of their general appearance, mechanical efficiency and the comfort and safety of passengers; each stage carriage being allowed to carry a certain number of passengers, which number is fixed after allowing sufficient comfortable accommodation for each passenger.

282. Regulations No. 35 made under the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933, provide for the keeping of certain records of the production of licensed factories. The records will show exactly how much imported and how much native grown tobacco is used in the manufacture locally of various brands of cigarette. No excise duty is imposed.

Legislation Providing for Sickness, Etc.

283. By Orders in Council during the year some of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance and the rules made thereunder were extended to certain areas including portions of Okigwi in the Owerri Province and the townships of Burutu and Forcados; likewise the provisions of the Dogs Ordinance have been extended to many places. The most important legislation affecting the health of the people, however, is the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1934, to which reference has already been made.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

284. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1929-30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933-34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251

285. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1934, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £1,839,427 and £2,191,757, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £1,349 and £53,711 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1934-35 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £4,376,002 and £4,702,740 respectively.

286. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1934, amounted to £27,822,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £4,915,225. This latter amount includes the Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund of £930,370 which is classified as an "Appropriated Fund" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

287. All Nigeria Loans rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1934, are as follows:—

Amount Outstanding.	Description of Stock.	Quotation.
1. £4,045,593	Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock, 1930-55	101
2. £6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79 ...	127
3. £3,200,390	" 6% " " 1936-46 ...	106
4. £5,700,000	" 4% " " 1963 ...	111
5. £4,250,000	" 5% " " 1947-57 ...	118
6. £4,263,373	" 5% " " 1950-60 ...	119

288. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1933-34 amounted to £1,626,659 of which the Railway contributed £875,320, in respect of interest only.

289. *Assets*.—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1934, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £1,906,146, which is £352,329 less than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1934-35. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1934. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £325,590.

290. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £1,283,935 on the 30th of September, 1934, and surplus funds are invested in England, in "Trustee Securities".

291. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund ...	930,370
Railway Renewals Fund	207,613
Marine Renewals Fund	52,505
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	54,788
Electricity Renewals Fund	26,895

292. *Taxation*.—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in section 304. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

293. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1933-34 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	447,223
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	82,494
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	240,782
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	1,248
Income Tax, Colony	22,076
Income Tax, Protectorate	14,252
	<hr/>
	£808,075

294. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.). firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave $\frac{3}{4}$ d., fancy weave 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, are subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

295. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton) palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton) and tin (3s. 4d. the ton).

296. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933.

The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1933/34, was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	467
„ Liquor	7,282
„ Motor vehicles and drivers ...	51,243
„ Guns, etc.	1,780
„ Miscellaneous	2,197
Stamp duties	8,503
	<hr/>
	£71,472

297. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1933-34 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,295,976 and £1,317,602, respectively (Northern Provinces £872,547 and £909,230; Southern Provinces £423,429 and £408,372). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£21,626) is accounted for in the Surplus Balances of the Native

Administrations, which, at the beginning of the financial year 1933-34, stood at £1,913,242 and at the end were, accordingly, decreased to £1,891,616. (Northern Provinces £1,422,853; Southern Provinces £468,763); all of which figures are subject to audit.

The estimated totals of Revenue and Expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1934-35 are £1,366,070 and £1,517,860, respectively. The following notes give an account of the assessment and collection of tax payable by natives and native-foreigners who are resident within the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate:—

Northern Provinces.

298. The system of direct taxation is that of a " graduated income tax " which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

299. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 13s. per adult tax-paying male.

300. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression have been relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies have been made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

301. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

302. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

303. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

304. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

305. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is

declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

306. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

307. Owing to the general financial depression it was again found necessary to reduce the rates of direct taxation in certain of the poorer districts as had been done in the previous three years. As instancing the reductions and remissions made since 1929-30 it may be noted that in that year the gross sum of £2,202,097 was collected in direct taxes whereas the comparable sum in 1934/35 was £1,806,146.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

308. His Majesty's Ships *Milford*, *Rochester* and *Weston* paid the usual periodic visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports. In addition H.M. Sloops *Daffodil* and *Delphinium* made a stay at Lagos on their way to England to pay off. The South African Minesweeping Trawlers *Sonneblom* and *Immortelle* also came into Lagos on their way home.

His Majesty's Ship *Dorsetshire* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., entered Lagos on the 3rd of November, and left on the 5th, during her stay she lay alongside the Customs Wharf.

309. In June the Sultan and Waziri of Sokoto and the Emirs of Kano and Gwandu, with some of their councillors and attendants, visited England for the first time and were received by His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

310. Mohammudu, Sarkin Kebbi, Emir of Argungu, died on the 21st October and has been succeeded by his eldest son. In March Abubukr was installed as 12th Emir of Keffi and Mohaman Agwe as 15th Emir of Lafia.

311. The Emir of Kano has been awarded the Honorary C.B.E. and the Emir of Daura the King's Medal for African Chiefs.

312. The first Kano Agricultural Show was held in January in the Middle School grounds. It was extremely popular and attracted numerous people from the outer districts.

313. During the year a Law School has been started at Kano for the training of Alkalai. The instruction is given by three Mohammedan law teachers from the Sudan Law School. The school is attended by suitable candidates from the Mohammedan Emirates of the Northern Provinces.

314. At the end of October, during a farewell visit by the Lieutenant-Governor (Captain (now Sir Walter) Buchanan-Smith) to Ijebu-Ode, an attempt to assassinate the Awujale was made by a member of the family of the exiled ex-Awujale Adenuga. The attempt failed but the Awujale was severely wounded by a pistol shot in the right arm which had to be amputated. The assailant was tried before the High Court and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment with hard labour.

315. On January 19th the Higher College at Yaba was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency in a speech made on this occasion explained the present and future scope of this institution, which will develop gradually into a University College.

316. The discovery of diamonds in Sokoto and Zaria Provinces has created considerable interest and prospecting parties are now searching these areas to ascertain if they occur in economic quantities. Interest is being displayed in the mineral Columbite and contracts have been made for shipping relatively large parcels of this ore.

317. Among this year's visitors to Nigeria have been Professor C. Y. Shephard of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Professor E. P. Stebbing, Professor of Forestry, Edinburgh University. Mrs. J. Leith-Ross and Miss M. Green, who are carrying out anthropological and linguistic researches in the Ibo country and Mr. C. R. Buxton, M.P.

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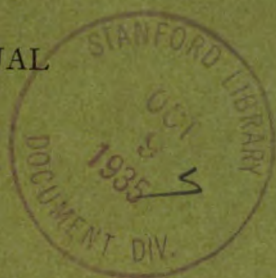
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1711

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF KELANTAN
(Unfederated Malay States)
REPORT FOR 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1622 and 1672,
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STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1934.

**The value of the dollar is 2: 4d. A picul
is equal to 133½ lbs.**

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes $4^{\circ}35'$ and $6^{\circ}15'$ North and longitudes $101^{\circ}22'$ and $102^{\circ}37'$ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months of November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

HISTORY.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from glam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from Koli, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus tanah 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those krama or alternative forms, like the Saka, asu and anjing 'dog', the Malay kuala and kuantan 'estuary', the Javanese segara and seganten 'ocean' or kali and kanten 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A.D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem the Nagara-kretagama, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the Malay Annals was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', - possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D. - one of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla' Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A. D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K. C. M. G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	—	—	—	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians. The total number of births registered in 1934 was 11,095 (5,101 males and 5,994 females). In every 100 births registered 45.96% were males and 54.02% females a ratio of 117.50 females to every 100 males born. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 29.29 per mille amongst Malays and the next amongst Chinese 28.63. The lowest rate (amongst Europeans) was 10.86 per mille. The total number of deaths registered was 7,309 (3,695 males and 3,614 females).

Birth rate = 28.70 per mille compared with 29.81 in 1933.

Death rate = 19.37 per mille compared with 17.93 in 1933.

Infantile mortality = 130.14 per 1,000 births compared with 131.50 in 1933.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. During the year a new out-door Dispensary was also opened at Pasir Mas.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a part-time Medical Officer to act at Kota Bharu when required, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was \$150,269.76 as compared with \$152,971.76 in 1933. The total revenue collected during the year was \$8,952.94 as compared with \$10,840.44 in 1933. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that it was agreed to extend the rates of charges for Kelantan Government servants to the Federated Malay States Railway staff and employees as from 1st July, 1934. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 6.87% of the revenue of the State.

No new Enactments affecting public health were passed by the State Council during the year, but several minor amendments were introduced to render the existing Enactments more effective.

The State has been free from serious epidemic disease for some years. The proportion of cases diagnosed as Malaria to the total admission to Hospital from all diseases was as follows:— 15.18% in Government Hospitals compared with 17.29% in 1933 and 15.65% in 1932; 30.31% in

Estates Hospitals compared with 17.38% in 1933 and 21.3% in 1932. Hook worm is still common but there is a growing confidence in medical treatment and patients attend regularly at the Dispensaries. Cases of yaws are on the decrease in villages which have been regularly visited by the Travelling Dispensaries. Venereal disease is common in the towns, but it is rarely found in the outstations and villages visited by the Travelling Dispensaries.

Five thousand and twenty five (5,025) in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 5,559 in 1933, there being 207,145 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 199,431 in the previous year.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1934 were as follows:—

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Admissions.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Percentage of Deaths.</u>
Malaria	739	37	5
Ankylostomiasis	447	18	4.02
Pneumonia Lobar	107	42	39.25
Broncho Pneumonia	4	2	50
Bronchitis	99	1	1.01
Dysentery	90	9	10
Syphilis	47	1	2.12
Yaws	482	—	—
Ulcers	412	—	—
Beri-Beri	19	—	—

The following table gives the Principal cases of death throughout the State:—

Diseases.	Male.	Female	Total
Malaria	32	8	40
Fever Unspecified (Probably malaria)	43	39	82
Fever Unspecified	2082	1966	4048
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Dysentery	10	—	10
Influenza	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (including cases reported as “Batok Kering”)	42	10	52
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
Leprosy	2	—	2
Syphilis	4	1	5
Ankylostomiasis	41	26	67
Cancer	—	—	—
Beri-Beri	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	1
Bronchitis (Including cases reported as “Batok Sahaja”)	129	67	196
Pneumonia (all forms)	43	7	50
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (including “Cheroh”)	150	111	261
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (including cases reported as “Sakit Perot”)	69	67	136
Convulsions (including “Sawan”) ...	345	308	653
*Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	15	7	22
Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito- Urinary System	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and Puerperal State	—	127	127
*Premature Births and Diseases of early Infancy	94	60	154
Old Age or Senility	287	511	798
Violence (all forms)	16	—	16
Other Causes	342	241	583
Total	3751	3558	7309

*Excluding Infantile concussions. Ratio per mille of Population 174.

The following table shows births and deaths registered throughout the year by nationality:-

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
Malays.	350,529	10,270	29.29	6,723	19.17
Chinese.	19,834	568	28.63	365	18.40
Indians.	6,318	105	16.61	89	14.08
Europeans.	276	3	10.86	1	.92
Eurasians.	24	-	-	-	-
Others.	9,528	149	15.62	131	13.62
Total	386,509	11,095	28.70	7,309	19.37

The Travelling Dispensary continued to be very popular. There were 74,081 attendances at the 30 stations which were regularly visited as compared with 76,433 attendances in 1933. The Travelling Dispensary has been so successful that it is intended to extend its operations and to arrange for Travelling Pack Dispensaries in areas which cannot be reached by car. Patients sometimes show reluctance to go to Hospital but are willing to be treated if the hospital goes to their homes. The Travelling Dispensary is withdrawn during the fasting month when there were few attendances, and also during the worst months of the monsoon.

There were 6,193 vaccinations during the year. This number is below the normal, as owing to extensive vaccinations in recent years, few, besides infants, have, during the year, required vaccinating.

Leprosy: 13 new cases were diagnosed during the year, three of whom were Malays, the remainder being Indians and Chinese. Cholera: There were no cases during the year; it is hoped that the new Water Supply will be in full operation in 1935. Meanwhile Kota Bharu has to rely on wells which are treated with potassium Permanganate during the dry season.

Assault cases. 770 are better than last year 852, but they are still far too numerous, the result mainly of hasty tempers rather than of deliberate criminal intention.

Pasteur treatment was given to 12 patients while 15 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Veterinary. This year no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the continued increase of cattle exports; 2936 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 2720 in 1933. An arrangement was reached with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination if found healthy and quarantine carried out there. Three dogs were shown to have died of rabies, by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 4 in 1933 and 2 in 1932. Prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies was given to 15 animals during the year. There was a small outbreak of fowl cholera in the month of March in Kota Bharu but it did not spread to other areas. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 110.25 inches as compared with 126.74 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5.74 inches on November, 1934. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1934 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur):—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.0°F

The mean minimum was 72.0°F

The highest temperature recorded was 93°F on several occasions in May and June, and the lowest 62°F on several occasions in February.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns, being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is

conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-line compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasants dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding, and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive layout of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year and several layouts were designed involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to be opened up to two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State and in the towns in most cases possess their own houses. A limited number of Government quarters are provided in the out-stations, and now that the revenue position has improved these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1932			1933			1934.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	Nil	Nil	Nil	.47	\$633	\$63.00	4.23	\$5,927	\$598
	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$
Gold-Ore	202.3	9,289	464.00	1,543.9	77,154	3,882	1,726	85,913	4,295
	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$
Manganese	50	420	Nil	2,866	26,716	1,719	8,968	105,338	5,382

The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was no activity in tin mining.

There was less activity in prospecting for gold than in 1933, but gold prospectors continue to bring more gold into the State than they take out. Alluvial gold is found very widely distributed throughout the State but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining by modern methods. Several reaches of the Kelantan River were carefully prospected by an important mining company but the results did not justify installing a dredge. Only 18 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1934 as against 39 in 1933; 7 extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved during 1934. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1934 was 30,808 acres as against 85,400 in 1933. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only 16 were working throughout the year. The total output was 841 tahils as against 1,040 tahils in 1933. The only lode-mine, Katok Batu, produced 102 tahils as against 17 tahils in 1933. The only steady gold revenue came from Dulang workers who paid \$2,032/- as against \$1,384/- in 1933.

The Nippon Mining Company continued to extract a good grade of Manganese-Ore from an open cast mine at Gual Priok in the Pasir Mas District and exported 8,968 tons as against 2,866 tons in 1933.

AGRICULTURAL.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes - those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice is the most important crop and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground-nuts, sugar cane, ginger, bananas and other fruits are extensively grown by small holders both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets which are held in every fair sized village are a special feature of Kelantan. Vast number of small holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return after a successful day with the piece goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber

is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and areca-nuts.

Rice. Both wet land (Chedongan) and dry land (tugalan) types are cultivated. The dry land crop which requires more labour for a smaller yield is confined to areas which cannot at present be regularly irrigated.

The drainage and irrigation schemes started with the help of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund are being maintained and extended out of revenue. There are reasonable prospects of increasing the average yields and of avoiding the more extreme fluctuations caused by flood and drought.

Rubber. The prices of smoked sheet during the year ranged from \$14/- to \$28/- per picul and the prices of unsmoked sheet from \$13/- to \$26/- per picul. Lump rubber in which form a large percentage of the small holders output is sold ranged from \$6.50 to \$20/- per picul. There was a steady rise in the price of rubber from January to May. Following the regulation of the export of rubber the price fluctuated within moderate limits.

Considerable progress was made in the Agricultural Department's efforts to improve the quality of the rubber produced by the small holders. Hand-rolling machines capable of making sheet of satisfactory quality were purchased direct from Singapore and sold at cost price. Attempts were also made to organise groups of growers for the purpose of using the machines. In addition to selling machines the Agricultural Department made available at cost price 90% Formic Acid for coagulating latex, and also improved strainers. It can be said that the small holders are beginning to realize the advantages of producing good machined sheet, but they still do not quite understand the importance of cleanliness in order to achieve this. But a start has been made and it is only a matter of time till they accustom themselves to a method which is still new to them. The total area planted with rubber was estimated as 75,491 acres, a decrease of 17,298 acres compared with the previous figure; this represents the actual planted area and does not include land alienated for planting. Estates of over 100 acres constitute 33,321 acres. Budgrafted rubber is entirely confined to large estates.

Pests and Diseases. The chief fungus attacking the tapping panal was Mouldy-rot, *Ceratostomella fimbriata*. It was observed in several localities, and was very prevalent in the Kota Bharu district. Demonstrations of methods of controlling the disease by the use of a 3% solution of Izal coloured with Methylene Violet, were carried out. Results were encouraging. Other diseases call for no particular comment.

Padi. — Season 1933 — 1934. The total area cultivated with both wet and dry padi was 148,518 acres giving a total yield of 23,398,501 gantangs. These figures represent an increase in the area planted of 1,198 acres but a decrease in yield of 6,853,085 gantangs of padi which is equivalent to roughly 10,000 tons of rice. The average yield (for the State) of wet padi was 164 gantangs per acre, and of dry padi 139 gantangs per acre.

The serious flooding which was experienced late in the season was responsible for the large decrease in yield and consequent low out-turn per acre.

1934—1935 Season. The cultivation of dry padi crop started in June and continued till late July when planting was commenced and in the majority of cases completed by August. Weather conditions in the early stages were favourable and germination of the grain good. During September and October the rainfall was very well distributed and weeding of the plants was found difficult and in a great many places could not be carried out owing to the wet condition of the soil. This unfavourable factor will affect yields and the harvest will probably be a poor one.

The ploughing of wet padi areas was general throughout August and during that month nurseries were sown. With the exception of deep water courses, where operations were more advanced, transplanting was done in October. The crop got an excellent start. Weather conditions were ideal till December when there was a very abnormal dry period which resulted in a shortage of water in some districts. Taken on the whole, however, the crop should be one of the best for many years.

The amount obtained from the Import Duty on rice during the year was \$23,454/- derived from an import

of 5,149.64 tons - an increase in volume of approximately 3,328 tons - as against the import of the previous year 1,821.39 tons. No figures are yet available of the area planted.

Irrigation and Drainage. The Irrigation Department continued to supervise the existing minor irrigation schemes and several new schemes were undertaken. Most valuable and important work was in progress in clearing water courses and rivers.

Coconuts. Prices remained low throughout the year - ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.60 per picul. This poor price made it difficult to arouse interest among growers in improved kilns and better methods of drying copra and harvesting the nuts.

Fruit. The main fruit harvest of durian, mangosteen, rambutans and langsat commenced in September, rather later than usual. Yields were poor compared with last year's crop and prices were high.

Arecanut. No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. Prices were from \$1.80 to \$4/- per picul, the price rose towards the end of the year.

Vegetables. A variety of vegetables are grown by the small holders both for sale at local markets and for home consumption. The gardens as a rule are made on some convenient piece of land adjoining the house and are as a rule carefully fenced as protection against straying buffaloes, cattle and goats. Yams, cassava, sweet potato, beans, melons, gourds, sugar-cane and maize constitute some of the chief crops grown.

Tobacco. For local consumption tobacco is grown in small plots. The leaves are not carefully dried or cured but simply cut into fine shreds when green and sundried.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes. The total number of livestock in the State according to the 1934 Census was 112,536

head of cattle and 35,619 buffaloes. Both figures show a decrease compared with the Census taken in 1933. The clearing of grazing grounds was continued but the progress made was slow.

Poultry. Continued attention has been given to the question of better housing and sanitation, and the improvement of the local stock is aimed at by distribution of pure bred cockerels, with this aim in view a flock of Rhode Island Reds has been started at the Central Experiment Station. The export of poultry by rail continued and was profitable.

Diseases. Only one outbreak of poultry disease was reported and this occurred late in November following a period of heavy rain. Symptoms seemed to indicate that deaths were due to Newcastle disease.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. During the course of the year more Government land adjoining the Station was taken over, thus increasing the area from 15 to 29 acres.

Season 1933 — 1934. A series of experiments were undertaken with both wet and dry padi but unfortunately extensive lodging took place and much damage was done by birds and rats. Results were, therefore, unreliable and no definite conclusions could be drawn from the various manurial treatments and varietal trials. It can be said, however, that yields under the circumstances were good, wet padi averaging about 500 gantangs per acre and dry padi 350 gantangs per acre.

Season 1934 — 1935. The programme of experiments undertaken for both types of padi consisted of a repetition of those carried out the previous season, with the exception that trials with short term dry padi were omitted as these varieties are not considered to be of any great value. All experimental plots were in full ear by the end of the year and the dry padi had started to ripen. Very little damage was done by pests, and there was no lodging. Good results should be forthcoming under average climatic conditions.

SCHOOL GARDENS AND PADI FIELDS.

Regular visits were paid by the subordinate staff to all school gardens in the Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh districts. Lectures were given on the culture of the various vegetables. Many of the gardens were maintained at a high standard throughout the year. Planting material, when available, was distributed through the inspecting officers. The total number of schools with gardens was 41 and those with padi fields numbered 21. District competitions were held and a wooden shield presented to the winning School in each district.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The seconds Agricultural Show held in Kelantan took place on May 19th at the Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. The number of classes was increased from 30 to 41 - these being divided into six sections one of which was devoted to exhibits from schools. With the exception of 'Miscellaneous' all sections were well filled and the standard of the winning exhibits were most encouraging. Not only were the number of entries good but the Show was well attended by visitors throughout the day. The Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association kindly presented medals and diplomas.

OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

All Penggawas of the Kota Bharu district visited the Central Experiment Station late in October, and in November the District Officer and Penggawas of the Pasir Puteh district visited the Pasir Puteh Experiment Station. On both occasions marked interest was displayed in the various experiments. A party of Penghulus from Trengganu visited Kelantan from September 15th to 17th, and arrangements were made for them to see something of the agricultural activities of the State as well as being shown the various phases of experimental work in progress at the Experiment Stations.

FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North-East

Monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during the year amounted to 556 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 794.79 tons valued at \$70,806/- as against 1,002.70 tons valued at \$117,361 in 1933. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 137.53 tons valued at \$9,260/- was also imported into the State during 1933, as compared with 111.25 tons valued at \$7,857/- in the previous year.

MANUFACTURES.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malay except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

A large and well equipped Rice Mill has been erected by Messrs Boustead & Co. Ltd., at Tumpat on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The Mill had only started working towards the end of the year but the results have been very encouraging.

A large Rubber Factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened and is successfully converting the low-grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel post, for the last six years is as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Imports.</u>	<u>Exports and Re-Exports.</u>		<u>Trade Balance.</u>
1929	\$7,522,954	\$7,983,889	+	\$ 460,935
1930	6,276,226	4,189,374	-	2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905

It will thus be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1934 was \$11,147,267 as against \$7,492,219 in 1933 — an increase of \$3,655,048 or 49%. The values of exports and imports (i.e. \$5,576,086 and \$5,571,181) almost balanced.

Increases or decreases in exports amounting to \$10,000/- or over as compared with 1933 were as follows:—

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	\$	\$
Dried and Salted Fish	-	46,555
Arecanuts (Dried)	-	26,540
Manganesc-Ore	78,622	-
Copra	-	105,216
Snake and Lizard skin	-	30,207
Jelutong	-	26,478
Rubber	2,627,808	-
Cotton Sarongs	35,686	-
Gold Bullion	-	275,201
Silver Coin	-	12,000

The fall in exports of salt fish is one both in quantity as well as value; it is possible that the fall in production has not been as considerable, and that general increased prosperity has led to increased local consumption, but in order to encourage in every possible way the local production of an important foodstuff, the import duty on salt was abolished early in 1935.

The fall in arecanut exports was in both quantity and value: exports were depressed by the low prices current during the harvest and the rise in price at the end of the year was too late to have any effect. The fall in value of copra exports is the result of the low price

ruling through most of the year. Exports of lizard skins were virtually prohibited during 1934: hence the fall in exports. The big increase in rubber exports is due to the anticipation of, and the effects of Rubber Regulation and better prices.

The marked increase in the exports of locally manufactured cotton sarongs is very satisfactory and is largely due to the efforts of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society in reviving a cottage industry and in educating the weavers to produce more attractive patterns and to use reliable fast dyes.

The more important variations in the value of imports are shown in the following table:—

	1933 \$	1934 \$	Increase. \$
(a) Rice	97,247	215,090	117,843
(b) Condensed Milk	124,018	150,780	26,762
(c) Sugar	67,124	93,361	26,237
(d) Cigarettes	321,132	348,340	27,208
(e) (i) Cotton Manu- factures	693,225	1,468,693	775,468
(ii) Silk -do-	49,829	82,697	32,868
(iii) Artificial Silk Piece Goods	212,033	650,870	438,837

The increased rice imports were due to the return of numbers of Indian and other labourers to estates and to an increased demand for Siamese rice.

It is very satisfactory to note that the increased prosperity of the rubber industry has resulted in a general and well distributed improvement in the standard of living. More than half the total area under rubber in this State is owned by small holders and the Malay peasant gains both by increased profits from his own small holding and greater opportunities of employment on the larger rubber estates at improved rates of pay.

The improved standard of living is shown by the large increases in the imports of foodstuffs, Siamese rice, condensed milk, sugar, luxuries, imported cigarettes and tobacco and of cotton and artificial silk piece goods.

Decreases and increases in the more important articles subject to customs duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1934 \$	Actual 1934 \$	Actual 1933 \$	Actual 1932 \$
Export Duty —				
Betel-nuts ..	6,000	5,981	11,715	12,236
Coconuts etc. ..	16,000	10,428	12,143	9,343
Rubber (Revised \$127,901) ..	50,000	116,955	46,606	19,147
Cattle ..	4,000	7,521	6,452	1,482
Poultry ..	6,000	7,726	7,494	3,275
Dried Fish ..	4,000	3,501	4,175	3,452
Jungle Produce	3,500	—	3,360	5,415
Hides and Horns	3,000	2,769	3,596	2,146
Tin-Ore ..	400	615	60	216
Manganese-Ore	8,400	5,393	—	—
Misl. Goods ..	16,000	4,069	18,724	29,924
Import Duty —				
Gambier ..	2,500	5,072	3,667	3,973
Kerosene & Benzine ..	140,000	134,284	113,243	105,686
Matches ..	—	—	3,584	31,691
Salt ..	10,000	13,000	15,086	15,182
Spirits ..	22,000	31,377	22,261	22,276
Sugar ..	56,000	86,120	59,175	47,078
Tobacco ..	155,000	177,619	155,243	152,585
Misl. Goods ..	205,500	286,750	195,198	84,770
Miscellaneous ..	2,500	1,263	2,902	7,760
Excise —				
Manuf: Liquors	—	3,866	—	1,251
Matches ..	12,000	13,103	10,920	—
Sale of Chandu	170,000	194,951	154,298	154,352
Marine —				
Boat Licences ..	11,500	13,411	12,551	10,974
Fishing Licences	700	—	694	839
Light Dues etc.	6,000	6,893	5,676	6,032
Total	\$911,000	\$1,132,667	\$868,823	\$731,086

The decrease in the duty on betel-nuts is partly due to low prices and partly due to an alteration of the rate from a weight to an ad valorem basis. The decrease in the

duty on copra is also mainly due to the very low prices of copra throughout the year, a price, which in the case of a Coconut Estate would not have paid for plucking and curing, did not seriously affect the production of small holders who rely on spare time family labour.

The decrease under miscellaneous goods is due largely to diminished exports of melted down gold. After the heavy exports of the last few years, there is not much gold jewellery left to be melted down and with increased prosperity there is less incentive even at the present high prices to part with gold ornaments.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The State of Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour to the same extent as the Western States of the Peninsula.

Malays. The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Electrical Department, the Kelantan Match Factory and the Rice Mill and Copra Godown of Messrs Bousteads of Tumpat employ Kelantan Malays solely, apart from a few skilled ratings. Sixtyone per cent. of the labour on the larger Estates and 45% of the labourers employed on the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan are local Malays. In addition, numbers of Malays are employed as tappers on small rubber estates which do not submit returns. The vast majority of Malays in the State are peasant proprietors living on their own small holdings and, though ready to seek outside employment during limited periods, they are not prepared to leave their kampongs to work on up-country estates where they would have to live in cooly-lines. All Government Departments pay the standard rates of wages.

South Indians. The total Indian population at the end of 1934 is estimated at 4000 of which 3250 are South Indians, the greater number of whom are employed on Estates or on the Railway. During the year 288 males and 202 females arrived as voluntary immigrants from India. It is interesting to note that over 30% of those had

been previously employed in Kelantan and were taking the first opportunity to return. No able-bodied labourers were repatriated, and only 13 decrepits.

Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District where all the European estates which employ Indians are located were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women, employees of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. Proportionate minimum wages (i.e. 35 cents & 28 cents) for morning work only were enforced throughout the year. From 1st November the wage for tapping only was further increased to a minimum of 40 cents for men and 32 cents for women.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged \$6.21 against \$6.36 in 1933. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at \$5.76 only. Rice is issued by estates on Permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issues are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained. The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 29 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 19 cents. Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

Chinese Labour. Chinese labour is under the general supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as no officer of the Chinese Department is stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also cared for by the Labour Department under the provision of the Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment. A Chinese Interpreter is attached to the Kuala Krai Courts and accompanies the Controller of Labour when visiting Mines or estates on which Chinese are employed.

General. All labour employed in this State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice. There were no strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year. All estates employing Indians and estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a medical officer. Maternity benefits are

payable to all female immigrants. The general death rate for all labourers was 6.9 as against 8.33 in 1933. Remittances by labourers to India are considerable (25,000 rupees). But very little use is made of the Savings Bank facilities offered by the State. The labourers prefer to invest their savings in cattle or jewellery. Adequate gardens are provided by all estates and every encouragement is given to coolies to cultivate theirs.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

State education is at present limited to Vernacular Schools, but State Scholarships are granted to promising boys to study in the various institutions of higher education maintained by other administrations in Malaya. More particularly Kuala Kangsar Malay College, Tanjong Malim College and the Serdang Agricultural School. Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya nephews of His Highness the Sultan are being educated in England. Tengku Abdullah has taken an honours Degree in law at Cambridge and hopes shortly to be called to the bar.

The Education Department was in charge of the Malay Inspector of Malay Schools.

The total number of Government Vernacular Schools maintained throughout the State during 1934 was 63 as against 65 during the previous year. The number of pupils registered on the roll at the end of the year was 4,129 an increase of 423 from that of 1933 including 245 girls who study together with the boys. During the year 1,462 pupils were admitted and 1,039 were struck off the roll making an average enrolment during the year of 3,936.7 with a percentage attendance of 85.5 compared against last year's enrolment of 3,037 and attendance of 88.1. The fall in the percentage of attendance was due to the fact that skin disease was rampant in Pasir Mas District and this brought down the average attendance in that district down to 63.7%.

The health and cleanliness of the pupils on the whole was good and there were no serious epidemic apart from skin disease during the year. Some of the schools are

too inaccessible for routine inspection by the Medical and Health Authorities, but 45 out of 63 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State were visited by the Chief Medical Officer or his assistants during the year, and 2,780 children examined.

At the beginning of the year 5 Pupil teachers, one religious teacher and two graduates of Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, were added to the staff, making a total of 135 as against 127 in 1933. Two teachers were sent to the Sultan Idris Training College to be trained. Five teachers retired from service at the end of the year.

Basket work was taught in 20 schools, a decrease of 14 schools as compared with that of the previous year. The baskets were made of bamboo and rotan which were provided by the students themselves. Considerable improvement was achieved in the work of these pupils. Specimens of this work were exhibited at the State Agricultural Show. In addition to the basket work, Banggol and Mentuan schools were making bricks and tiles. Their work was sent to the State Engineer who commented favourably on their efficiency.

Normal classes have been established in 1933. The teachers are the graduates of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. Ever since the establishment of these classes great improvement has been shown in the teachers knowledge, as well as their capacity to teach. The syllabus of these classes are on the basis of the Sultan Idris Training College 2nd and 3rd year courses.

The total expenditure for the year was \$44,405.57 as against \$41,984.48 in 1933. The working cost for the year under review was \$11.28 per head as against \$13.82 in 1933. The people have themselves shown great interest in education and in many instances land has been given for a site and schools built by the villagers themselves; most of the schools are of a temporary type built at very small cost but suited to the conditions of the country. No school fees are paid by any pupils of the Vernacular schools, necessary school books are supplied free.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to Queen Annes Bounty, which collects the tithes for the maintenance of the faith of Islam and generally supervises religious activities, maintains a Malay School, in which both secular and Religious subjects are taught, and another school attached to the Mosque in which the Arabic language and religious subjects are taught.

The English School formerly maintained by the Majlis Ugama has been closed owing to the financial difficulties of the last four years, but the re-opening of an English State aided school which would take pupils up to Junior Cambridge standard is being considered.

There are a number of small private schools registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment. They are generally inadequately staffed and of little educational value.

GENERAL.

The Scout movement has had a remarkably successful year. There are now 10 troops in Kelantan with 424 Scouters and Scouts an increase of 257 over last year.

There are four permanent camp sites in Kelantan. One at Cherang Jelor has been lent by Mr. A. Montgomery, one at Kuala Krai lent by Tengku Sri Akar and the other two at Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas belong to the Government. The scouts have made a good use of all these camps.

The General camp at Cherang Jelor was honoured by the visit of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Acting Chief Scout for Malaya. Three Scouters District Commissioner Tengku Ahmad District Commissioner Tengku Mahmood Mahyideen and District Scout Master, Nik Mustapha represented the Kelantan Association at the Jamboree in Australia, and both represented their own country creditably and gained by contact with a wider world.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own

small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages or for Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the Travelling Dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1934 was 250,929 as against 184,762 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 153,115 piculs as against 71,018 piculs in 1933.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Palang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 211. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which

goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District: The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai — a road, rail and river junction, — Pasir Mas — a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok, — to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Temangan and twelve Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work. Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact, in addition, the work of Postal Insurance. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 263,702 and despatched 160,592 as compared with 235,941 and 136,971 respectively in the previous year.

Eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen (8,915) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 10,372 despatched as compared with 7,555 and 9,581 respectively in the previous year; 6,373 parcels were received and 1,198 despatched as against 5,087 and 2,864 respectively for 1933. There were also small increases in the Postal Order and Money Order business. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was \$60,201/- as compared with \$56,837/- — an increase of \$3,364/- over the sales of the previous year.

Communications were well maintained throughout the year and there were no interruptions to record other than those of short duration. No damage was done by the usual North-East Monsoon prevailing at the end of the year. A telegraph line of about six miles in length was erected between Pasir Puteh and Bukit Yong to connect with the

line from Kuala Trengganu and was completed and opened for traffic on the 5th of April, 1934.

The number of telegrams received and despatched out of the State were:—

	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1933.</u>
Despatched	13,316	14,739
Received	<u>18,566</u>	<u>9,513</u>
	31,882	24,252

This shows a total increase of 7,630 telegrams over the previous year and indicates a general revival of trade.

The number of telephone exchanges remained the same as in previous year i.e. (4 under the charge of Post Offices and 2 under the charge of Police). During the year 23,682 Trunk Calls were recorded and fees of \$3,311/- realised, as compared with 19,047 calls with \$2,831/- in the previous year.

The development of telephone business has been disappointing; but probably no big increase can be expected in the number of telephones subscribers and in the use of telephones until the Kelantan system is connected up with the Malayan and Trengganu systems and until the minor Trunk lines from Kota Bharu to Pasir Mas, Tumpat, Temangan, Bachok and Pasir Puteh are improved.

All the Six Post Offices transact Savings Bank business; the value of business being represented by \$38,171/- in deposits and \$26,772/- in withdrawals during the year as against \$23,735/- and \$22,079/- respectively in the previous year. The number of depositors rose from 479 to 591.

The number of wireless transmitting and receiving sets remained the same i.e. two, while the number of receiving sets has gone up to 11 against 6 in 1933.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd., both at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works is shown in the following table:—

Provision

Approved Estimates	\$181,101.00
Loan Account Items	65,500.00
	<u>\$246,601.00</u>

Expenditure

Approved Estimates	\$151,984.00
Loan Account Items	53,980.00
	<u>\$205,964.00</u>

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 5.8%. Ninety-one per cent of all work was carried out by direct labour - the rest on contract or by indent. The revenue collected during the year was \$4,488/-, as against \$3,529/- in the previous year. 211 miles of road were upkept at a cost of \$79,969/- being at the rate of \$379/- a mile. Out of this mileage, 28 miles and 22 chains are metalled and asphalted, 47 miles 14 chains are metalled but not asphalted and 135 miles 44 chains are unmetalled. Isolated lengths of asphalted surface were, when possible, joined up so that a continuous asphalted surface now exists from Kota Bharu for 14½ miles towards Kuala Krai and for 8½ miles towards Pasir Puteh and from Kuala Krai for 5¼ miles towards Kota Bharu.

Six miles and five chains of main road not previously asphalted were treated; great improvement was also effected in Kota Bharu Town by the metalling and asphaltting of the full width of streets, previously very narrow, in which the Municipal Authority had prevailed on owners to move back their frontage. 36,904 square yards (equivalent to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 12 feet road) were so treated.

The work on river training was continued and the existing system of longitudinal "dykes" composed of hardwood piles supporting bamboo walls was continued downstream and cross "dykes" to the bank inserted in places. The system seems to have had considerable effect in slowing down the current and retarding bank erosion.

Minor small buildings and additions increased the total value of buildings in the State by \$3,366/-.

From Loan Account the work of providing a water supply for Kota Bharu was begun. Materials, pumps and engines were ordered and, though late in arriving, were nearly all received by the end of the year. Two wells were made ready; the foundations for the water tower completed and the pipe-laying started.

Mr. R. C. Drew held the appointment of State Engineer until he went on leave on 30th January, 1934 when he was succeeded by Mr. W.J.D. Pinkerton of the Drainage & Irrigation Department, on Mr. Pinkerton's taking over the duties of State Engineer to exist as a separate department; the Irrigation Department Office Staff was reduced and the work transferred to the Public Works Department - the State Engineer undertaking the technical and financial duties of the Irrigation Engineer.

Mr. Pinkerton went on leave on 15th May, 1934 and was followed by Mr. J. B. MacLachlan who in turn went on leave on 8th November, 1934, and was succeeded by Mr. E.M.O'D. Burke-Gaffney.

The Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, visited Kelantan on 6th August, 1934, and made a tour of the State on 6th, 7th and 8th of August.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
- B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
- C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
- D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
- E. The Court of District Kathis.
- F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all Civil and Criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts — Civil or Criminal. The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from his Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction — civil and criminal — up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice His Highness, by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any case on petition of appeal and makes an order thereon. Also if it seems good to him he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service), six First Class and three Second Class Magistrates. The figures given include only magistrates who sit regularly. Only one is British.

In the High Court there were 41 Criminal cases during the year of which five were unfinished at the close of the year. There were 42 Civil cases of which 15 were pending at the close of the year. There were also 17 Miscellaneous applications of which 9 were applications for sale of land by chargees; one was pending at the close of the year. Also 10 applications for Letters of Administration were dealt with.

There were 42 criminal appeals (including 16 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 11 were dismissed, 12 allowed, in 9 cases the order was varied, 5 were withdrawn, in 3 cases a retrial was ordered and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 54 civil appeals of which 21 were dismissed while 7 were allowed. In these cases the judgment was altered; in five cases a retrial was ordered; five were withdrawn, and 20 were pending at the close of the year. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:

- (i) Criminal, 8 — of which 4 were dismissed, one allowed, one varied and 2 were pending,
- (ii) Civil, 9 — of which 8 were dismissed and one allowed.

The criminal cases were mostly crimes of violence and house-breaking.

The posts of Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser are held by one Officer.

Law examinations for Magistrates were held by the Legal Adviser during the year. The results of the examination were fairly satisfactory. Nineteen Enactments were passed during the year.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1934:—

List of Cases.

Court.			Criminal.	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu	..		1,533	158
Ulu Kelantan	..	..	806	131
Pasir Puteh	..	..	586	33
Pasir Mas	..	..	454	46
Bachok	..	..	314	26
Tumpat	..	..	446	15
			<u>4,139</u>	<u>409</u>

POLICE.

The strength of the Police at the end of the year was 333 all ranks - against an approved establishment of 336. Fifty two Malays were recruited. Discipline was fairly good throughout the year. Offences were mainly absence without leave and minor cases of neglect. The Police consists of:

- (a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster-Inspector and Quartermaster.
- (b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu District), and one Malay Court Inspector.
- (c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.
- (d) one Probationary Inspector.
- (e) three hundred and twenty-three N. C. Os and men of whom all are Malays.
- (f) one Detective Inspector, who served up to 29th July, 1934, one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-six Detectives; and
- (g) Armourer Sergeant. Clerical Staff and Fireman.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 2,797 as compared with 3,393 in 1933 and 3,230 in 1932. There were 1,168 cases arrested and of these convictions were obtained in 825 and 81 were pending at the end of the year. 903 of the reports disclosed no offence or disputes concerning civil affairs and the parties were referred to Court, no further police action being necessary or legal. The total number of seizable offences was 1,002.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Murder and Homicide	12	8	13	9	7
Gang-Robbery	8	5	4	2	10
Robbery	9	4	10	9	9
House-breaking	5	4	10	37	58
Theft (over \$100)	49	39	72	75	33
Counterfeit coin and stamp	—	1	—	4	—

Two persons were banished from the State in 1934 as compared with four in the previous year.

Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 683 against 950 in 1933. Of these 79 were Chinese, 21 Indians, 553 Malays, 12 Siamese, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs, out of whom ninety-eight had previous convictions. At the end of the year only 222 prisoners remained undischarged. There was no execution throughout the year.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O. was in command until 31st August, 1934, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement and Mr. D. Hillary arrived and assumed duty as from 7th September, 1934.

PRISON.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three

wards and is built of wood and attaps. Provision has been made this year for the erection of a juvenile ward in the main Prison grounds.

There were 683 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 535 in 1933. Of these 553 were Malays, 79 Chinese, 12 Siamese, 21 Tamils, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs. There were 631 discharged and three died in Hospital at Kota Bharu and one at Kuala Krai. Four prisoners escaped from Kota Bharu Gaol but one was re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The prisoners are not slow to report any indisposition and they are invariably sent to the Hospital for treatment. That accounts for the large number — 337 admitted to the convict ward at the Hospital as against 326 in 1933. Three hundred and thirty-three cases were discharged as cured, 3 died and 11 were still in Hospital at the end of the year. There were no zymotic diseases. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 13, bowel complaints 39, wounds and ulcers 26, skin diseases 5, Yaws 2, Pneumonia and chicken-pox 5. Mild coryza was common and this, together with bronchitis which usually followed, accounted for 71 cases. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained. The majority of the prisoners are regularly employed on extramural labour and laundry, rattan work, some carpentry and chick-making are carried out in the main Prison.

At the end of the year there were eight prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude, this number being made up of 5 Malays and one each Chinese, Siamese and Tamil. There were 21 prisoners (16 Malays, 3 Tamils and 2 Chinese) undergoing terms of imprisonment of ten years and over. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 222 as compared with 176 in 1933. There were no executions.

The Prison staff consists of a Superintendent (European), Assistant Superintendent, Gaoler, and 46 Warders and a Matron — all Malays.

The Prisons were regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year and all complaints were fully investigated.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed during the year, namely:—

1. The Aliens Enactment 1933, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
2. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
3. The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
4. The Gold Buyers and Gold Royalty Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934.
6. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
7. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
8. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1934.
9. The Forest Enactment, 1934.
10. The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1934.
11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
12. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
13. The Co-operative Societies Enactment, 1934.
14. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
15. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1934.
16. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
17. The Boat Registration and Licensing (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
18. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
19. The Municipal and Health (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.

During the year 1934 the State Council of Kelantan passed 19 Enactments. The most important of these Enactments were

- (a) The Rubber Regulation Enactment which implemented in Kelantan the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of rubber: except in certain minor aspects of the machinery of assessment of standard production it enacts the same principles as have been enacted by other Malayan administrations.
- (b) The Rubber Supervision Enactment which clarified and strengthened the existing law concerning dealings in rubber and statistics of rubber cultivation: this was necessary in order effectively to operate the new law regulating the production and export of rubber.
- (c) The Co-operative Societies Enactment which brought into force new law closely resembling in principle the Co-operative Society law of the Federated Malay States in order to make some endeavour to deal with the problem of indebtedness among certain sections of employees of the Government.
- (d) The Registration of Cattle Amendment Enactment which gave added recognition to the importance of the whorls (pusaran) on the hair of cattle as an aid to identification.
- (e) The Municipal and Health Amendment Enactment which extended the control of Municipal and Medical Authorities over certain forms of beverages in the preparation of which water from undesirable sources was being used.

The administration of land matters was further clarified by the Land Acquisition Enactment which brought into force a more modern system of acquiring land for public purposes and by the Sultanate Lands Enactment which gave a clearer legal status to certain lands within the domain of the Ruler of the State. The Forest Enactment introduced a more modern and efficient machinery for the control of timber and other forest produce.

An amendment to the Boat Registration and Licensing Enactment gave effect to the reciprocal arrangements recently made between the Governments of the Straits

Settlements and the Netherlands Indies to make compulsory a system of branding or carving of the numbers and places of origin of licensed craft.

Increased powers of search were provided by an amendment to the Excise Enactment while amendments to the Opium and Chandu Enactment provided for the registration of consumers of chandu and for additional control over certain offences in connection with the traffic in dangerous drugs.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from \$5/- to \$25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an Annual Quit rent varying from 40 cents to \$2.40 an acre.
- (b) Customs Import Duties on a number of Commodities: The general principles adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States, in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of Textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated Customs Schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol and kerosene are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.
- (c) Export duties on agricultural produce; the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 1 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the Rubber Control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

- (d) **Export Duty on Metals:** 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton of Manganese-Ore.
- (e) **Chandu or specially prepared Opium** which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.
- (f) **Forests:** This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.
- (g) **Municipal:** House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.
- Sale of electric current for lighting and power. Market fees and licences on Motor Vehicles.
- (h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties and Licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to \$2,220,769/- against an estimate of \$1,830,783/- and a revised estimate of \$2,040,880/-. The revenue for 1933 was \$1,801,418/-. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1934.	Actual 1934.	Actual 1933.	Actual 1932.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	472,370	470,524	462,482	466,243
Customs, Excise and Marine	911,000	1,132,667	868,823	731,086
Licences etc.	125,158	183,153	127,433	144,224
Fees of Office etc.	80,525	88,340	81,716	75,303
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	30,499	33,584
Municipal	144,830	157,369	149,435	143,277
Interest	23,925	36,501	30,227	22,573
Misc. Receipts	6,825	66,362	10,521	23,054
Forests	31,350	45,750	40,282	38,639
Total	\$ 1,830,783	2,220,769	1,801,418	1,677,983

Land revenue was the only item slightly below the estimates and this rather curiously was due to the increased general prosperity as rent was paid more promptly, and only \$17,000/- was collected for notices and fees for late payments as against \$38,000/- in 1933. The increase in Customs, Excise and Marine was widely distributed over nearly all items of revenue and is an indication of the improved purchasing power of the Kelantan peasants. The increased total of revenue under the headings—Fees of Office, Posts & Telegraphs and Municipal—are also very evenly distributed over the various items included in the main heads of revenue.

Licences and Internal Revenue etc. The revenue from this source was \$57,995/- in excess of the estimate of \$125,158/-. The principal reason for the large excess on the estimate is the increased revenue derived as a result of Restriction from licences to purchase rubber and permits to own planted rubber.

Interest. There was a surplus of \$12,577/- on the estimate for the year. At the commencement of the year Government investments consisted of:—

Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ..	\$ 11,000
200,000 Singapore Municipality	
4½% Debentures 1930 ..	221,500

During the early part of the year good local investments were found to be unprocurable and \$170,572/- was remitted in May and a further \$187,733/- in August for investment by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Government. As a result the Government now holds the following stocks:—

	Amount of Stock	Cost Price
	£	\$
<u>1st Investment: May, 1934.</u>		
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ..	21,946:17:9	170,096/-
<u>2nd Investment: August, 1934.</u>		
Jamaica 3½% Stock ..	9,000:0:0	79,200/-
Commonwealth of Australia		
3½% Stock 1946/49 ..	5,000:0:0	43,147/-
Southern Rhodesia 3½%		
Stock 1955/65 ..	5,000:0:0	41,787/-
Jamaica 3% Stock 1922/44 ..	2,736:6:0	23,408/-

Miscellaneous. \$66,362/- was received under this head against an estimate of \$6,825/-. Of this sum \$12,902/- was received as a refund in respect of Malayan Establishment Office charges for officers who had served in Kelantan in 1933 but not proceeded on leave till 1934. \$4,263/- represented profit from the Public Works Department Factory and Store and \$7,131/- was a refund from the Colonial Department Fund of the leave passage, salary and transport expenses of the Irrigation Engineer and \$304/- was received on account of Crown Agents rebate. \$38,961 represented appreciation of investments.

Forest Revenue. This shows a substantial surplus of \$14,400/- on the estimated revenue for 1934 of \$31,350/-. The following table shows the surplus under each main head:—

	Estimates 1934. \$	Actual 1934. \$	Surplus \$	Deficit \$
Land Revenue ..	472,370	470,524	-	1,846
Customs, Excise and Marine ..	911,000	1,132,667	221,667	-
Licences etc. ..	125,158	183,153	57,995	-
Fees of Office etc. ..	80,525	88,340	7,815	-
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	5,303	-
Municipal ..	144,830	157,369	12,539	-
Interest ..	23,925	36,501	12,576	-
Misc. Receipts ..	6,825	66,362	59,537	-
Forests ..	31,350	45,750	14,400	-
Total	<u>1,830,783</u>	<u>2,220,769</u>	<u>391,832</u>	<u>1,846</u>

Surplus revenue over 1934 Estimates = \$389,986/-

Expenditure: Expenditure amounted to \$1,710,790/- against an estimate of \$1,820,531/- and a revised estimate of \$1,792,424/-. Details are as follows:—

	Estimates 1934	Actual 1934	Actual 1933	Actual 1932
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	736,769	723,791	716,377	757,993
Other Charges	425,526	382,273	362,436	390,841
Pensions etc.	185,723	159,427	166,470	178,755
Interest	122,000	120,255	118,250	117,614
Misc. Services	144,047	146,361	54,548	69,430
Public Works A. R.	110,266	101,272	99,754	97,143
-do- S. S.	49,200	28,076	-	831
Temporary Allowance	47,000	49,336	45,947	51,221
Total	1,820,531	1,710,790	1,563,782	1,663,828

Total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowances show an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ over 1933 figures as a result of the 5% restoration of certain salary cuts from 1st July. Other Charges show an increase of 6% on 1933. The main savings on Other Charges amounting to \$41,000/- were \$9,500/- on the purchase of chandu, \$21,500/- on Medical, \$10,000/- on Municipal, \$3,000/- on Posts and Telegraphs, \$3,500/- on Prisons and \$6,700/- on Surveys. Savings of \$26,000/- were made on Pensions and Gratuities and the expenditure under this head again declined. This reduction was due to savings of \$1,100/- on pensions and to \$3,900/- from voluntary refunds by His Highness the Sultan, His Highness the Raja Kelantan and other Chiefs, and \$23,000/- saved on estimates for gratuities. All interest charges were duly paid.

Retrenchment. A new clerical scheme based on the new Federated Malay States Clerical Scheme came into effect from 1st January, 1934. Recruitment to the clerical services took place this year under this scheme and extra clerical assistance was provided by temporary clerks on daily pay. A new scheme for Malay Officers was also introduced from the same date. His Highness the Sultan and other members of the Royal Family continued to make voluntary gifts to the Treasury of a portion of their emoluments.

The revised scheme of acting allowances which affects seconded officers, and officers on the Malay Officers scheme remained in force throughout the year. On 1st July,

5% of the cut of 15% on the emolumments of local officers was restored and the amount in the case of all officers drawing substantive salaries of over \$283/- per annum was paid into the Kelantan Government Servants' Co-operative Society which was registered with effect from that date. As in previous years no temporary allowance was drawn by seconded officers.

In accordance with the Schedule to the Malayan Establishment Agreement, one post of Assistant Surveyor (Field) was retrenched, and the post of Irrigation Engineer under the Colonial Development Fund was combined with that of the State Engineer as from 1st February, 1934.

Owing to the introduction of Rubber Restriction, it was found necessary to ask for the temporary secondment of an additional officer of the Malayan Civil Service to the State.

Results of the year's working. As will be seen from the table in page 43 a total saving of \$109,741 was effected on the estimated expenditure. Notwithstanding a 5% restoration of the levy on local salaries from 1st July involving a sum of \$10,691/-, savings under Personal Emolumments for the year amounted to \$12,978/-.

Making allowance for all book items, the true profit of the year's working was \$471,234/-. This remarkable surplus, which it may be added, constitutes a record in the financial history of this State, is a direct result of the improvement in trade conditions, particularly in the price of rubber as a result of restriction, balanced against an expenditure reduced to a minimum as a result of retrenchment.

In this small State where there is little accumulated capital, revenue is immediately affected by the quantity and value of the main exports, more particularly rubber and, as these values are dependent on International conditions over which the State can have no control, it is particularly necessary to build up and to safeguard, a reserve of liquid assets. On the other hand, as the vast majority of the people are small holders producing their own foodstuffs, there has been less suffering under slump conditions in Kelantan than in the more highly developed States.

The year ended with a cash and bank balance of \$507,774/- and realisable investments of \$619,497/-.

The balance on the Rice Irrigation Fund account is \$22,388/- and a sum of \$7,602 was spent during the course of the year on irrigation works. The Rubber Fund which has been inaugurated as a result of restriction shows a balance of \$29,108/- at the close of the year. A percentage of the revenue derived from the cess on rubber exports, varying with the price, is set aside to form a fund out of which all the working expenses of the Restriction Scheme, the contribution to the Rubber Research Institute and other expenditure in connection with the industry, is met.

The total debit to the State, after allowing for excess of assets over liabilities, which stood at \$4,804,491/- at the end of 1933 was reduced to \$4,301,525/-. The external debt of \$5,536,398/- on 31st December, 1933, was increased by the drawing of a sum of \$82,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan 1934. A portion of this increase is offset by a reduction of the loan liability on Colonial Development Fund Account to \$29,040/- as a result of the decision of the Committee of the Fund to reduce the loan portion to £4,300:0:0 and by repayment of \$25,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan. The external debt now stands at \$5,566,724/-.

Straits Settlements Loan. A statement is attached showing the work undertaken in 1934 and chargeable to the Straits Settlements Loan 1931 and 1934. At the close of the year the balance of the Loan money was \$37,519/-. The expenditure up to 31st December, 1934, since the first instalment was drawn was \$544,481/- of which \$200,000/- was on Revenue Account. Of the balance of \$37,519/-, a sum of \$28,020/- represented the balance available for expenditure on the Water Supply Kota Bharu, and the remainder for General Loan Expenditure in 1935.

Colonial Development Fund Account. The sum of \$15,223/- was received from the Fund during the year and \$4,000/- was temporarily advanced from State Funds to meet Development Fund Expenditure. Owing to the introduction of a new system of returns some delay has been experienced in the receipts of funds from England. During the course of the year it was finally decided that

of the total sum advanced, £16,000—£12,300:0:0 should be treated as a grant and £4,300:0:0 as a loan at 4% interest repayable in ten equal instalments. The proportion of this sum already received has been shown in the balance sheet as a liability accordingly. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to \$130,019.-.

Treasury Organisation. The four sub-treasuries at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bachok continued to function satisfactorily and visits of inspection were made at intervals throughout the year.

Mr. J.S.W. Reid held the appointment of State Treasurer until he proceeded on leave on 12th June, 1934 when Mr. J.D.M. Smith acted until the arrival of Mr. J.A. Harvey who assumed duty on 15th July, 1934.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected was \$470,524 being \$1,846 less than the Estimates, but \$8,042 more than the 1933 figures.

1933 Land revenue was inclusive of Forest revenue, but in 1934 Forest revenue appears under its own proper Department. The total land revenue collected in 1933 less Forest revenue was \$462,482 which gives for 1934 an increase of \$8,042.

Land Rents (Recurrent) show an increase of	\$.	c.
	23,060.	49
Search, Registration of Dealings, etc., show an increase of	4,341.	33
Miscellaneous show an increase of	6,641.	69
Premia on Grants show an increase of	1,983.	63
Collections under:—		
Issue of Notices, etc., show a decrease of	20,889.	50
Survey Fees show a decrease of	4,367.	86
Prospectings show a decrease of	1,177.	79
Other items show slight increases and decreases.		

The heavy drop in the collections under the heading issue of notices is due mainly to the increased prosperity due to rubber restriction which led to earlier payments; but also to the inability in some offices to issue notices early through the demands of Restriction work on the staff. The following are the figures for the past five years:—

Year	Total Revenue of State	Total Land Revenue	Percentage.
	\$	\$	
1930	2,182,905	536,348	25%
1931	1,524,140	392,053	26%
1932	1,677,984	504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	470,524	21%

The following Return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all items of Land Revenue:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	363,490	302,914	327,030	351,239	374,299
All other Items of Land Revenue excluding sales.	116,575	73,419	145,254	134,705	77,407
	480,065	376,333	472,284	485,944	451,706
Land Sales	56,283	15,720	32,277	16,835	18,818
Total	536,348	392,053	504,561	502,779	470,524

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in land rents which reflects the continued issue of titles for non rubber small holdings since alienation of land for rubber has ceased. The fall in land sales is due to no large area at high premia being alienated for rubber estates.

The total area under rubber (i.e. planted) was 75,491 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1934 1,638 acres which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees had not been finally settled till

1934. The total area under coconuts is 57,271 acres whilst the area under rice is approximately 150,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of over 452,000 acres.

During the year Enactment No. 8 The Land Acquisition Enactment, Enactment No. 12 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment and Enactment No. 5 The Sultanate Land Enactment were passed. The new Land Enactment forshadowed in the last year's report has been delayed in order to revise certain sections but should come into force in 1935.

The cattle census gave a return of over 35,000 buffaloes and over 112,000 cattle in the State. A total area of 9,900 acres has been either earmarked or finally reserved for cattle grazing grounds.

FORESTS.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of a State Forest Officer, an Assistant Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 9 Forest Guards and 3 Clerks. Mr. A. B. Walton was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected amounted to \$45,765.79 as against the sum of \$40,117.20 for 1933 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for \$32,197.30 as against \$19,752.39 in 1933 and Jelutong \$6,676.12 which showed a decrease of \$3,423.60 from that of the previous year. Progress was made in exploring the remoter areas of the State and in selecting areas suited to Reservation. The decision of the F. M. S. Railways not to use firewood in this section and the falling off of the Jelutong tapping looked at one time like causing a fall in Revenue, but the Forest Department was successful in opening up new sources of Revenue included the supply of sleepers to the F. M. S. Railways — a development with great possibilities.

SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to \$13,232 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Officers. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to \$98,192. Expenditure fell from \$82,148 to \$77,611.

There was a slight increase in the output of field work with a reduction in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 4,235 as against 3,980 in 1933 and 3,726 in 1932. The total acreage, however, covered only 5,946 as against 9,041 in 1933 and 11,915 in 1932. The output of the office branch showed a slight decrease. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 3,146 as against 3,896 in 1933 and 3,786 in 1932, while 3,094 lots awaited settlement at the end of the year as against 1,575 in 1933 and 1,489 in 1932.

This large increase in lots awaiting settlement was due to the necessity for the transfer a number of Settlement Officers from their ordinary duties to special inspection work under the rubber control scheme.

Twenty one miles of Railway Reserve, and one gold mining lease were surveyed but otherwise survey was mainly concerned with small holdings on the coastal plain.

Health throughout the year was very satisfactory the average sick leave amounted to 4.8 days for a surveyor and 3.5 days for an office man, this in the case of the field staff is a good indication of the general improvement in health conditions throughout the State.

Throughout the year Mr. G. D. Barron, Superintendent was in charge of the department, and Capt. P. M. Leckie officiated as Assistant Superintendent Office. Mr. W. P. Aylward Assistant Superintendent went on leave on 17th March, and was not replaced. The Superintendent took over the field supervision from that date.

ELECTRICAL

The Government maintains a Power Station at Kota Bharu which supplies electric lighting and power to the town. The two recently installed Ruston and Hornsby Vertical semi Diesel 4 stroke engines ran throughout the year satisfactorily, consumption has increased more rapidly than was anticipated and both engines are now fully loaded at night. The Kelantan Government invited the Chief Electrical Engineer F. M. S. to report on the plant and on the advice of that officer the plant will be increased by an additional engine of the same type of 125 K. W. capacity.

One hundred and twenty nine (129) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 355 metered consumers and 76 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 138,455 units (excluding flat rate consumers) as compared with 125,224 units in 1933. The total revenue for the year was \$44,437 as compared with \$35,012/- in 1933 and expenditure \$26,233/- as against \$26,583/- in the previous year.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by Lady Caldecott visited the State from the 6th to the 10th of August. His Excellency presented to His Highness the Raja Kelantan the Insignia of the C.M.G., and inspected the Hospital, Gaol and Government Offices and visited the Boy Scouts Camp. His Excellency and party left by car for Kuala Trengganu after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and to his people.

On the 3rd of February, a Durbar presided over by His Excellency the High Commissioner was held at Government House, Singapore, and was attended by the Rulers of both the Federated and Unfederated Malay States. Questions of common interest to all Malayan Administrations were discussed.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year; his birthday in July was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. Later in the year His Highness visited Singapore again to greet His Excellency Sir Shenton Thomas on his arrival.

During the year, a Government Officers' Co-operative Society was formed. This Society has the support of some six hundred members and it is hoped that it will be possible to build up habits of thrift and to release some of the Government servants in this State from the burden and anxiety of debt.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

The difficulty of obtaining fast dyes was overcome by importing the highest quality of dyed yarns from England: sarongs with guaranteed fast colours have been supplied to the Malay Regiment and to the Kedah Police and Education Department.

Apart from actual sales through the Arts and Crafts Society the export returns show that the whole of this interesting village industry of weavers and silver smiths has been stimulated. The thanks of the Kelantan Government are due to the ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to an organisation which has enabled the local craftsmen to revive a dying industry and without any loss of artistic values to make it into a commercial success.

Rubber Control. The event of the year was the decision to re-establish a system of controlled production and export for rubber. This decision had the most far-reaching effects on this State as well as on the whole of Malaya. The decision had been foreshadowed for some time and the sudden upset both to the market and to the system of administration which was caused by the former Stevenson Scheme was avoided. The present control scheme profiting by the experience of past errors has functioned with remarkable success and smoothness from the start. This satisfactory result is due to many causes, but mainly to the fact that the scheme covers all important producing areas; that the first exportable quotas were 100% of standard production and then only gradually reduced, so that any

excessive price movements were avoided; and that the central administration, at any rate so far as Malaya is concerned, has been a model of efficiency and of helpfulness towards the State administrations.

The final quota of 12,000 tons allocated to this State was only arrived at rather late in the year, but the quota was filled and there was only a 4% carry-over at the end of the year. In this State special care has been taken by the Deputy Controller of Rubber to see that all small holders really understand the working of the scheme so far as it affects them.

The actual administration of the Scheme has imposed a severe burden on the very limited number of officers available and its success has been ensured by the close co-operation between Land Office, Survey Office, and Customs Office. All Departments have endeavoured to make the Scheme work instead of wasting any time in pointing out each other's deficiencies.

There has been some smuggling over the Siamese border but nothing of any importance. With rubber costing 10 cents a lb. to produce and selling at 18 cents, there is not much margin to cover the risks and overhead costs of smuggling. The increased prosperity caused by the improved price of rubber has been widely distributed and translated into an improved standard of living in the kampongs.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely :—

- (i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M. C. until 15th February when he went on leave. He was relieved by Mr. W. D. Barron, who continued to act as British Adviser to the end of the year).
- (ii) Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. A. E. Coope acting until 28th February when he was succeeded by Mr. H. F. Monk who died in the Kota Bharu

Hospital on 28th March. Mr. J. D. M. Smith succeeded as from 25th April to the end of the year).

- (iii) **Assistant Adviser** (Mr. H. North Hunt).
- (iv) **State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu** (Mr. J. S. W. Reid until 12th June when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Harvey on 15th July to the end of the year).
- (v) **District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan** (Mr. A. Gilmour).
- (vi) **Superintendent of Marine & Customs** (Mr. H. A. L. Luckham).

The **Royal Air Force Flight** consisting of three seaplanes in charge of Squadron Leader K. B. Lloyd, A.F.C. visited Kelantan on the 10th May and anchored in the Kelantan river off Kota Bharu. They left Kelantan for Singapore on the 13th May. All communities were interested in the visit and enjoyed the privilege entertaining the members of His Majesty's Forces.

By the death on 28th March of Mr. H. F. Monk, M.C.S., **Legal Adviser** and **Judicial Commissioner**, both the State and the Malayan Civil Service lost an officer of outstanding ability who had earned the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

A. C. BAKER,

M.C.S.

*BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF KELANTAN.*

**THE RESIDENCY,
Kota Bharu, KELANTAN,
24th April, 1935.**

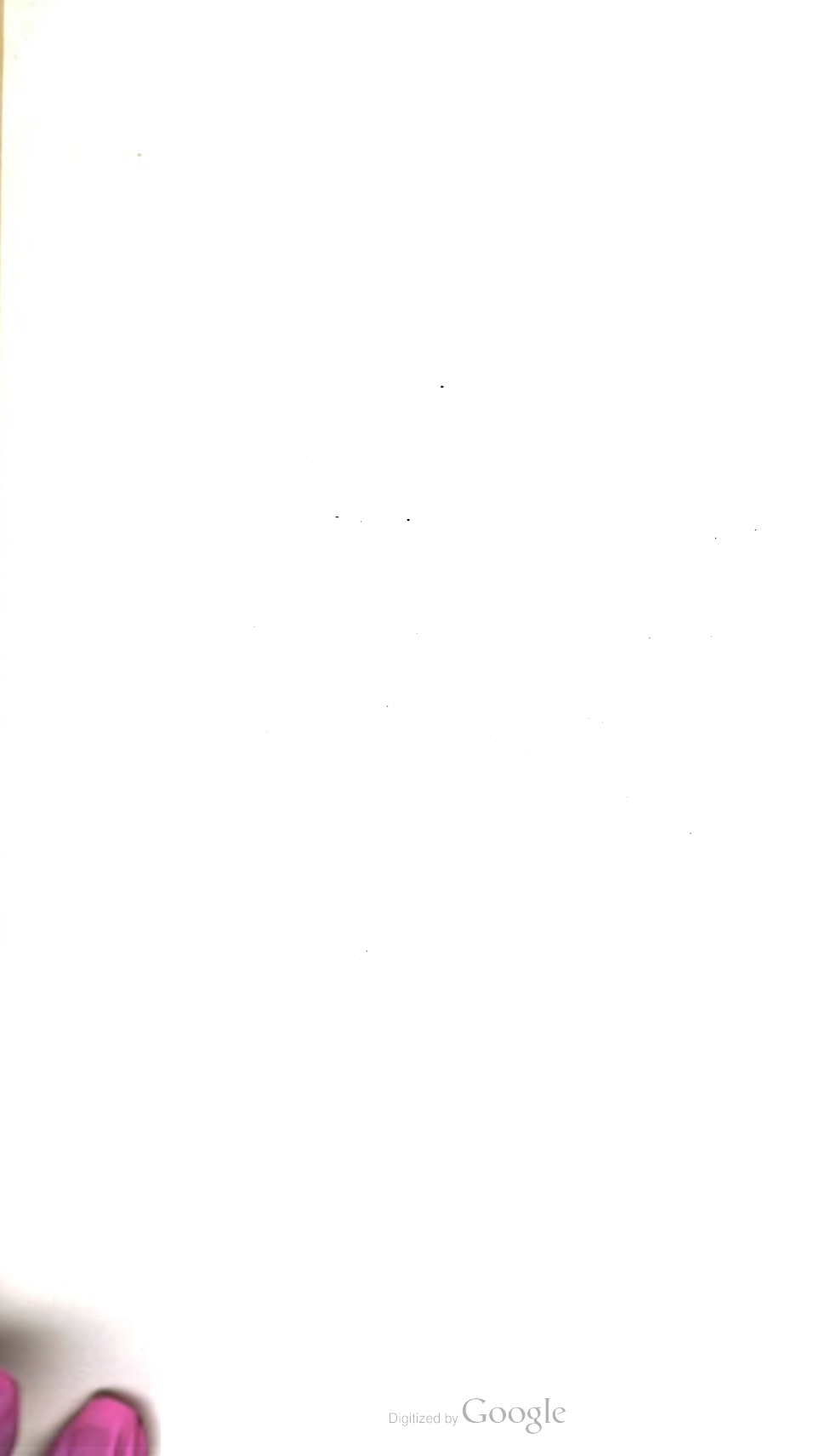


APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

**(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32)
(K. 954/1932)**

- (i) **KELANTAN** (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.
- (ii) **MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES** (J. & A.
Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.
- (iii) **KELANTAN MALAY** (Government Printing Office,
Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.
- (iv) **IN COURT AND KAMPONG** by Sir Hugh Clifford,
G. C. M. G. etc.
- (v) **Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal
Asiatic Society.**



STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES.

DEPOSITS:-

	\$	c.	\$
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	...	44,389.66	
—Do— Pasir Puteh	...	2,217.91	
—Do— Bachok	...	799.39	
Courts, Kota Bharu, Tumpat & Pasir Mas	...	14,134.10	
Police Sundry	...	126.56	
Customs Sundry	...	848.73	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry	...	16,053.85	
—Do— Survey	...	4,855.32	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry	...	4,352.15	
—Do— Survey	...	264.85	
Post Office Money Order	...	27,464.55	
Pawnbroking Farm	...	9,885.00	
Toddy Shops	...	1,786.00	
Gold Buyers' Licence	...	150.00	
Market Licencees	...	231.44	127,559

FINES AND REWARD FUNDS:-

Police	...	30.22	
Clerks	...	259.59	
Prisons	...	49.10	
Customs	...	43.30	382
RICE IRRIGATION FUND (Import Duty on Rice)	...	22,388.08	22,388
CONTRIBUTIONS (W. & O. Pension Enactment)	...	459.05	459
RUBBER FUND	...	29,108.33	29,108
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	...	960.00	960
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	...	19,106.04	19,106
			199,963

EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES

LOANS:-

S. S. Consolidated Loan (@2%)	...	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@2%)	...	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@4%)	...	475,000.00	475,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	...	29,040.00	29,040.00
S. Loan 1934	...	82,000.00	82,000.00

ASSETS.

ASSETS:—	\$	c.	\$	c.
Sh:- Sub - Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ...	14,064.21			
—Do— Pasir Puteh ...	2,965.72			
—Do— Pasir Mas ...	1,915.77			
—Do— Bachok ...	1,417.29		20,362.99	
nk:- State Treasury (M. B.) ...	487,558.14			
—Do— (C. B.) ...	1,268.58			
Sub - Treasury U. K. (M. B.) ...	13,332.77			
—Do— P. P. („) ...	6,581.23			
—Do— P. M. („) ...	11,456.73			
—Do— Bachok (M. B.) ...	4,732.79			
	524,930.24			
Unexpended balance of S. S. Loan 1931				
1934 drawn on Development and Water				
Supply Account ...	37,519.21		487,411.03	
ASSETS RECOVERABLE:—				
W. D. Store and Factory Account ...	15,700.00			
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	900.00			
—Do— Savings Bank ...	2,000.00			
Registration Engineer ...	4,000.00			
Malayan Arts and Crafts ...	5,000.00			
M. S. Government Pensioners ...	168.18			
Municipal Agricultural Officer ...	1,000.00			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...	1,220.00			
Te Dato' Bentara Stia ...	116.40		30,104.60	
8:-				
Recharge of Motor - Cars ...	5,202.27			
Subordinates ...	17,946.75			
to' Kaya Pati ...	30,800.00			
Tengku Sri Mara Raja ...	24,837.94			
Ujalis Ugama Islam ...	142,818.92			
ubs ...	3,461.57			
Special Loans - H. H. the Raja Muda ...	1,350.00			
Dato' Perdana Mentri ...	17,923.47			
Tengku Sri Ismara Raja ...	4,640.00			
Capt. H. A. Anderson ...	4,000.00			
Tengku Zabidah ...	760.00			
Haji Wan Ahmad ...	1,650.00			
Hassan bin Suleiman ...	350.00			
Nik Mat bin A. Kadir ...	2,175.00			
Late Che' Mat bin H. Taib ...	2,350.94		260,266.86	
INVESTMENTS:—				
Commercial Bank Fixed Deposit ...	10,000.00			
Singapore Municipal 4½% Debenture				
Stock 1930 ...	237,500.00			
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ...	186,234.96			
Malaya 3½% Stock 1958-68 ...	82,542.86			
Commonwealth of Australia 3½% Stock				
1946-49 ...	45,000.00			
Northern Rhodesia 3½% Stock 1955-65 ...	45,000.00			
Malaya 3% Stock 1922-44 ...	23,219.42		629,497.24	
			1,427,642.72	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	1,227,679.50			
Unexpended Balance of S. S. Loan 1931 &				
1934 drawn on Development and Water				
Supply Account. ...	37,519.21		1,265,198.71	

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31.12.34
		\$	\$
1/34	Manual Experiments and Investigations.	1,000.00	171.56
2/34	Experimental Stations.	2,500.00	2,499.96
3/34	Town Drainage.	700.00	682.40
& 7/34	New Electrical Installation.	2,318.43	2,318.31
4/34	Electric Refrigerators	760.00	759.43
5/34 & 6/34	Water Supply	65,000.00	53,980.06
	Totat	72,278.43	60,411.72

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790

*Includes a sum of \$320,000.00 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.



APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
		How Counted	Quantity	Value	How Counted	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Rubber	Tons	7,272.51	\$ 2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	\$ 1,157,303	9,213.04	\$ 1,906,021	11,574.41	\$ 4,533,8
2	Copra	—do—	5,355.64	555,419	—do—	6,497.82	449,857	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,2
3	Betelnuts:—										
	(a) Dried	—do—	1,434.26	210,214	—do—	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	151,582	2,260.63	125,0
	(b) Fresh	...	...	306	...	...	577	...	1,672	...	4
4	Rice & Padi	Tons	2,77	271	Tons	...	...	...	1,441	10.09	4
5	Timber & Planks	...	...	286	...	...	1,044	...	746	...	3,4
6	Cattle	Nos.	240	8,635	Nos.	171	7,430	312	92,765	2,265	68,8
7	Jungle Produce	...	...	5,140	...	...	25,931	...	70,048	...	42,6
8	Fish	Tons	563.20	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	117,361	794.79	70,8
9	Poultry	Dozens	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	24,312	113.09*	20,6
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	3.38	3,799	Tons	1.35	959	...	633	4.23	5,9
11	Manganese Ore	...	...	...	—do—	...	...	...	26,716	8,968 $\frac{11}{12}$	105,3
12	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,154	...	85,9
13	Textile:—										
	(a) Silk	Kodies	8	1,044	...	...	1,578	...	10,641	...	6,5
	(b) Cotton	...	...	26,105	...	...	23,296	...	23,057	...	51,1

* Tons.



APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

s.	Articles	1930		How stated.	1931		1932		1933		1934	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Fish	282.37	\$ 44,343	Tons	205.08	\$ 16,349	198.74	\$ 15,926	111.25	\$ 7,857	13,131.53	\$ 9,622
2	Rice	13,587.25	1,382,400	—do—	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,914.64	215,090
3	Benzine	526.273	263,631	Gallons.	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	260,072	221,532
4	Petroleum	46,039	185,156	—do—	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646
5	Textile (all kinds)	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019	...	979,822	...	2,254,256
6	Machinery	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257	...	25,641	...	37,826
7	Motor Vehicles	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405	...	30,735	...	56,730
8	Cement	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767	1,350.00	27,140
9	Timber & Planks	...	41,427	...	...	26,205	...	23,940	...	20,537	...	18,452
0	Drugs & Medicines	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,227	...	114,194	...	139,996
1	Bread & Biscuits	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499	...	14,647	...	14,855
2	Curry Stuffs	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820	...	17,436	...	16,870
3	Wheat Flour	668.20	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114	720.04	67,210
4	Tinned Milk	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694
5	Sugar	1,238.51	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361
6	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	468,287	311,892	...	321,667	...	331,542	...	350,793

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1712

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

HONG KONG, 1934

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OF HONG KONG FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China between latitude $22^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 17'$ N. and longitude $114^{\circ} 5'$ and $114^{\circ} 18'$ E. The island is about eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, its circumference being about 27 miles and its area $28\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. It consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, stretching nearly east and west, with few valleys of any extent and little ground available for cultivation.

2. The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The charter bears the date of 5th April, 1843. The Kowloon peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were ceded to Great Britain under the Convention signed at Peking in October, 1860, and under the Convention signed at Peking in June, 1898, the area known as the New Territories including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay was leased to Great Britain by the Government of China for 99 years. The total area of the Colony including the New Territories is about 390 square miles.

3. The importance of Hong Kong has grown with the increase of China's trade with foreign countries. It is now in respect of tonnage entered and cleared one of the largest ports in the world. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of South China as well as for the incessant flow of Chinese emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere. It is also the natural distributing centre for imports into China from abroad.

4. The Colony is not primarily a manufacturing centre, the most important of its industries being those connected directly or indirectly with shipping, such as dock and warehouse, banking and insurance undertakings. Sugar refining and cement manufacture are also major industries, and in recent years considerable quantities of knitted goods, electric torches and batteries, and rubber shoes have been produced and exported.

5. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid; the seasons are marked by the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon in summer and the N.E. monsoon in winter. The temperature seldom rises above 95°F. or falls below 40°F. The average rainfall is 85.16 inches, May to September being the wettest months. In spring and summer the humidity of the atmosphere is often very high, at times exceeding 95% with an average over the whole year of 79%. The typhoon season may be said to last from June to October though typhoons occasionally occur before and after this period.

6. The rainfall for 1934 was 97.67 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 71.4° against an average of 71°.9. The maximum gust velocity of the wind was at the rate of 67 m.p.h. from N.E. on October 1st.

7. His Excellency the Governor Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., laid the foundation stone of the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank on 17th October.

8. A regrettable gasometer explosion occurred at West Point on 15th May, resulting in the death of forty persons.

9. In July a Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. J. Breen "to enquire into the causes and make recommendations for the amelioration of the existing position and for the improvement of the trade of the Colony".

The Commission had not reported by the end of the year.

10. During the course of the year Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Inspector General of Police, Mr. A. E. Wood, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Mr. J. R. Wood, Puisne Judge, left the Colony on retirement. Mr. C. C. Wu at one time Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Nationalist Government of China and later Chinese Minister at Washington died in Hong Kong in January. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty were:—C.M.G., Dr. A. R. Wellington; O.B.E., Mr. R. Baker; M.B.E., Mr. Tang Shiu Kin, Reverend G. T. Waldegrave and Mr. G. T. Padgett; I.S.O., Mr. A. R. Sutherland.

Chapter II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, and Royal Instructions of the same and subsequent dates, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and three unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council composed of nine official and eight unofficial members. Prior to 1928 the numbers of the Legislative Council members were seven and six respectively. The six official members of the Executive Council are the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, all of whom are members ex-officio, and the Director of Public Works, appointed by the Governor. The three unofficial members, one of whom is Chinese, are appointed by the Governor. The six official members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council; the other three official members of this Council, who are appointed by the Governor, are the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council two are appointed by the Governor on the nomination respectively of the Justices of the Peace and of the Chamber of Commerce; the Governor also appoints the remaining members three of whom are Chinese. Appointment in the case of unofficial members is for five years for the Executive and four years for the Legislative Council.

2. The Sanitary Board composed of four official and six unofficial members has power to make by-laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in matters appertaining to public health, subject to an overriding power in the Legislative Council.

8. There are a number of advisory boards and committees, such as the Board of Education, Harbour Advisory Committee, Labour Advisory Board, etc., composed of both official and unofficial members. They are frequently consulted and are of much assistance to the Government.

4. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Hong Kong Ordinances of which an edition revised to 1923 has been published. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases.

5. The daily administration is carried out by the twenty-eight Government departments, which are officered exclusively by members of the Civil Service. The most important of the purely administrative departments are the Secretariat, Treasury, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Harbour, Post Office, Imports and Exports Office, Police and Prisons departments. There are seven legal departments, including the Supreme Court and the Magistracies. Two departments, the Medical and Sanitary, deal with public health; one, the Education, with education; and one, the largest of all the Government departments, the Public Works, is concerned with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers and analogous matters.

6. There have been no changes in the system of Government in the year under review.

Chapter III.

POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Variation in population in Hong Kong is more dependent on immigration and emigration than on births and deaths. Movements to and from the Colony are influenced by events in China and owing to the large numbers who come and go daily it is impossible to give more than a very rough estimate of the actual population, except during census years.

2. The following table shows the estimated population for the Colony for the middle of 1934.

Non-Chinese (mostly resident in Victoria and Kowloon)	20,908
Chinese in Victoria	373,199
Chinese in Hong Kong Villages	47,059
Chinese in Kowloon and New Kowloon.....	300,550
Chinese in junks and sampans	100,000
Chinese in New Territories	102,776
Total.....	944,492

3. During the year 2,789,039 persons entered and 2,811,100 persons left the Colony, making a daily average of 7,641 arrivals and 7,702 departures. The daily average for 1933 was 7,637 arrivals and 7,431 departures.

4. Registration of Births and Deaths in the New Territories has been more fully enforced since 1932 and the number of births registered has steadily increased. Introduction of the new Births and Deaths Ordinance in the latter part of 1934 has caused a further increase, with the result that this year, for the first time, all birth and death rates have been calculated on the total population of the Colony including the New Territories.

5. The number of births registered was :—

Chinese	20,424
Non-Chinese	462

6. The deaths registered among the civil population number 19,766 giving a crude death rate of 20.93 per mille as compared with 22.11 for the previous year.

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>	<i>Death rate per mille population.</i>
Non-Chinese	250	20,908	11.96
Chinese	19,516	923,584	21.13

7. The number of deaths of infants under one year was Chinese 7,094, non-Chinese 23. If the figures for Chinese births represented the total births, which they do not, the infantile mortality figure for the Chinese would be 347.34 as compared with 454.89 in the previous year. The infantile mortality figure among non-Chinese was 49.78 as compared with 88.30 in 1933.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the absence of some general system of registration of sickness, the only sources of information available for gauging the state of the public health in this Colony are the returns relating to deaths, the notifications of infectious diseases and the records of Government and Chinese hospitals. Judging from the death returns the health of the Colony was better than that of the previous year. The crude death rate was 20.93 per mille as compared with 22.11 for 1933.

2. Respiratory diseases accounted for 39.97 per cent of the total deaths, the percentage for 1933 was 41.93. The principal diseases causing death were broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, infantile diarrhoea and diarrhoea.

3. The overcrowded houses, the expectorating habits of the people, and poverty furnish sufficient explanation for the prevalence of respiratory troubles.

4. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—This disease continues to rank second to bronchi-pneumonia as the principal cause of death. It is probable that some of the cases of the latter were of tuberculous origin.

5. The total number of deaths was 2,179; that for 1933 was 2,225. The death rate per mille was 2.31 as compared with 2.71 for the previous year.

6. There is need for more hospital or infirmary accommodation for tuberculosis patients, especially for those of the poorer classes.

7. *Malaria*.—Owing to efficient drainage methods this disease has disappeared from the greater part of the urban districts. It still persists, however, in the suburbs and in the rural areas. There are parts of the New Territories where the spleen rate is as high as 41.1 per cent.

8. Malaria not being a notifiable disease the incidence figures are unknown. The cases admitted to the Government Hospitals numbered 457 as compared to 482 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to cases admitted was 1.3%. Among the Chinese Hospitals there were 839 admissions with a case mortality rate of 18.35 per cent.

9. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 365, giving a death rate of 0.39 per mille over the whole population. The low death rate is, of course, due to the fact that the great bulk of the population residing in the drained urban area is not subject to risks of infection. If figures for local districts were available it would be found that in some areas the incidence and death rates were very considerable.

10. During the year the Malaria Bureau continued its investigations into the life history, habits and carrying powers of the local anophelines. The results obtained were both interesting and instructive. As in previous years there was no obstruction from the local Chinese; on the contrary they took an interest in the proceedings and showed their eagerness to be of assistance. The Chinese Inspectors have shown ability and zeal.

11. The Bureau co-operated fully with the Military Authorities and with the Public Works Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

12. During the year there were reported 153 cases of small-pox, 246 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 162 cases of diphtheria and 212 cases of enteric. There were no cholera cases.

13. *Smallpox*.—Every year in the cold season this disease manifests itself in outbreaks which are sometimes sporadic, sometimes epidemic. Whatever the prevalence there is always a tendency for the morbidity rate to decline or disappear with the advent of summer. In the year under review there were 153 cases and 104 deaths as compared with 566 and 433 respectively in 1933. 53 cases only were treated in hospital; the remainder did not come under the notice of the authorities until after death.

14. The vaccination campaign was continued and during the year 298,836 persons were vaccinated. Valuable assistance was afforded by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and by the Chinese Public Dispensaries. Both bodies engaged in active propaganda and through their efforts many were persuaded who otherwise would have kept aloof. The various sections of the Brigade again carried out street vaccination with excellent results.

15. The Chinese have a preference for vaccination in the spring as being the auspicious season, and for a month or two after Chinese New Year the Chinese Public Dispensaries are crowded with children waiting to be done.

16. The majority of Chinese still hold the opinion that the herbalist treatment of smallpox gives better results than the methods adopted by practitioners qualified in Western medicine. An analysis of the statistics of (a) the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital where only herbalist treatment is carried out, and (b) the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital where western treatment only is provided shows that this view is not correct. Calculating on the figures for the last 25 years the case death rate at the Tung Wah was 47.9 per cent while that at the Government institution was 15.25 per cent.

17. *Plague*.—For the last five years no cases of plague have been reported in Hong Kong. The disappearance of this disease not only from this Colony but from the greater part of China and its decline throughout the world are due to factors which are not understood.

18. Systematic rat-catching and periodical cleansing of houses were carried out throughout the year. The total number of rats collected was 175,687 of which 21,976 were taken alive, as compared with 174,272 and 17,038 in 1933. The number collected each year shows that there is no diminution in the rat population. All the rats collected were sent to the Public Mortuary for examination. None was found infected.

19. *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There was an out-break of cerebro-spinal fever in Hong Kong which was sporadic in character. Altogether 246 cases were reported with 125 deaths. No special foci of infection were discovered and few instances where one could trace the source of infection. The cases were treated in the general hospitals without any instance of spread of infection.

20. Sera manufactured at the Bacteriological Institute were used therapeutically.

21. *Diphtheria*.—With regard to diphtheria there is little to be said. The cases were sporadic and the sources of infection were seldom discovered. 162 cases were reported as compared with 122 in 1933.

22. *Enteric*.—What has been said of diphtheria applies to enteric. The incubation period being so long and the possible sources of infection so numerous there is little chance of tracing in any case the source of infection. 212 cases were reported as compared with 207 in 1933.

23. *Leprosy*.—In October His Excellency the Governor appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, to enquire into the incidence of Leprosy in the Colony and to suggest methods of dealing with lepers. The report of this Committee is now under consideration. The number of lepers in the Colony is unknown.

24. *Rabies*.—Fourteen cases of this disease were reported during the year. Four cases occurred in humans, the remainder in dogs.

With the exception of one human case in the City of Victoria the disease was confined to New Kowloon and the New Territories.

The last case was reported in August.

None of the human cases had been treated with anti-rabic vaccine before the appearance of symptoms. All were fatal. No case which received anti-rabic treatment contracted the disease, though several had been bitten by dogs proved to have been rabid.

THE DUMPING OF THE DEAD.

25. The number of bodies reported by the police as dumped was 1,056 as compared with 1,347 in 1933. In an endeavour to stop this practice chambers for the deposit of corpses have been established at all the Chinese Public Dispensaries. In some cases the top of the table is so arranged that the weight

of a body on it closes an electric circuit which rings a bell in the caretaker's room. So far the chambers have not been an unqualified success and dumping in the street at night continues to happen.

HOSPITALS.

26. *The Government Civil Hospital.*—The Hospital consists of three blocks and contains 225 beds in 23 wards. About one half the accommodation has been placed under the care of the clinical professors of the University who have been gazetted respectively Surgeon, Physician and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital.

The number of inpatients in 1934 was 5,063 as compared with 5,113 in the previous year.

27. Attendances at the Outpatient Department numbered 48,166 (51,925 in 1933), exclusive of the V. D. clinic. The greater part of the work of this department is done by the staff of the University.

28. Attached to the hospital is a Maternity Hospital of 21 beds. There were 954 cases in 1934 and 932 in 1933. With the exception of cases attended by the Government Medical Officers all the cases were under the care of the University Professor and his assistants.

29. *Mental Hospital.*—Situated close to the Government Civil Hospital is the Mental Hospital which is under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital. There are separate divisions for European and Chinese. The European section contains 14 beds and the Chinese section 18 beds. This hospital is mainly only a temporary abode for mental cases, those of Chinese nationality being sent to Canton, and those of other nationalities repatriated to their respective countries. There were 344 cases in 1934 and 352 in 1933. The daily average number of patients for 1934 was 44.8.

30. *Government Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—This hospital situated on the Western outskirts of the City of Victoria is the only Government Institution of its kind for the whole Colony. Formerly a Police Station it contains only 26 beds. Eight cases were admitted in 1934 as compared with 28 cases in 1933.

31. *Kowloon Hospital.*—This hospital is situated on the mainland. It consists of four two storied blocks, one of which, containing 40 beds, is reserved for Maternity cases.

The total accommodation of the hospital is 140 beds, 48 of which were added during the year by the opening of a new general block in June.

Previously to the opening of the new block the Maternity Block had been used for general cases only. The opening of this block for the reception of Maternity patients filled a long felt want as there was no provision on the mainland for European women. Private patients may be attended by their own doctor if they so desire. During the latter half of the year 170 patients were admitted.

32. *Victoria Hospital*.—Situated on the Peak, this hospital overlooks the city of Victoria and has a clear view across the harbour of the territory on the mainland.

There are 42 beds in the General Block and 32 in the Maternity Block. There is an entirely separate staff for each building.

During 1934, 430 cases were treated, 359 in the General Block and 71 in the Maternity Block; the number in 1933 being 646, made up of 539 General and 107 Maternity cases. Maternity patients may be attended by their own doctor if they so desire.

33. *Tsan Yuk Hospital*.—This Maternity Hospital was formerly part of the organisation financed and managed by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and was handed over to Government as a free gift on 1st January, 1934.

The care of the patients is under the general supervision of the University Professor of Obstetrics who is also a Government Consultant. The University Medical students receive training there.

There are 60 beds, of which 46 are reserved for maternity cases and 14 for gynaecological cases.

During the year 1694 cases were admitted to the Maternity section and 237 to the Gynaecological sections, a total of 1931 admissions.

In the out-patients department 6204 people attended during the year. Separate Gynaecological, Infant Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and Anti-Natal Clinics were held in which 1484, 2424, 1977 and 319 cases respectively were treated or advised.

34. *The Chinese Hospitals*.—Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern and Kwong Wah—are hospitals which are maintained by the Tung Wah Charity Organisation, a purely Chinese body. These institutions, which are assisted by Government, are under inspection by the Government Medical Department. Each has as its Medical Superintendent a Chinese Medical Officer who is paid by Government. The Medical staff consists of Chinese Medical Officers, qualified in Western Medicine, and Chinese Herbalists.

The patient is given his choice of treatment.

HOSPITAL	No. of beds	NO. TREATED IN 1934		NO. TREATED IN 1933	
		Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine	Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine
Tung Wah—General...	426	5,671	5,480	5,588	4,491
Maternity.	25	1,320	—	1,600	—
Kwong Wah—General.	269	5,902	2,883	6,082	3,195
Maternity.	59	4,106	—	4,006	—
Tung Wah Eastern—General ...	222	3,050	2,528	2,560	2,680
Maternity.	14	954	—	767	—

35. *Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—Situated in Kennedy Town and adjacent to the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital is the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital, an institution containing 30 beds where 60 patients could be accommodated at a pinch. The treatment here is left almost entirely to the herbalists.

During the year there were 47 patients, as compared with 137 in the preceding year.

TREATMENT OF OPIUM ADDICTS.

At the Government Civil Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital six and twelve beds (respectively) are reserved for the treatment of opium addicts, the Government being responsible for the expenses incurred. 56 cases were treated at the former institution and 413 at the latter, making a total of 469 cases.

Chapter V.

HOUSING.

In recent years some evidence has been shown amongst the artizan class of the Colony of a quickening social consciousness and the resultant desire to avail themselves of improved housing accommodation wherever such is made available. The unskilled

labouring classes, however, are still found densely packed in tenement houses deficient in light and air. This class of labour has to find its habitat as close as possible to the scene of its labour, with the result that the Western part of the City of Victoria, which houses the native business quarter and closely adjoins the portion of the harbour handling the traffic from the West River and Chinese Coast Ports, is seriously overcrowded.

2. These conditions are being slowly mitigated by the rebuilding of properties which from time to time are condemned for reasons of structural defects. This process of elimination is however, too slow to create any appreciable improvement. The legislation mentioned in paragraph 8, which calls for the provision of reasonable yard space, when made operative, will hasten the removal or reconstruction of much of the old property. This, whilst providing improved housing conditions, will no doubt mean increased cost of living to the labouring classes.

3. Hitherto, the hostility of the property-owning class to the introduction of legislation requiring additional open space and thereby reducing the earning power of the property has been the chief obstacle in obtaining improved conditions. It can, however, be recorded that this spirit of obstruction is less evident today as a result of education, and of the example set by some of the better class of realty companies whose blocks of tenement houses compare not unfavourably in essential respects with modern European practice.

4. The housing of the Colony is all privately owned, and control is maintained by the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the provisions of which also mould the character of the housing. Generally the houses are built back to back in rows, separated by a scavenging lane six feet in width specified by the Ordinance. These houses vary in height from two to four storeys according to the width of the street on to which they front, whilst the average height per storey is twelve feet, a minimum being controlled by the Ordinance. The houses built prior to the 1903 Ordinance covering the greatest part of the native quarter are of depths varying from forty feet to eighty feet, with often less than 100 square feet of open space provided within the curtilage of the lot. After the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the amount of open space per house to be allowed within the boundaries of each lot is governed, and falls under two main heads, viz:—(a) houses built on land bought prior to the passing of the Ordinance in 1903, where the open space must not be less than one-fourth of the area of the site and (b) houses built on land bought subsequently where the minimum is raised to one-third of the area. On plan the usual frontage of each house is fifteen feet (a dimension owing its origin more to early structural limitation than to economics) and a depth of about thirty-five feet, whilst each storey consists of one large "room"

with a native type kitchen in the rear. This room is then subdivided by thin partitions seven feet high into three cubicles each of which may accommodate a family. A latrine is built at ground floor level, one to each house irrespective of the number of occupants, and is common to all.

5. Structurally the earlier houses are of blue bricks (of native manufacture having a very low structural value) and timber, (usually China fir which is extremely susceptible to the ravages of white ants). Lately, however reinforced concrete and better quality bricks have been used.

6. In the City of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of the City was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practised even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money, and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

7. Generally many of the old houses suffer from defects which are attributable to the Ordinance of that time. Passed in 1903 the measure was framed to meet existing conditions, both structurally and hygienically as they were then understood and practised. But, viewed in the light of modern practice and knowledge, many of its provisions are found to be lax and the following are the main resultant defects:—

- (a) The open space is insufficient, especially with regard to earlier houses, i.e. those built on land purchased prior to 1903.
- (b) Latrine accommodation is insufficient.
- (c) Staircases are too narrow and steep, and often unlighted.
- (d) Means of escape in case of fire insufficient.

Note:—

(b) In the case of new buildings where owners are able to provide by means of a well or otherwise an adequate water supply, flush sanitation is now usually provided on each floor. This is one of the most important steps forward in sanitation that has been achieved.

(c) and (d) have been provided for by recent amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which call for any new staircases in tenement houses to be of fire-proof construction, with alternative means of egress from all floors more than twenty three feet above the footpath. The remarks above apply more particularly to the housing of the wage-earning Asiatics. The housing for the wealthier classes is provided for by modern flats three or four storeys high, and in the suburban areas by detached or semi-detached houses usually two storeys high which may be occupied separately or as flats.

8. It is hoped to introduce a new Buildings Bill in Legislative Council early in 1935. This Bill has been drawn up with a view to improving particularly the conditions of light and ventilation to those old properties which under the existing Ordinance are not called upon to conform to modern requirements in this respect. A higher standard generally is being called for and building owners are themselves slowly realising the advantages to be gained from modern constructional methods allied to proper hygienic principles.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION.

Hong Kong is the port for South China, and the greater part of the large volume of goods that pass through it is in transit between South China and other parts of the world, including North and Middle China. The Colony itself produces comparatively little, though the shipbuilding, cement, rope, tin and sugar refining, rubber shoe and cotton knitting industries are not unimportant. Neither agriculture nor mining is carried on to any great extent, though the former is practised throughout the New Territories. Rice and vegetables are grown, and there is considerable poultry farming, but in insufficient quantities to supply the needs of the urban populations of Victoria and Kowloon. The cultivation is in the hands of the Chinese villagers. Sea fishing is an important industry, but here again local supplies have to be augmented by importation from outside.

2. Reports on the principal industries for the year 1933 are given below:—

Refined Sugar.—The outstanding feature of the year in South China was the inauguration of the Kwangtung Government Sugar Monopoly controlling sales of all sugar in Kwangtung, and the immediate result of this Monopoly was seen in the curtailment of indiscriminate smuggling into South China. Business with North China market was handicapped by the tightness of money, but the demand from consumers for Refined was maintained and during the year showed no falling off in quantity. Japanese refiners have re-established their position in the country, and during the latter half of the year the boycott was non-existent. Towards the close of the year several thousand tons of United Kingdom, French and American Refined Sugars were dumped on the Hong Kong and China markets and the effects of these transactions cannot yet be definitely estimated.

Cement.—Business in Cement showed a slight decline during the first half of the year 1934, but the last six months saw a return of the good demand which has existed for the last two years. Japanese importers continue to flood the unrestricted market with Japanese Cement, which is retailed at phenomenally low prices.

Preserved Ginger.—Small increases in the amount of preserved ginger shipped in 1934 to the United States of America and Australia were more than discounted by a falling off in the demand from the United Kingdom and Holland, and there was a decline of more than 10 per cent in the total amount shipped during the year. Prices were approximately the same as last year, varying from \$14 to \$17 per picul for cargo ginger and \$22 to \$27 for stem ginger. Total value of exports amounted to \$1,665,406. Of this amount \$668,986 was taken by the United Kingdom, \$332,245 by Australia, \$194,651 by Holland and \$182,186 by the United States of America.

Knitted Goods.—China is normally one of the largest markets for Hong Kong manufactured socks and singlets but the high China Customs tariff has seriously affected this trade. At one time India also was a very large buyer of Hong Kong made socks but, owing to competition from cheaper Japanese made articles, shipments to India have considerably decreased. There have been increased shipments of hosiery to the British West Indies but this increase is small compared to losses in the China and Indian markets. Exports of singlets have not been quite so adversely affected. Although the demand from China has seriously declined and there has also been a falling off in the demand from the Philippines and Siam, shipments to British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies have appreciated slightly. The yarn used in the manufacture of the lower grades of cotton knitted goods is imported from North China and that for the higher grades from the United Kingdom. The total value of exports of singlets in 1934 was \$3,011,096 and that of hosiery, \$677,873.

Flashlight Torches & Batteries.—There were notable increases in the amount of torchlight cases shipped during 1934 to British Malaya, India and South Africa. Although there were fewer batteries exported, the increase in trade in cases amounted to considerably more than the decline in demand for batteries. The torch cases are manufactured from imported brass sheets, also from scrap brass rolled locally into sheeting. Glass lenses are also manufactured from imported glass and some bulbs are also made locally. The value of exports in 1934 amounted to \$2,033,251 (torches) and \$900,098 (batteries).

Rubber Shoes.—As locally manufactured canvas shoes with rubber soles qualify for Imperial Preference, an impetus has been given to shipments to other parts of the British Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and the British West Indies

whose imports in 1934 were more than treble those in previous years. The rubber used in the manufacture of these shoes is imported from the Straits Settlements. Formerly, most of the canvas used originated from the United States of America, but now a large proportion of British canvas is used. The total value of exports in 1934 amounted to over \$3,000,000.

Lard.—The manufacture of lard is an important local industry. Pigs are imported from South China and Kwong-chowan and slaughtered in Government abbatoirs, the preparation of packing of the manufactured lard also being supervised by Government officials. Exports from Hong Kong declined somewhat in 1934 and prices also were lower. Total exports amounted to 33,485 piculs valued at \$62,242. Of this amount, 21,104 piculs were taken by the United Kingdom.

Shipbuilding.—Two ocean-going vessels, seven launches, two yachts, six motor boats, six lighters and twenty six small craft were built during the year in local dockyards.

Chapter VII.

COMMERCE.

As anticipated at the close of the year 1933, the visible trade of the Colony during the year 1934 showed a still further decline, with little or no promise of any recovery in the immediate future.

2. The gloomy state of trade during the year was largely due to the still further diminished purchasing power of China, accentuated by tariff barriers, particularly in the adjacent province of Kwangtung.

3. The declared values of imports of merchandise during 1934 totalled \$415.9 millions (£31.7 millions), as compared with \$500.9 millions (£33.9 millions) in 1933, and exports amounted to \$325.1 millions (£24.8 millions), as compared with \$403.1 millions (£27.4 millions). Details are given in Table I.

4. In terms of Hong Kong currency imports during 1934 declined 17.0% as compared with 1933, and 33.3% as compared with 1932, whilst exports declined 19.4% as compared with 1933, and 31.1% as compared with 1932.

5. In terms of Sterling values imports declined 6.5% as compared with 1933, and 22.7% as compared with 1932, whilst exports declined 9.5% as compared with 1933, and 20.0% as compared with 1932.

6. It is estimated that the quantum of the import trade declined 16.0% as compared with 1933, 19.0% as compared with 1932, and 25.2% as compared with 1931, but, of necessity, the volume of imports into the Colony cannot be calculated accurately on account of the lack of a suitable unit of quantity, and the fact that many commodities are declared by value only.

7. China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, U.S.A. and British Malaya all increased their shares of the import trade, whilst British Malaya, French Indo-China, Japan, Siam, U.S.A. and the Netherlands East Indies took greater shares of the exports. Details are given in Table II.

8. Imports of merchandise showed decreases in most groups of commodities, the exceptions being liquors, machinery, nuts and seeds, paper and paperware, and railway materials. Exports of liquors, machinery, minerals and ores, and nuts and seeds showed slight increases. Details are given in Table III.

9. Imports of Treasure (see Table IV) totalled \$78.1 millions during 1934, as compared with \$38.1 millions in 1933, and exports amounted to \$128.5 millions as compared with \$134.1 millions. During 1934 there was an export excess of gold bars amounting to a value of \$56.2 millions, as compared with \$82.9 millions in 1933. Towards the close of the year there was a considerable traffic in Chinese silver dollars, a total of \$15.8 millions being exported abroad in the month of December alone.

10. Average T.T. opening rates of exchange during the year 1934 were.—London 1/6.3/16; France 581.3/8; U.S.A. 38.3/16; Shanghai 112.3/16; India 100.3/4; Singapore 64.11/16; Japan 128.1/8; Java 56.7/16. The lowest Sterling average rate was 1/4.3/4 in May, steadily rising month by month to 1/8.1/4 in December.

11. Wholesale prices in the Colony during the year 1934 recorded decreases of 11.6% as compared with 1933, 25.2% as compared with 1932, 33.0% as compared with 1931, 14.3% as compared with 1924, and 8.5% as compared with the base period of 1922. Details are given in Table V.

12. As compared with 1933 there were decreases in 1934 in each of the four groups of commodities, the index number of Foodstuffs declining 16.8%, Textiles 11.4%, Metals and Minerals 9.6%, and Miscellaneous Items 7.5%.

Table I.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1923-1934.

(in £'s & \$'s millions).

IMPORTS.

	1923.	1924.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1st Quarter	£ 14.7	19.3	*	9.0	11.9	8.5	7.1
	\$130.7	165.4	*	186.9	170.7	132.8	95.8
2nd Quarter	£ 15.2	17.1	9.2	8.7	10.2	8.5	7.1
	\$131.5	144.0	131.3	180.1	164.7	126.1	99.7
3rd Quarter	£ 14.3	19.2	10.1	9.0	9.3	8.5	8.1
	\$127.1	161.7	156.8	182.3	142.4	122.1	106.6
4th Quarter	£ 17.8	16.5	10.3	11.8	9.6	8.4	9.4
	\$155.3	136.6	167.4	188.4	146.2	119.9	113.8
Total	£ 62.0	72.1	29.6	38.5	41.0	33.9	31.7
	\$544.6	607.7	455.5	737.7	624.0	500.9	415.9

EXPORTS.

	1923.	1924.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1st Quarter	£ 13.9	18.3	*	6.8	8.8	6.8	5.8
	\$123.5	156.8	*	140.1	127.0	105.3	77.5
2nd Quarter	£ 16.3	15.2	7.4	6.4	7.1	7.2	5.7
	\$140.9	128.0	105.9	132.5	115.3	106.2	79.6
3rd Quarter	£ 14.0	14.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.6	6.1
	\$124.4	122.9	113.7	130.6	110.0	95.5	80.5
4th Quarter	£ 17.2	15.5	8.5	9.2	7.9	6.8	7.2
	\$150.1	128.3	137.2	138.7	119.6	96.1	87.5
Total	£ 61.4	63.6	23.2	28.9	31.0	27.4	24.8
	\$538.9	536.0	356.8	541.9	471.9	403.1	325.1

*No statistics available.

Note: Average rate of exchange 1923=2s. 3½d.
 1924=2s. 4½d.
 1930=1s. 3½d.
 1931=1s. 0¾d.
 1932=1s. 3¾d.
 1933=1s. 4¼d.
 1934=1s. 6¾d.

Table II.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
BY COUNTRIES (\$'000's omitted).

A.—IMPORTS.

	1933.		1934.	
	\$	%	\$	%
China	155,187	31.0	146,488	35.2
Japan	25,289	5.0	36,669	8.8
N. E. Indies	38,886	7.8	34,675	8.3
United Kingdom	52,172	10.4	32,542	7.8
U. S. A.	31,209	6.2	29,343	7.1
French Indo-China	42,373	8.5	26,245	6.3
Siam	50,184	10.0	33,464	8.0
Germany	19,079	3.8	13,537	3.3
British Malaya	5,991	1.2	5,496	1.3
India	18,310	3.7	8,276	2.0
Australia	8,097	1.6	6,698	1.6
Belgium	8,416	1.7	4,880	1.2
All Other Countries	45,746	9.1	37,606	9.1

Summary

United Kingdom	52,172	10.4	32,542	7.8
British Dominions and Possessions	46,139	9.2	28,954	7.0
China	155,187	31.0	146,488	35.2
All Other Countries	247,441	49.4	207,935	50.0
Total British Empire	98,311	19.6	61,496	14.8
Total Foreign	402,628	80.4	354,423	85.2
Grand Total	500,939	100.0	415,919	100.0

Table II,—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

		1933.		1934.	
		\$	%	\$	%
China		227,005	56.3	156,243	48.0
British Malaya		21,419	5.3	24,765	7.6
French Indo-China		24,273	6.0	24,095	7.4
Japan		12,884	3.2	11,447	3.5
Macao		21,384	5.3	17,364	5.3
Siam		14,546	3.6	14,664	4.5
U. S. A.		19,284	4.8	18,573	5.7
Kwong Chow Wan		9,965	2.5	8,018	2.5
N. E. Indies		9,574	2.4	8,506	2.6
Philippines		9,431	2.3	5,291	1.6
India		5,581	1.4	4,233	1.3
All Other Countries		27,746	6.9	31,906	10.0
<i>Summary</i>					
United Kingdom		4,534	1.1	6,363	2.0
British Dominions and Possessions		36,614	9.1	39,701	12.2
China		227,005	56.3	156,243	48.0
All Other Countries		134,939	33.5	122,798	37.8
Total British Empire.....		41,148	10.2	46,064	14.2
Total Foreign		361,944	89.8	279,041	85.8
Grand Total		403,092	100.0	325,105	100.0

Table III.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
(\$'000's omitted)

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, Live	11,404	9,223	314	300
Building Materials	9,355	7,262	4,767	3,872
Chemicals & Drugs	6,688	5,724	3,849	3,325
Chinese Medicines	17,895	16,825	12,179	11,789
Dyeing Materials	4,389	3,696	3,856	3,224
Foodstuffs	166,926	126,537	153,602	102,170
Fuels	13,979	11,463	2,125	1,087
Hardware	3,970	2,937	2,437	2,120
Liquors	3,769	3,916	933	1,226
Machinery	5,644	6,948	1,952	5,833
Manures	9,862	2,046	9,328	3,520
Metals	38,061	33,172	33,650	31,055
Minerals & Ores	1,885	1,100	1,544	2,922
Nuts & Seeds	5,814	6,101	3,849	4,227
Oils & Fats	35,615	33,902	30,400	25,753
Paints	2,002	1,440	1,679	1,328
Paper & Paperware	9,389	9,732	8,023	6,962
Piece Goods	75,077	66,551	55,523	48,703
Railway Materials	352	354	189	1,521
Tobacco	6,539	6,384	5,185	4,295
Treasure	38,113	78,081	134,133	128,480
Vehicles	4,186	3,374	2,058	2,039
Wearing Apparel	4,117	4,041	8,488	8,487
Sundries	64,021	53,190	57,162	49,346
Total	539,052	493,999	537,225	453,584

Table IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank Notes	6,578,574	16,735,677	5,525,607	13,295,374
Copper Cents	39,513	156,983	43,079	264,622
Gold Bars	5,986,917	13,713,828	88,917,365	69,869,489
Gold Coin	—	—	2,777,545	528,049
Gold Leaf	24,864	14,448	244,689	252,556
Silver Bars	14,519,263	3,575,251	6,309,042	9,191,377
H.K. Silver Dollars	2,314,968	16,982,920	300	—
Chinese Silver Dollars ...	2,846,228	23,197,937	5,250,287	31,140,989
Other Silver Dollars	4,113	172,564	67,691	199,914
Silver Sub. Coin	5,798,812	3,531,261	24,996,979	3,737,158
Total	38,113,252	78,080,869	134,132,584	128,479,528

Table V.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

(1922 = 100)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>1913.</i>	<i>1924.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Foodstuffs	73.6	106.1	144.3	126.5	113.4	94.3
Textiles	55.1	112.5	135.8	125.2	97.0	85.9
Metals	63.2	102.3	140.9	128.1	107.8	97.4
Miscellaneous	64.2	106.3	125.4	109.7	95.7	88.5
Average	64.0	106.8	136.6	122.4	103.5	91.5

Chapter VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A great proportion of the workers in Hong Kong are paid on a piece-work basis and in some trades are engaged and paid on curiously complicated systems involving payment of a bonus or a share in the yearly profits.

2 Local trade was very dull during the year 1934 and the improvement of business of which there were faint signs at the end of 1933 did not materialize. The chief causes remained the same, viz. the world depression and the evergrowing wall of high tariffs imposed by the Chinese and other governments, whilst a new factor hindering exports to foreign countries was the steadily maintained appreciation of the silver dollar vis-à-vis gold and sterling. The hosiery and knitting trades were particularly hard hit and several large and well-established firms engaged in the manufacture of these classes of goods were compelled to close down. The heavy industries such as ship-building and engineering also suffered from lack of business, but on the other hand several smaller industries such as those involving the manufacture of felt hats, sweets, electric torches and dry-batteries, mosquito sticks, etc., appeared to be flourishing. The printing and book making industries and the rubber shoe trade had a fair measure of prosperity and although several factories closed down others were opened. In spite of the depression the total number of factories in the Colony continues to increase and at the end of the year there were 550 factories and workshops registered under the Factories and Workshops Ordinance. It would be misleading, however, not to point out that the majority of these are quite small establishments. As foreshadowed at the end of 1933 conditions in the building trade were slack as compared with the boom of previous years but thousands of coolies found employment in various public works and other undertakings such as the Shing Mun Dam, the new Gaol at Stanley, the new Government Civil Hospital and the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank building. Although unemployment has become more marked it cannot be said to have become acute as in Western countries. Many Chinese who are unable to find employment in the Colony have returned to their native districts in the neighbouring provinces of China and there has been a further decline in the rents of tenement houses, flats, offices and shops occupied by Chinese. Even in the case of premises occupied by Europeans a distinct decline in rentals has now become apparent and there is a tendency to move to outlying districts where accommodation is cheaper. There has been no noticeable change in the average rates of wages for labour but the prices of all Chinese food-stuffs declined further during the year.

3. The European resident, unlike the local labourer, purchases a certain number of articles which have to be imported from countries with sterling or gold currencies. He is therefore affected by variations in the exchange value of these currencies as expressed in terms of the silver dollar. Throughout the year the silver dollar showed a steady appreciation in its exchange value vis-à-vis sterling and the American dollar. Although this rise in value is regarded by many people as a mixed blessing, a general lowering of the local prices of articles imported from England and the United States of America was apparent in the closing months of the year.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

Building Trade:—

Carpenters	\$1.15 per day.
Bricklayers	1.10 „ „
Painters	1.10 „ „
Plasterers	1.10 „ „
Scaffolders	1.70 „ „
Labourers (male)	0.80 „ „
„ (female)	0.50 „ „

Working hours, nine per day. Time and a half paid for over-time. Free temporary quarters provided on the building site and communal messing at cheap rates.

Shipping and Engineering:—

Electricians	\$1.45 to \$1.80 per day.
Coppersmiths	1.20 to 1.80 „ „
Fitters	0.80 to 1.80 „ „
Sawmillers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Boilermakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Sailmakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Blacksmiths	0.80 to 1.20 „ „
Turners	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Patternmakers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Labourers	0.50 to 0.80 „ „

Over-time—time and a half. Night work—double time.

Transport Workers:—

Tram drivers	\$36 to \$45 per month.
„ conductors	30 to 39 „ „
Bus drivers	50 „ „
„ conductors	20 to 25 „ „

Working hours, nine per day. Free uniform. Bonus at end of year.

Railway Workers (Government):—

Engine drivers	\$540 to \$1,000	per annum.
Firemen	330 to 480	„ „
Guards	600 to 1,000	„ „
Signalmen	600 to 1,000	„ „
Station Masters	1,100 to 1,800	„ „
Booking Clerks	600 to 1,000	„ „
Telephone operators	480 to 1,000	„ „

Female Workers in Factories:—

Cigarette making	\$0.40 to \$0.80	per day.
Knitting factories	0.20 to 0.50	„ „
Perfumery	0.20 to 0.50	„ „
Confectionery	0.20 to 0.60	„ „

Working hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. One hour off at mid-day. Over-time from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at day rates.

Domestic Servants:—

Employed by Chinese	\$7.00 to \$20.00	per month.
Employed by Europeans	15.00 to 40.00	„ „
Gardeners	15.00 to 30.00	„ „

With free lodging, and with Chinese employers, generally free board.

NOTE:—The rates of pay of Government employees approximate closely to those of a similar category in private employ.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

	1933.	1934.
Rice (3rd grade) ...	7.6 cents per catty.	5.6 cents per catty.
Fresh fish	31.8 „ „ „	25.3 „ „ „
Salt fish	27.8 „ „ „	23.1 „ „ „
Beef	44.4 „ „ „	40.6 „ „ „
Pork	51.4 „ „ „	41.6 „ „ „
Oil	21.4 „ „ „	15.3 „ „ „
Firewood	10 „ for 9 catties.	10 „ for 9.7 catties

Chapter IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These are either schools where the medium of instruction is English or mostly English or schools where the medium of instruction is Chinese. The former, seventeen in number, are known as "English" schools, the latter of which there are three as "Vernacular" schools.

2. Of the four English schools, classed as "secondary" schools in the Table below, two are Anglo-Chinese schools for boys and one for girls. These three schools have primary departments. The fourth school, the Central British School which is a mixed school, has no primary department. Of the eleven English schools, classed as "primary" schools in the Table, three are mixed schools preparing for the Central British School. In this group are also four "District" schools, including one for Indian boys and four "Lower Grade" schools, three of which are in rural districts. In those English schools which are attended by Chinese the study of English and of Chinese is carried on side by side, the *pari passu* system requiring that promotion shall depend on proficiency in both languages.

3. Of the two Government Schools classed as "Vocational" one is the Junior Technical School which was opened in February, 1933, the other is the Technical Institute which is attended by persons desirous of receiving instruction for the most part germane to their day time occupations.

4. Of the three Government Vernacular schools one has a seven years' course and includes a Normal department. There is also a Normal school for women teachers and a Normal school on the mainland which aims at providing Vernacular teachers for rural schools.

GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS.

5. There are fourteen Grant-in-Aid English Schools, and four Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools. Of the former, seven are schools for boys and seven are for girls.

6. One English school for girls has a primary department only. The remaining schools classed in the table below as "secondary" schools have primary departments as well as the upper classes. One Infant School for girls has been added to the Grant List during the year,

7. Munsang College, Kowloon City, received a grant of \$6,000.

8. The Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools are schools for girls and are classed in the Table as "secondary" schools.

9. The 314 subsidized schools are all Vernacular schools.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

10. In 1934 there were 594 unaided Vernacular schools with 32,675 children and 123 unaided English schools with 6,520 children.

Table showing number of schools and scholars for the year 1934.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS		UNAIDED SCHOOLS	
	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll
ENGLISH :—						
Secondary,	4	2,261	13*	6,258	11	1,643
Primary,	11	1,714	2	248	112	4,877
Vocational,	2	1,035	...	...	...	...
Total,	17	5,010	15	6,506	123	6,520
VERNACULAR :—						
Secondary,	1	252	4	1,013	...	...
Primary, .....	...	...	314	20,906	594	32,675
Vocational,	2	214	1	252	...	...
Total,	3	466	319	22,171	594	32,675

Total No. of Institutions 1,071

Total On Roll 73,348

*This includes Ying Wa College whose primary department receives a Grant-in-Aid.

THE UNIVERSITY.

11. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

12. The University hostels are three in number—Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall. There are also three recognized hostels for men, St. John's Hall, Morrison Hall and Ricci Hall, and one—St. Stephen's Hall for women. No university hostel at present exists for women students.

13. The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building. Additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest additions to the buildings are a School of Chinese Students, the cost of which was borne by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong a local Chinese merchant and banker, and a Chinese Library named after the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan who provided a sum of \$100,000 for the building and \$50,000 as an endowment fund for its maintenance; also a School of Surgery and a New Engineering Laboratory named after H.E. the Governor, Sir William Peel.

14. The income of the University for 1934 amounted to \$953,494 of which \$422,000 was derived from endowments and \$350,000 from Government. Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institute has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000. The annual expenditure in 1934 amounted to about \$948,144.

15. The University includes the three faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognized as equivalent thereto.

16. The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B. and B.S. The degrees of M.D. and M.S. are awarded on examinations but are subject to the proviso that every candidate for the degrees shall produce evidence of special post-graduate experience in the subject which he presents. The degrees above mentioned are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

17. The Faculty of Engineering provides a four years course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B.Sc., (Eng.). Fourth year students specialize in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.).

18. The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts and science, social science, commerce, a department of Chinese studies and a department for training teachers. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

19. With a view to securing the maintenance of the desired standard—which is in all three faculties that of a British University degree—external examiners are, in all faculties associated with the internal examiners in all annual final examinations. In the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other faculties, degrees with honours are granted, the standard being assessed by special examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners in the University of London.

20. The degree of LL.D. is granted *honoris causa*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

21. The following are the best known Charitable Institutions.

French Convent Orphanage.

Italian Convent Orphanage.

Maryknoll Convent, Kowloon.

St. Louis Industrial School.

Po Leung Kuk—Chinese.

Victoria Home and Orphanage.

Society of Precious Blood Hospital.

Home for Aged Poor, Kowloon.

La Calvaire Home for Aged Poor, Happy Valley.

Eyre Refuge.

Salvation Army Home.

Industrial Home for the Blind, Pokfulam.

RECREATION AND ART.

22. Most of the schools contrive to hold Annual Sports either on their own grounds or on grounds generously lent by local Cricket and Football Clubs. Some schools are granted free use of Government Bathing Beaches for four afternoons a week during the Bathing Season. Lawn Tennis, Football, Swimming, Volley Ball and Basket Ball continue to increase in popularity. Cricket is played at a few schools. Physical training is given by qualified instructors. Art is taught in the Government British Schools by Trained Art Mistresses.

Chapter X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The external communications of Hong Kong are excellent both by sea and by telegraph, cable and radio. As regards the former, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and several other British and foreign companies maintain regular passenger and freight services between Hong Kong and Europe. The trans-Pacific communications are well served by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd., the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other steamship lines. To Australia three steamship companies, the Eastern and Australian, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Australian and Oriental maintain regular passenger and freight services. In addition there are direct sailings to Africa, South America, and to New York. There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, Straits Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan and the China coast. Local steamship communication is by river steamer from Hong Kong to Canton and the West River ports with several sailings daily. In addition there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

2. The total shipping entering and clearing Ports in the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to 93,754 vessels of 41,914,022 tons which, compared with the figures for 1933 shows a decrease of 14,868 vessels, and 1,129,359 tons. Of the above, 44,043 vessels of 40,054,033 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 51,492 vessels of 40,862,583 tons in 1933. There was an increase in British Ocean-going shipping of 9 vessels and 20,855 tons. Foreign Ocean-going vessels show a decrease of 388 vessels and 484,206 tons. British River Steamers showed a decrease of 320 vessels and 101,057 tons. Foreign River Steamers showed a decrease of 227 vessels and 60,299 tons. In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign Trade there was a decrease of 1,425 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 36,598 tons. Junks in Foreign Trade showed a decrease of 5,098 vessels and 147,245 tons. In Local Trade (*i.e.* between places within the waters of the Colony) there was a decrease in steamlaunches of 1,622 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 42,389 tons. Junks in local Trade show a decrease of 5,797 vessels and 278,420 tons.

3. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *via* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provides good connections with Europe *via* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and Possessions. By their cable to Manila connection is made with the direct American

cable, thence to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging respectively to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Northern (Danish) Companies, *via* Foochow and Amoy respectively, give a good connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan and Russia; the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company gives a good service to Europe *via* Asiatic Russia.

4. The Government operates commercial radio services with direct communication to the Chinese stations Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Yunnanfu, Hoihow, and to Formosa, French Indo-China, Siam, Phillippines, Dutch East Indies, British North Borneo and *via* Manila to Europe, America, etc.

5. The revenue collected by the Radio Office during the year from radio telegrams amounted to \$639,464, a decrease of \$3,754 on the amount collected in 1933. Advices of vessels signalled at the Lighthouses yielded \$1,459. The total Revenue from the telegraph service amounted to \$640,923. Ship Station Licences yielded \$1,544, Amateur Transmission Station Licences \$298, Broadcast Receiving Licences \$37,262, Dealers' Licences \$2,371 and Examination Fee for Operators' Certificates of Proficiency \$6.

6. The number of paid radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 184,466 consisting of 1,730,084 words against 191,586 consisting of 1,518,215 words in 1933 and 212,072 were received, consisting of 2,401,601 words against 207,339 consisting of 1,757,629 words.

7. In addition to the paid traffic figures given above the wireless Service is responsible for the reception of time signals daily from Bordeaux, Rugby, Malabar and Nauen, for the transmission of time signals to ships in the China Sea, the reception of press messages amounting to 400 messages or 246,930 words from Rugby, the collection and distribution of meteorological traffic, 8,124 messages 355,538 words having been forwarded, and 19,908 messages 318,969 words having been received, the reception and dissemination of distress, piracy and navigation messages, the transmission and reception of Government messages, etc.

8. A telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton, a distance of 110 miles is in operation.

9. *Mails.*—The number of mail receptacles of Hong Kong origin despatched during the year was 44,067 as compared with 46,650 in 1933—a decrease of 2,583, the number received was 44,951 as compared with 49,449—a decrease of 4,498.

10. Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign Men-of-War, numbered 206,869 as against 222,489 in 1933 a decrease of 15,620.

11. *Registered Articles and Parcels.*—The number of registered articles handled amounted to 680,360 as compared with 691,046 in 1933—a decrease of 10,686.

12. The figures for insured letters were 16,316 and 20,232 respectively—a decrease of 3,916.

13. *Parcels, ordinary and insured,* which were dealt with reached a total of 150,309 as against 143,064 in 1933—an increase of 7,245.

14. The Railway had a successful year in 1934 in spite of the trade depression. Features were the growth of terminal through traffic to and from Canton and the decline of local and sectional through traffic.

15. The principal event was the introduction of a new working agreement for through traffic between the British and Chinese Sections. This came into force on October 1st and superseded the old working agreement which, although drafted in 1911, had never been ratified. The new agreement is comprehensive and flexible and is expected to lead to increased efficiency through co-operation and mutual goodwill. Its main proviso is that the British Section's share of terminal through traffic receipts has been reduced from 35% to 28%.

16. The manner in which the track on both Sections has been maintained, enabled the express services to be accelerated, the journey from Kowloon to Canton being reduced by thirteen minutes to two hours fifty-seven minutes from October 1st. A new mid-day fast terminal through train was instituted at the same time and has proved very popular.

17. The three 4-6-0 express locomotives obtained for the Chinese Section are still operated by the British Section. The Chinese Section made twelve monthly cash payments of \$10,000 each in respect of these locomotives. Haulage charges continued to be paid by the Chinese Section.

18. The total steam train mileage run amounted to 433,868; this includes trains hauled by British Section locomotives over the Chinese Section. Motor Coach mileage was 14,519. Passenger journeys were 2,683,444 as against 2,765,726 in 1933.

19. Revenue for the year totalled \$1,639,775 as against \$1,630,610 in 1933. Net revenue amounted to \$696,604 as against \$711,052.42 for 1933, but the former figure would have increased to \$727,917 had the percentage earnings from terminal through traffic remained at the same level throughout the year.

20. There are 377 miles of roads in the Colony, 161 miles on the Island of Hong Kong and 216 miles in Kowloon and the New Territories. Of the total mileage 293 miles are constructed

in water bound macadam dressed with asphalt, 12 miles in sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, 13 miles of tar macadam, 17 miles of concrete, 3 miles of granite setts and wooden blocks on a cement concrete foundation and 39 miles of gravel.

21. The public travelling over the Colony's roads increases yearly with a corresponding growth in the number of motor buses, of which there are 59 operating on the island of Hong Kong, and 115 on the mainland. These are gradually replacing the rickshas, the number of which decreases year by year.

22. The Hong Kong Tramway Company has a fleet of nearly 90 double deck tram cars running along the sea front of Victoria from Kennedy Town to Shaukiwan.

23. Communication between the island and the mainland is maintained by a number of ferry services; the most important of which are the Star Ferry between Kowloon Point and a pier near the General Post Office, and the combined vehicular and passenger service of the Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Company between Jordan Road, Kowloon and Jubilee Street, Victoria.

Chapter XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

The Colony is well served by banking institutions. There are fifteen principal banks doing business in the Colony which are members of the Clearing House, and in addition several Chinese banks and numerous native Hongs doing some portion of banking business. There are no banks which devote themselves specially to agricultural and co-operative banking. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also conducts the business of the Hong Kong Savings Bank on usual savings bank principles. Several of the more important Chinese Banks have opened branches in Hong Kong during the year and there have been no notable difficulties among the smaller native banks. The credit and repute of the Colony's financial institutions have never been higher than during this difficult period and it is satisfactory to be assured that ample encouragement and support are available to finance any possible demand that a revival of trade would need.

2. The Currency of the Colony is based on silver and is governed by the Order in Council of 2nd February, 1895. The dollar, which is normally in circulation and which is legal tender to any amount, is the British Dollar of 900 millesimal fineness and weight 26.957 grammes (416.00 grains). Silver subsidiary coins of the value of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents and one cent pieces

in bronze are also legal tender up to the value of two dollars for silver and one dollar for bronze. Bank notes issued by The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, The Chartered Bank and The Mercantile Bank are also in circulation, the estimated amount issued at the end of 1934 being \$153,601,407. These Bank notes are redeemable in legal tender dollars at the Banks' Offices in Hong Kong, and include fiduciary issues amounting to \$12,000,000, the balance being covered in various proportions for the respective banks by silver coin of approved denominations, by bullion, and by securities.

3. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are defined in the Schedule to Ordinance No. 2 of 1885. They consist of the standards in use in the United Kingdom and of the following Chinese Weights and Measures:—

1 fan (candareen)=0.0133 ounces avoirdupois.

1 tsin (mace)=1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

1 leung (tael)=1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

1 kan (catty)=1.33 pounds avoirdupois.

1 tam (picul)=133.33 pounds avoirdupois.

and

1 check (foot)=14 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches divided into 10 tsün (inches) and each tsün into 10 fan or tenths.

Chapter XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review the operations of the Public Works Department were carried out, under a Head Office Staff, by eleven sub-departments, namely the Accounts and Stores, Architectural, Buildings Ordinance, Crown Lands and Surveys, Drainage, Electrical, Port Development, Roads and Transport, Valuations and Resumptions, Waterworks Construction, and Waterworks Maintenance offices.

2. The European staff comprised 160 officers and the non-European approximately 623.

3. The following is a summary of works carried out during the year:—

BUILDINGS.

4. Works completed were:—New Markets at Bowrington Canal and Arsenal Street; temporary Barrack Sheds for Police on Caine Road; new Quarters for Wireless Operators at the Peak Wireless Station; fire Appliance Sheds at Aberdeen and Aplichau; new Stores for the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps; new

Laboratory Building at the Junior Technical School; quarters for a Sexton at Chai Wan Cemetery; a block of Quarters for Nurses at Kowloon Hospital; new Residence for the Director of the Royal Observatory; new Markets at Mong Kok and Tong Mi; a new Fire sub-Station at Shamshuipo; a temporary Post Office at Kowloon Point; two Postal Kiosks; a Revolver Range at King's Park, Kowloon; Government Bungalow at Fanling; a new Dormitory Block at Lai Chi Kok Prison; a Furniture Workshop and Store at Hung Hom and a temporary Court Room Building at the Yaumati Magistracy.

5. Works under construction were:—New Gaol at Stanley; new Government Civil Hospital at Pokfulum; new Upper Levels Police Station and an Outpatients Department Building at Kowloon Hospital.

6. In addition to general maintenance, numerous minor alterations and improvements to Government Buildings were also executed during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

7. Works completed were:—A new road to the bathing beaches (South-east of Repulse Bay); Robinson Road, between Peak Road and Glenealy, including a bridge; Blue Pool Road; path to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Station; Magazine Gap Road (from May Road to Stubbs Road); Middle Gap Road; approach path to "Tanderagee", and Garden Road (from about the Helena May Institute to Macdonnell Road) were widened, and to the latter a new type of non-skid slab footpath was laid; 1st section of the new road between Causeway Bay and Ming Yuen; and a further section commenced towards the end of the year; surfacing was laid to the 40-foot roads on the Praya East; Waterloo Road was widened from the Disinfecting Station to the Railway Bridge; a path to a temporary park to the South-east of Waterloo Road near the Disinfecting Station; approach road to the Botanical and Forestry Quarters at Lai Chi Kok; portion of Pratas Street from Castle Peak Road was formed; a path to the East of the Polo Ground from Boundary Street; half width of roadway immediately East of La Salle College; access path at Chuk Un leading to experimental block for Kowloon City Villagers; Sai Kung Road was extended eastwards; South of Prince Edward Road; improvements to bends on Taipo Road at $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; surface between $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 16 miles was strengthened and improved; approach paths leading to the Senior Police Officers' quarters and to the District Officers Land Court at Taipo were widened and surfaced with concrete; a parking area was formed at the junction of the Fanling—Sha Tau Kok Cross Road; Sha Tau Kok Road was improved and strengthened in the vicinity of Sha Tau Kok Police Station and also the main road from Fanling—Sha Tau Kok Cross Roads to Fanling Cross Roads via Fanling Village and Sheung Shui Railway

Station; main bridge at Sheung Shui was extended by the addition of one extra span; road leading to Lok Ma Chau Police Station was strengthened and improved; road to Kam Tin was widened; a length of the main road between Castle Peak and Un Long was tar-painted for a distance of two miles; car park on the Castle Peak Road between 10th and 13th miles; streets at Sha Tau Kok. Taipo Market and Un Long were surfaced, kerbed and channelled in front of new houses.

8. Works under construction were:—New 100 ft. Shaukiwan Road, 1st and 2nd Sections from Causeway Bay to Taikoo Sugar Refinery; new Road to Bathing Beaches (S.E. of Repulse Bay); Robinson Road widening between Peak Road and Gleneally; Blue Pool Road Improvements—1st section; 10 ft. Path from Shek O Gap to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Station; new Road from Island Road to Stanley; Widening of Magazine Gap Road between May Road and Stubbs Road.

DRAINAGE.

9. New sewers and storm water drains were constructed in Hong Kong to a length of 11,997 feet, open nullahs to a length of 334 feet and parapet walling to open nullahs 933 feet. Anti-malarial Campaign work was completed at Lyeemun and continued at Mt. Parker and Sookunpoo. Streams were trained to a total length of 19,597 feet. In Kowloon, New Kowloon and New Territories, new sewers and storm water drains were constructed to a length of 14,641 feet; open nullahs full section 113 feet, part section 1,278 feet; parapet walling 232 feet; channelling 1,116 feet. Anti-malarial work at Kowloon Tong:—Nullahs and channels were constructed to a length of 2,642 feet, and "cutting and filling" amounting to 6,928 cubic yards was carried out.

WATER WORKS.

10. In Hong Kong the following lengths of new mains were laid to improve the distribution system:—432 feet of 12", 2,326 feet of 10", 566 feet of 8", 3,910 feet of 6", and 13,574 feet of smaller sizes. 274 feet of 2" subsidiary main were laid in back lanes. The Jardine's Lookout Section of the Eastern Pumping Scheme was practically completed by the end of the year. The scheme includes two turbine driven ram pumps each capable of delivering 3,600 gallons per hour from Eastern Filter Beds to a service reservoir at 778 A.O.D. through a 5" diameter rising main 2,687 feet in length. 4,680 feet of 3" and 4" diameter distribution mains were laid and a 45,000 gallons balance reservoir above Tai Hang at 533 A.O.D. was nearly completed. A scheme for a similar installation to service the Middle Gap and Mount Cameron Districts was investigated. A scheme to improve the water supply to the Stanley District was investigated and reported on. In Kowloon and New Kowloon the following lengths of new mains were laid:—300 feet of 18", 6,295 feet of 12",

1,286 feet of 10", 1,135 feet of 8", 6,278 feet of 6", and 1,460 feet of 4". In addition 9,619 feet of subsidiary mains of from 1½"–4" diameter were laid. The Yaumati Hill Service Reservoir was completed and brought into use. At Taipo 7,838 feet of 6" and 780 feet of 7" supply mains were laid. At Un Long the first section of a new water supply was nearly completed. The scheme includes intake works with rough filters and 11,600 gallons storage; 22,764 feet of 5" and 6" piping were laid and the irrigation dam was being reconstructed to provide a dry weather supply for cultivation.

11. The new five million gallons Service Reservoir at Yaumati Hill was completed.

12. The Second Section of the West Catchwater and the removal of silt from the Lower Reservoir were completed and with the termination of these works the Aberdeen Valley Water Scheme was completed.

13. The Tytam Tuk East, Dragon's Back First Section, Pottinger Peak Second Section and Mount Parker First Section Catchwaters were completed and the Second Section of the Dragon's Back Catchwater was commenced.

14. Preparations were made for the laying of the Second Cross Harbour Pipe, and by the end of the year most of the materials had arrived in the Colony.

RECLAMATIONS.

15. At Tsat Tze Mui, a further seven and a half acres were reclaimed, this completes the reclamation of a section of about twenty-one and a half acres; work was commenced on a further instalment which will bring this reclamation to its seaward limit. The construction of about 700 feet of the sea wall to protect the reclamation at Kennedy Town was continued. The construction was completed of a length of about 2,700 feet of the rubble foundations for a sea wall to protect a reclamation of about forty acres at Kun Tong in Kowloon Bay.

ELECTRICAL WORKS.

16. Works completed were:—Telephone cables laid from No. 1 Police Station to Shauiwan and between Kowloon-Canton Railway Station and Water Police Station; Automatic traffic signal and improved type of traffic control lights installed at Pedder Street and Magazine Gap Road; two police recall signals installed at Sha Tau Kok and Cheung Chau Police Station; Kowloon-Canton Railway Chinese Staff quarters A and B blocks rewired; one fifty-line telephone switch-board installed at Kowloon Railway Station and an underground lighting cable laid

between Goods Shed and Signal Cabin; forty-two telephones installed in various places; four telephones installed at Shing Mun Valley; twenty-six buildings in various places rewired; two S.W.B. 4b. Transmitters installed at Cape D'Aguilar W/T. Station.

17. In addition to minor works the usual maintenance of Wireless Stations, telephones, lights, fans, bells, lifts, ferry pier hoists, traffic lights, etc., was carried out. The installations were all maintained in good order.

BUILDINGS ORDINANCE OFFICE.

18. The volume of new building works coming under the jurisdiction of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance shewed a considerable decline when compared with 1933, but the industry was nevertheless fairly actively engaged throughout the year on works mostly of small magnitude.

19. The total number of plans approved shewed only a small decrease but works were largely in the nature of alterations and additions to existing buildings. The number of new buildings included in such approvals were appreciably fewer.

20. Amongst the more important works for which plans were approved, the following may be noted:—New Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank on Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road, Central; Clinic and Health Centre on Johnston Road; new Chinese Methodist Church in Wanchai; extension to Soldiers & Sailors Home on Anton Street; extension to Messrs. Sincere Co.'s building on Connaught Road; new Headquarters for St. John Ambulance Brigade on Tai Hang Road; Confucius Hall on Caroline Hill Road; site development and Gas Holder at West Point; Repulse Bay Lido and development of Mount Cameron on Middle Gap and new Tai Hang Road as residential districts; reclamation and Gas Holder on To Kwa Wan Road; School and Church on Waterloo Road; site formation in Waterloo Road; Peiho Theatre in Peiho Street; Maryknoll Convent School on Waterloo Road and Boundary Street.

21. Buildings of importance completed were:—Hong Kong Stock Exchange Building in Ice House Street; Cheero Club in Queen's Road, Central; Kam Loong Restaurant in Des Voeux Road, Central; China Fleet Club on Praya East Reclamation; School of Surgery, Hong Kong University; Peel Engineering Laboratory on Pokfulam Road; St. Louis Industrial School on Queen's Road, West; National Lacquer and Paint Product Co.'s Factory on Shaukiwan Road; Commercial Press Ltd.'s Printing and Book Binding Factory on Shaukiwan Road; Alhambra Theatre on Nathan Road; Paint Factory in Arran Street and Canton Road; Book Factory in Pak Tai Street; Pastor's quarters at All Saints School in Hak Fo Street; Extension to Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Waterloo Road; Lead Pencil Factory on Castle Peak Road.

22. Of the 280 Chinese tenement houses for which occupation permits were granted, it is of interest to note that thirty-two were erected on the Praya East Reclamation making a total to date on this area 1,005 houses. Forty houses of this type were erected in other localities in Hong Kong and 208 were erected in Kowloon and New Kowloon.

23. Occupation permits for eighty-five dwellings of European type were granted, of which twenty-eight were erected on the Island and fifty-seven in Kowloon District.

24. Mount Cameron, Middle Gap and new Tai Hang Roads are new residential districts proving very popular.

25. Buildings of non-domestic or commercial character completed shew an increase over the returns of the preceding year, but these, apart from the buildings noted in paragraph 21 were of a minor character.

26. The number of Water Flushed Sanitary appliances approved amounted to 1403.

27. Twenty-four fires were reported. The most disastrous was that caused by the ignition of escaping gas from a large Gas Holder in the Hong Kong Gas Co.'s premises at West Point on the 14th May. The following houses were involved:—Nos. 13—17 Chung Shing Street; Nos. 1—12 Clarence Terrace and No. 1A Yu On Terrace. Of these houses, Nos. 2, 4 and 8 Clarence Terrace were completely gutted, while the remainder were all more or less seriously affected. A great number of lives were lost and many person were injured.

28. Eleven fires occurred in Chinese tenement houses of non fire-resisting floors and staircases; in nearly every case the houses were gutted—casualties amounted to four.

29. Six fires occurred in Chinese tenement houses of fire-resisting construction and in almost every case the fire was confined to the single storey in which it originated.

30. The value of R.C.C. construction in preventing the spread of fire has been amply demonstrated and the security afforded to occupants by concrete stairs with alternative exists, marks a definite step forward in this class of property.

31. Reclamation of I.L. 2918 was completed and work on I.Ls. 3538, 3539 and 3540 remain in progress. An area of approximately 207,000 square feet is embraced in the above. Reclamation work on Kowloon Marine Lot 102 continues, the total area involved being about 200,000 square feet.

32. Minor landslides occurred as a result of heavy rains. They were not of a serious nature nor were there any casualties.

33. The Chinese Cemeteries in Hong Kong and Kowloon were maintained in good order and, where required, provision was made for additional burial areas.

Chapter XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

I. THE COURTS OF HONG KONG.

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong consists of a Chief Justice and one or more other judges. At present there is one other judge.

2. The jurisdiction of the Court is regulated by a number of Ordinances but generally it may be said that the Court exercises a Summary Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim does not exceed \$1,000 and an Original Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim exceeds that amount.

3. In addition to the above the Court exercises Admiralty, Probate, Divorce, Bankruptcy, Lunacy, Criminal and Appellate Jurisdiction.

4. The following is a brief summary of litigation and matters dealt with during the year 1934:—

2,781 actions were instituted in the Summary Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$477,428.

417 actions were instituted in the Original Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$2,772,364.

11 actions were instituted in the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

442 grants were made or grants of other courts sealed in the Probate Jurisdiction.

135 persons were indicted in the Criminal Jurisdiction of whom 98 were convicted.

10 appeals were lodged in the Appellate Jurisdiction 8 of which were disposed of during the year.

5. The lower civil courts are the land courts in the Northern and Southern districts of the New Territories, with jurisdiction over land cases in those districts, and the small debts courts of the same two districts. In these courts the District Officers sit to hear land and small debts cases.

6. The lower criminal courts are the magistrates' courts, two for Hong Kong island and a small area on the mainland opposite Shaukiwan, two for Kowloon, including the whole area south of the Kowloon hills, and one each for the two districts of the New Territories, in which the District Officers are the magistrates.

7. The following figures show the amount of work done by the lower courts in 1934:—

Civil:—

District Officer North,

Land Court 76 cases.

Small Debts Court 205 „

District Officer, South,

Land Court 186 cases.

Small Debts Court 62 „

Criminal:—

Hong Kong Magistracy, two courts 32,597 cases.

Kowloon Magistracy, two courts 21,220 „

District Officer, North, one court 1,451 „

District Officer, South, one court 521 „

II. THE POLICE.

8. The Police Force of the Colony is under the control of the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General and twelve Superintendents. The force consists of four Contingents, European, Indian, and two Chinese, viz., Cantonese and Weihaiwei. The strength of the different Contingents is as follows:—

Europeans 256

Indians 741

Chinese (Cantonese) 655

Chinese (Weihaiwei) 295

In addition the Police Department controls the Anti-Piracy Guards, a force consisting of thirty-five Russians and twenty-seven Indian Guards including three Sergeants together with four European Sergeants and ninety-six Wei-hai-wei Chinese Constables, who are included in Police Strength. The Anti-Piracy Guards are employed and paid for by the Shipping Companies for service in the China Seas.

9. Further, the department supervises 1,146 Indian and Chinese Watchmen who are engaged by the Police Department and paid by private individuals for protection of private property.

10. The waters of the Colony are policed by a fleet of ten steam launches and four motor boats which employ a staff of two hundred and forty-five Chinese under European officers.

11. There were 5,549 serious cases of crime in 1934, as against 5,630 in 1933, a decrease of 81 cases or 1.4%. There was a decrease of ten cases in Coinage offences, 20 in Embezzlement, 14 in House and godown breaking, six in Kidnapping and 81 in Larceny from Dwellings. There were 27,733 minor cases during 1934 as against 25,659 in 1933, an increase of 2,074 or 8%.

III. PRISONS.

12. There are three prisons in the Colony. Victoria Gaol in Hong Kong is the main prison for males. This prison is built on the separate system, but segregation is difficult owing to lack of space and accommodation. It contains cell accommodation for 644 only and prisoners are often kept in association through unavoidable overcrowding. There is a branch male prison at Lai Chi Kok near Kowloon, with accommodation for 680 prisoners. In this establishment all the prisoners sleep in association wards and only selected prisoners are sent there as the prison was not originally built as such. It was converted from a Quarantine Station in 1920, for temporary use pending the building of a new prison. The third prison is the prison for females situated near the male prison at Lai Chi Kok. A new general prison at Stanley, Hong Kong, is in course of construction.

13. The total number of persons committed to prison in the year 1934 was 13,304 as compared with 11,439 in 1933. The daily average number of prisoners in the prisons in 1934 was 1,610. The highest previous average was 1,472 in 1933. Over 90% of prisoners admitted are persons born outside the Colony.

14. The health of the prisoners generally was well maintained in the prisons.

15. The discipline in all three prisons was good.

16. Prisoners are employed at printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tinsmithing, matmaking, tailoring, carpentering, weaving, gardening, laundry work, cleaning and minor repairs to buildings. The bulk of the Government printing and book-binding is done in Victoria Gaol.

17. During the year 242 boys underwent sentences of detention for various crimes at the Remand Home for Juveniles (Boys). The Remand Home for Girls, which is under the management of the Salvation Army, was opened at the end of September. Fourteen girls underwent detention. The boys are given instruction in elementary reading and writing, as well as in rattan work, which teaches them a trade. The girls are given employment in house-work, laundry, and making and mending clothes. There are recreation facilities at both Homes.

There are also three Probationer Officers, two males and one female.

18. Lady visitors attend the Female Prison twice weekly to instruct long sentence prisoners in needle work.

19. Visiting Justices inspect and report on the prisons every fortnight.

Chapter XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Forty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. These and also the Regulations, Rules, By-laws and other subsidiary legislative enactments are published in a separate volume by the Government Printers. The forty-one Ordinances comprised two appropriation, four replacement, three incorporation, one consolidation, twenty-seven amendment, and four which were new to the Colony.

2. The Appropriation Ordinance (No. 29) applied a sum not exceeding \$20,404,219 to the public service for the year 1935, and Ordinance No. 16 appropriated a supplementary sum of \$27,243.67 to defray the charges of the year 1933.

3. Of the four replacement Ordinances:—

The Registration of Persons Ordinance (No. 3) applies with specified exceptions to non-Chinese aliens. It replaced two Ordinances (the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915, and the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916) which were passed during the war and which, though still law, were not strictly enforced in recent years. The Immigration and Passports Ordinance (No. 8) enacted new provisions derived mainly from the Straits Settlements Passengers Restriction Ordinance, No. 169, as amended to 1932, and from the existing Passport Regulations of this Colony, in place of the power of regulating the admission of persons into the Colony delegated to the Governor in Council by the Passports Ordinance, 1923, which it replaced. The Trustee Ordinance (No. 18), based on the Trustee Act, 1925, replaced the Trustees Ordinance, and the Cremation Ordinance (No. 40) replaced the Cremation Ordinance, 1914.

4. Ordinance No. 10 incorporated the Trustees of the China Fleet Club, Ordinance No. 20 incorporated the Regional Superior in Hong Kong of the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic commonly known as Maryknoll Sisters, and Ordinance No. 39 incorporated a Body of Trustees capable of holding property and empowered to administer a trust fund known as the Morrison Scholarships Trust Fund for the purpose of providing scholarships at Queen's College in this Colony. These Ordinances followed the usual lines in such cases.

5. The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (No. 21) consolidated and to some extent amended the law on this subject.

6. The Ordinances new to the Colony were the Hong Kong Dollar Loan Ordinance (No. 11), which empowered the Governor to raise a loan of \$25,000,000 in bearer bonds at 3½ per cent interest for various public works, the Colonial (Bahamas and Leeward Islands) Light Dues Ordinance (No. 15) which implemented an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 17th December, 1931, under section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by providing for levying in Hong Kong colonial light dues in respect of twelve lighthouses and a buoy on or near the coasts mentioned, hitherto maintained mainly from light dues collected in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, the Government House and City Development Scheme Ordinance (No. 30), and the Sand Ordinance (No. 41).

7. The twenty seven amending Ordinances covered a wide range of subjects, viz: Commissioners Powers (No. 1), Merchandise Marks (Nos. 2 and 38), Sunday Cargo Working (No. 4), Railways (Nos. 5 and 35), Merchant Shipping (Nos. 6 and 25), Opium (No. 7), Miscellaneous Licences (No. 9), Pensions (No. 12), Marriage (No. 13), Protection of Women and Girls (No. 14), Summary Offences (No. 17), Crown Counsel's Fees (No. 19), Coroner's Abolition (No. 22), Jury (No. 23), Official Signatures Fees (No. 24), Betting Duty (No. 26), Supreme Court (No. 27), Printers and Publishers (No. 28), Empire Preference (No. 31), Estate Duty (No. 32), Evidence (No. 33), Dangerous Goods (No. 34), Police Force (No. 36), and Criminal Procedure (No. 37).

8. Similarly, the subsidiary legislation covered a wide range of subjects, including Supreme Court rules, Marriage, Merchandise Marks, Merchant Shipping, Public Health and Buildings, Waterworks, Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, Ferries, Places of Public Entertainment Regulation, Post Office, Printers and Publishers, Bankruptcy rules, Liquors, Tobacco and Pensions.

Chapter XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE & TAXATION.

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1930 to 1934 inclusive.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
1930	\$27,818,473	\$28,119,646	—	\$301,173
1931	33,146,724	31,160,774	1,985,950	—
1932	33,549,716	32,050,283	1,499,433	—
1933	32,099,278	31,122,715	976,563	—
1934	29,574,286	31,149,156	—	1,574,870

2. The revenue for the year 1934 amounted to \$29,574,286 being \$2,157,339 less than estimated and \$2,524,992 less than the revenue obtained in 1933.

3. Duties on imported liquor and tobacco were less than estimated as they are on a sterling basis and were reckoned on an exchange rate of $\$1=1/3$ whereas the average rate throughout the year was over $1/6\frac{1}{16}$. Assessed Taxes fell short of estimates by \$96,771 due to vacant tenements and large shortfalls were shown by the Opium Monopoly of \$644,932 and in Stamp Duties of \$282,583. A shortfall amounting to \$116,393 was shown under Water Excess and Meter Rents due to 10% rebate allowed from 1st April and 15% rebate allowed from 1st September. Land Sales were less than estimated to the extent of \$641,507.

4. The expenditure for the year 1934 amounted to \$31,149,156 being \$2,293,539 less than estimated and \$26,441 more than the expenditure in 1933.

5. Ordinary expenditure amounted to \$27,364,990, Public Works Extraordinary to \$3,784,166. Large Savings were made under Personal Emoluments when compared with the estimates, provision being made for \$12,955,767 but only \$11,213,115 was expended. By far the greater part of the saving is due to the rise in the sterling value of the dollar. Under Other Charges savings were also effected, the total provision being \$4,871,357 against \$4,294,183 expended. For the first time for many years Public Works Extraordinary exceeded the original estimates. By a resolution of Council dated the 26th July 1934 an extra sum of \$752,000 was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Works to be spent on a variety of Services.

6. *Debt.*—The Inscribed Stock Loans of 1893 and 1906 amounting to £1,485,733 were redeemed on the 15th October. The 4% conversion loan raised in 1933 amounted to \$4,838,000 and the Sinking Fund established in 1934 amounted at 31st December 1934 to £12,311.2.1. In July 1934 a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ dollar loan was raised to finance certain public works and to redeem a portion of the Sterling inscribed stock. Bonds to the amount of \$14,000,000 were issued at 99% producing \$13,860,000. The loan bears $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest and is redeemable by drawings at par in each of the twenty five years commencing in 1935 at the annual rate of one twenty fifth of such issue. Ordinance No 11 of 1934 governs this issue and authorises the Governor to borrow up to a total of \$25,000,000. The total public debt of the Colony on 31st December 1934 amounted to \$18,838,000 equal to about 8 months revenue as things are at present.

7. The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1934, are shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
DEPOSITS :—			ADVANCES :—		
Contractors and Officers Deposits..	521,085	50	Purchase of three Locomotives for Chinese Section Kowloon Canton Railway	147,468	26
Suitors Fund	43,638	29	Miscellaneous	237,642	32
Insurance Companies	1,762,946	51	Building Loans.....	738,250	94
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,176,481	29	Imprest Account	9,476	27
House Service Account	23,614	27	Subsidiary Coin	1,261,981	10
Government House and City Development Fund	1,218,741	28	Trade Loan Outstanding	553,500	50
Suspense Account ...	975,589	24	Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.)	573,052	47
Exchange Adjustment	28,038	16	Unallocated Stores, (Railway)	170,372	02
Trade Loan Reserve..	1,073,017	94	Dollar Loan Account...	217,067	30
Praya East Reclamation	112,175	27	Cash Balance :—		
Coal Account	2,092	09	Crown Agents	15,762	01
Total Liabilities..	7,937,419	84	Treasurer	2,334,087	55
Excess of Assets over Liabilities....	12,248,755	24	*Joint Colonial Fund	2,913,103	46
Total.....\$	20,186,175	08	Fixed Deposits :—		
			General ...\$8,800,000.00		
			Insurance Companies 1,762,946.51		
			Miscellaneous 451,464.37		
			Total.....\$	11,014,410	38
			Total.....\$	20,186,175	08

*Joint Colonial Fund £242,000. 0s. 0d.

8. *Main Heads of Taxation.*—The largest item of revenue is derived from the assessment tax, the sum of \$6,603,229 being collected in 1934. This represents 22.32% of the total revenue

or 22.76% of the revenue exclusive of land sales. The rates vary from 15% to 17% on the annual value of property and are for police, lighting and water services, etc. Port and Harbour Dues comprising Light Dues and Buoy Dues brought in the sum of \$565,457.69.

9. Duties on intoxicating liquors realized \$1,973,845, tobacco \$2,953,834, postage stamps and message fees \$1,829,298. A considerable sum is also derived from the opium monopoly, land revenue, stamp duties including estate duties and other fees. Land Sales during the year realized \$558,473. The receipts of the Kowloon-Canton Railway which was completed in 1910 amounted to \$1,639,775.

10. *Customs Tariff*.—There is an import tariff on all liquor, tobacco and light oils imported into the Colony for sale or use therein. There is no export tariff. The sale of opium is a Government Monopoly, and all importation of opium other than by the Government is prohibited. The importation of Dangerous Drugs is regulated in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. Arms, ammunition, explosives and dangerous goods are subject to the normal Harbour and Police Regulations in regard to storage and movement. A special Foreign Registration fee of 20% of the value of a motor vehicle is payable in respect of any vehicle not produced within the British Empire.

11. The duties on imported liquor range from \$0.60 per gallon on beer to \$1.20 on Chinese liquor and to \$10 on sparkling European wines. The duties are collected on a sterling basis, the conventional dollars in the tariff being converted at a rate which is varied from time to time according to the market rate of exchange between the local dollar and sterling. A 50% reduction in duty is allowed in respect of brandy grown or produced within the British Empire.

12. The duties on tobacco range from \$0.63 per lb. on the lowest taxed unmanufactured tobacco to \$2 per lb. on cigars. The duties are collected on a sterling basis in the same manner as the liquor duties.

13. A duty of 25 cents per gallon is payable on all light oils imported into the Colony.

14. *Excise and Stamp Duties*.—The same duty is imposed on liquors (mainly Chinese type) manufactured in the Colony as on imported liquors, but prior to March 1935 was not payable on a sterling basis.

15. Stamp Duties are imposed on various instruments and where a consideration is involved are mainly *ad valorem*. The following are examples of the duties charged:—Affidavits, Statutory Declaration, etc., \$3; Bills of Exchange (inward) and

Cheques, 10 cents; Bills of Lading, 15 cents when freight under \$5, 40 cents when freight \$5 or over; Bond to secure the payment or repayment of money, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Conveyance on sale, \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof; Mortgages, principal security, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Life Insurance Policy, 25 cents for every \$1,000 insured; Receipt, 10 cents for amounts over \$20; Transfer of Shares, 20 cents for every \$100 of market value.

16. No Hut Tax or Poll Tax is imposed in the Colony.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO HONG KONG.

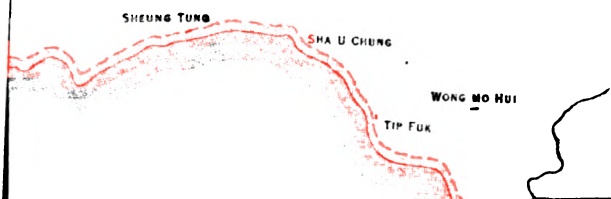
Title	Price	Agents for sale
	\$	
Sessional Papers (Annual)	2.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
Blue Book (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Ordinances-Ball's Revised Edition (In 6 Volumes) 1844-1923.	90.00	Do.
Regulations of Hong Kong 1844-1925	30.00	Colonial Secretariat.
Ordinances and Regulations (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Administration Reports (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
Estimates (Annual)	3.00	Do.
Government Gazettes (Weekly)	.50	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Meteorological Bulletin (Monthly)	10.00	Government Printers.
	per annum	
Hong Kong Trade and Shipping Returns (Monthly)	2.00	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Do. (Annual)	2.00	Do.
Hansards (Annual)	5.00	South China Morning Post, Hong Kong.
Historical & Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hong Kong 1841-1930.	4.00	Colonial Secretariat.
The Hong Kong Naturalist (Quarterly).	2.00	Hong Kong University.
Hong Kong: A Guide Book.....	1.00	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. and Brewers' Bookshop, Hong Kong.
Hong Kong: Around and About, by S.H. Peplow & M. Barker.	5.00	Do.
Echoes of Hong Kong & Beyond by L. Forster	2.50	Do.

Sections on Hong Kong will be found in the annual "China Year Book" published by the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd., Shanghai (London Agents Simpkin Marshall Ltd.) price \$20.00, and the annual "Directory and Chronicle of China, Japan etc." published by the Hong Kong Daily Press at Hong Kong, Price \$12.00 and obtainable at their London office at 53 Fleet St. for £2.

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TERRITORIES.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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TECTORATE.
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CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
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GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
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ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
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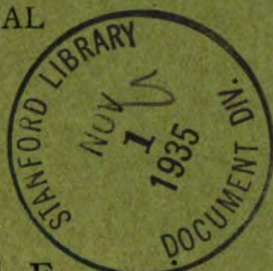
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Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

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Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

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Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" North latitude 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' West longitude.

The Colony is bounded on the east by the Caribbean Sea, the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south by Guatemala. The frontier with Mexico follows the course of River Hondo; that with Guatemala follows the course of River Sarstoon on the south, continuing by a line drawn from Gracias a Dios Falls, on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and from Garbutt's Falls due north to the Mexican frontier. The greatest length of the Colony is about 174 miles and the greatest width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

A number of "cays" and reefs lie off the mainland of the Colony at varying distances from the coast, in an almost continuous line from the point of the Yucatan peninsula to the southern boundary of the Colony. The largest of these are Ambergris Cay and Cay Walker, while the Turneffe group of cays covers a large area.

Near the coast the land is low and swampy, but gradually rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is low-lying, but further south the country is hilly and even mountainous, rising in the Cockscorn Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The Colony is well watered, and its numerous rivers provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans leading a normal life and taking ordinary precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The average rainfall at Belize was 87·31 inches for the last five years.

The extremes of temperature and the rainfall at Belize for the last ten years were as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Rainfall.</i>	
		°F.		°F.	<i>inches.</i>
1934	16th April	... 93	13th December	... 56	91·21
1933	5th May	... 91·5	1st January	... 61·5	73·03
1932	15th September	... 93	21st November	... 59	67·36
1931	12th May	... 89	22nd January	... 51	120·23
1930	27th May,		24th December	... 59	84·73
	7th September	... 89			
1929	28th September	... 90	30th January	... 57	113·57
1928	18th July	... 88·5	26th December	... 57	52·29
1927	18th August	... 88	11th January	... 56·5	68·61
1926	29th July	... 88	20th February	... 54	60·05
1925	25th May	... 91·5	24th November	... 59·5	86·01

History.

It is probable that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. The country first became known to Englishmen about 1638. It is probable that settlers from Jamaica visited the country and, finding hardwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves in what is now British Honduras. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them and, as England was frequently at war with Spain in those days, such conflicts were natural. Even after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, there was fighting between the subjects of the King of England and those of the King of Spain in Central America. The Spaniards made frequent attempts to

expel the Englishmen and their slaves, but in 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time. The population of the British settlement in and near Belize, the chief town, included at this date 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671, the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies." This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713, there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717, the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout," on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754, another attempt was made by the Spaniards and defeated "principally by slaves," at Labourer Creek. In 1779, St. George's Cay was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Cay, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico and were finally defeated on the 10th of September, 1798, at St. George's Cay, after trying for a century and a-half to expel the British.

In the year 1849 the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against the Spanish oppressors, and many Spaniards were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of British Honduras. From the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan made repeated raids into the Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged the executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meeting and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people". This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the

celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786, a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791 to 1797 elected magistrates again ruled the settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870, the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On the 31st of October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th of September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided, also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer." In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the close of the year under review there were three unofficial members.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk

District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District, and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. Except in the case of the Belize District, he is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, the naming, numbering and lighting of places and streets in any town within their District, building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elected Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George Cay, Cay Caulker, and Ambergris Cay.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1934 was estimated at 54,744, and consisted of 27,065 males and 27,679 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by Caribs, while in the Toledo District Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize	20,930	1,623	12.89
Corozal	8,017	718	11.16
Orange Walk	6,457	1,462	4.41
Stann Creek	6,062	840	7.21
Toledo	6,228	2,125	2.93
Cayo	7,050	1,830	3.85
Colony	<u>54,744</u>	<u>8,598</u>	<u>6.36</u>

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages and the infantile mortality for 1934, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Infantile Mortality.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1932 ...	1,879	3·54	1,073	2·02	363	0·65	194	10·32
1933 ...	1,942	3·61	1,117	2·07	462	0·85	242	12·46
1934 ...	1,945	3·55	971	1·77	450	0·82	200	10·28

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

IV.—HEALTH.

Quarantinable Diseases.—During the latter part of 1933, modified smallpox, known as alastrim, appeared in the Colony. Fifty-one cases occurred in the town of Belize and an undetermined number in all the Districts of the Colony, except Toledo, in which District there have never been any cases.

Preventive measures were concentrated on vaccination of all contacts and quarantine of the patient in the dwelling-house. A considerable number of the general public have been vaccinated, but not sufficient to stamp out the disease.

The most prevalent diseases were as follows :—

(a) *Malaria*—accounting for 65·17 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. This disease is usually of the aestivo-autumnal type, and 576 cases were treated during the year in the six hospitals in the Colony.

This disease is responsible for 10·8 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony.

(b) *Dysentery*—accounting for 5·43 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Both the amoebic and bacillary types of the disease occur. Forty-eight cases of this disease were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony and there were two deaths.

(c) *Tuberculosis*—accounting for 5·65 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. The pulmonary form of the disease is most common. Ten new cases were notified during the year, and 50 cases were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony.

(d) *Venereal diseases* are very common in all the Districts and account for 14·37 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Unfortunately, it is difficult to get patients to submit to orthodox treatment in the early stages, and to continue the treatment long enough to effect a permanent cure. There is a venereal disease ward of eight beds at the Belize Hospital, which is always full.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen

to six. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3.00 a day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of a Medical Officer under a Senior Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize Hospital there is one English-trained nurse controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff, together with a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea and to the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act satisfactorily. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general powers of supervision over the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five subordinate sanitary inspectors working under a trained Chief Sanitary Inspector, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony there is also a subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the Medical Officer of the District.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane, householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivorous fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary

aff, with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the colony is performed by the Local Authority and under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. In Belize mule carts are employed by the Local Authority.

The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river, into the canals which run through the town, or into the sea.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better-class residents, but there are too many houses where owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water-closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the canals, while it may be unsightly and disagreeable, is far more sanitary than storage of pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses. In the outlying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of night-soil are extremely faulty.

V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about 7 feet above the level of the ground, which is often low-lying, swampy and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling-in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping-room. It is generally used as a store-room, washing-room, kitchen or garage.

There were no building regulations prior to the year 1928. In consequence, householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner best suited their convenience. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in, and free space around, each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with existing slum areas and to rectify the errors of past years, legislation involving compensation to owners will be necessary. This latter cannot be undertaken in view of the present financial condition of the Colony and the municipal authorities.

Regulations have now been framed with a view to ensuring that in future, houses will be erected in such a manner as to afford greater protection against hurricanes.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors, and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

Timber.—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, banak, pine and other woods.

Other forest produce.—Chicle, alligator skins.

Agricultural produce.—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and maize, sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulse and rice.

Live stock.—Swine, cattle and poultry.

Marine.—Tortoise-shell, shark products, lobsters, sponges and fish of many varieties.

Forest produce, chiefly timber and chicle, form the greater proportion of the export trade in domestic produce, as shown in the table below.

	1923-1934 (average),		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.
Forest produce ...	1,138,973	82.64	304,157	70.86	652,000	74.54
Agricultural produce ...	220,386	15.99	120,074	27.97	212,763	24.49
Marine and other produce	18,861	1.37	4,991	1.17	9,195	1.04

There was a considerable revival of trade during the year under review, the total values of domestic exports rising from \$429,122 in 1933 to \$873,958 in 1934, an increase of 103.1 per cent. The value of forest produce increased by 113.7%, but the total exports were only about half of the average annual exports during the 12-year period 1923-1934 inclusive, although agricultural exports have almost reached the average for the same period.

There was a slight revival of the mahogany trade, small contracts having been placed in the Colony by the American milling concerns which have absorbed the greater part of the log production in the past. It is probable that this renewed interest will be maintained, although it is doubtful whether the exports of mahogany

will ever again reach the peak production of 1927, which followed the introduction of extraction by means of caterpillar tractors.

The local mahogany sawmill increased its output very considerably and the product has found a ready market, chiefly in the United Kingdom. This industry is increasing steadily at the expense of the exports of logs for manufacture elsewhere.

The following figures show the exports of mahogany logs and lumber in the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
	1,000 S. ft.	1,000 S. ft.	1,000 S. ft.
Mahogany logs exported ...	644	109	2,202
Mahogany lumber exported ...	226	531	2,477
	<u>870</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>4,679</u>

The export of cedar was again noticeable particularly in the log form, a total of 34,371 s. ft. being exported in 1934, as against 21,071 s. ft. in 1933.

The export of chicle rose slightly from 726,782 lb. in 1933 to 787,526 lb. in 1934, though the price as shown in the Customs returns fell from an average of 29 c. per lb. to 25.3 c. per lb. The maintenance of exports at this level is due more to the availability of considerable stocks than to an increased demand from the manufacturers.

Logwood exports showed a slight decrease and there is no likelihood of any great improvement in the future so long as the exports from the Colony are in the log form and while the trade is controlled by a combine.

There was a slight renewal of interest in rosewood, though exports fell slightly. Banak maintained its place in the exports with a total of 75,560 s. ft. shipped to the United States of America. This wood, of value for cigar boxes and battery separators, is gradually finding a market, although the local contractors find difficulty in producing timber without defects. The wood is of medium hardness, quickly attacked by ambrosia or pinhole beetles and stain, but investigations are now being carried out on the seasoning of this wood after local conversion.

Favourable preliminary reports have been received on banak and Santa Maria, large-scale test shipments of which were made in 1933 to the Forest Products Research Laboratory in England, and during the year under review a further test shipment of pine and a smaller shipment of nargusta were made.

The favourable preliminary reports on the pine have been followed by a renewal of interest in the pine forests of the Colony and negotiations for concessions over the Crown pine forests were in progress at the end of the year.

The investigations into market possibilities of other forest produce were continued and progress was made in the assessment of stocks of promising timbers on Crown and other lands in the Colony.

Agriculture generally showed some improvement during the year 1934, especially with regard to the citrus and banana industries.

The number of people working and living on the land has increased and the greater consumption of home-grown products in place of imported foodstuffs is noticeable.

The coconut industry shows slight signs of reviving, and with careful cultivation, and if a local oil and soap factory can be established, the industry should continue to improve.

Exports of coconuts and copra for the past two years are as follows :—

		1933.		1934.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Coconuts	...	3,610,450	32,367	5,232,861	64,855
Copra	...	818,233	11,742	332,883	5,010

The citrus industry seems to be definitely on its feet and very satisfactory prices were got for the following: Marsh seedless grapefruit, Valencia oranges and King mandarine.

The British Honduras Citrus Association's new central packing shed at Stann Creek has been a great help to the planters, not only in the handling and shipping of the fruit, but also in the supplying of fertilizers, spraying materials, etc.

A "canning and juicing" plant has been established to deal with the "culled" fruit.

The majority of the fruit shipped was sent to London, the rest going to Canada and Bermuda.

Exports for the past three years were :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	
		Quantity.		Quantity	Value.
		Cases.		Cases.	\$
Grapefruit	...	2,663	5,094	13,400	33,569
Oranges	...	—	420	2,143	1,896
Tangerines and Mandarines	...	—	62	178	430
Miscellaneous (lemons, limes, etc.)	...	—	—	38	48

Further areas are being planted and it is expected that the crop will reach 20,000 cases during 1935, and by 1940 it is estimated that the average crop will be at least 100,000 cases per annum.

The planting of bananas is on the increase especially in the south of the Colony, and the exports have gone from 141,662 bunches in 1933 to 293,293 bunches in 1934, valued at \$48,239 and \$93,721, respectively.

Panama disease is still very serious, especially in the Stann Creek Valley and Monkey River districts, and has already spread to some of

the other districts; however, certain parts of the Toledo District should remain free of Panama disease for a good many years provided great care is taken and the Government Regulations can be enforced.

The production of rum remained about the same, being confined to a few small sugar estates in the north of the Colony and one in the south.

Exports of rum were :—

1933.		1934.	
<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	\$		\$
10,715	10,715	10,146	10,146

The production of fresh vegetables continues to show improvement, especially with regard to cabbages which are being put into 'cold storage' when plentiful.

Ground provisions are more plentiful and are finding a slightly better market but the preference for imported goods is still felt.

The production of corn and beans is increasing, especially since the Government erected the drying kiln and, with the arrangement to buy beans and corn at fixed prices from the producers, it is expected that this improvement will continue.

Sugar-cane production remains about the same and shows very little signs of improving unless the proposed scheme for a central factory in the north materializes.

Stock-raising is a little better, more local beef, pork, and mutton being consumed, and there has been a slight demand for draught animals.

The rice industry is still making headway and the milled product is selling much easier than in the past; the mill is still working at a slight loss, but it is hoped that this will be overcome soon through the erection of a new and more economical rice mill in the south of the Colony.

A rice experiment station has been established in the Toledo District. The chief work at present is the improving of the local types of rice, trying out new varieties, the growing of a supply of improved seed for distribution, and the trying out and demonstration of improved methods of cultivation.

The amount of rice turned out by the mill for the past five years is as follows :—

1930-31	...	...	...	...	6,920 lb.
1931-32	...	...	...	...	12,135 ,,
1932-33	...	...	...	...	15,169 ,,
1933-34	...	...	...	...	102,206 ,,
1934-35	...	...	...	...	over 100 tons.

In April, the Colony was visited by Professor F. Hardy, Professor of Chemistry and Soil Science at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. He has since reported as to the suitability of the soils of the Stann Creek Valley and other portions of the Colony for the growing of bananas and other produce.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The slight improvement in the Colony's main industries—mahogany and chicle—noted during the latter part of 1933, was maintained during the year, while exports of bananas more than doubled.

Export of mahogany lumber to the United Kingdom continued to increase, while the bulk of the mahogany logs exported went to the American market.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$3,433,292, which was more by \$704,085 than the total of \$2,729,207 in 1933.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	...	...	4,925,330	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112	1,912,375
Exports	...	...	4,534,963	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095	1,520,917
Trade	...	...	9,460,293	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207	3,433,292

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, the United States of America, and other foreign countries in 1934 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1934.	1920.	1934.	1920.	1934.
United Kingdom and British Possessions...	17.45	37.49	14.88	28.81	16.17	33.64
United States of America ...	60.44	35.81	78.18	61.48	69.31	47.70
Other Countries ...	22.11	26.70	6.94	9.71	14.52	18.66

Imports.

The imports in 1934 amounted to \$1,912,375 as against \$1,687,112 in 1933, an increase of \$225,263.

The direction of the import trade during the years 1930-1934 is shown in the following table :—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	687,324	13.95	745,024	16.80	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81	466,733	24.40
Canada ...	1,188,837	24.14	1,289,767	29.08	704,543	30.61	326,433	19.35	200,610	10.49
Other British Possessions.	98,653	2.00	61,495	1.38	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88	49,675	2.60
United States of America	1,730,051	35.13	1,459,006	32.90	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57	684,776	35.81
Mexico...	563,983	11.45	357,599	8.06	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67	284,344	14.87
Other Countries ...	656,582	13.33	522,467	11.78	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72	226,237	11.83

Exports.

Exports amounted to \$1,520,917 in 1934 or \$478,822 more than the total of \$1,042,095 in 1933.

The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1930-1934 :—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	153,379	3.38	145,883	5.00	63,314	4.31	86,642	8.31	288,722	18.98
Canada ...	331,720	7.31	105,613	3.62	51,631	3.56	126,925	12.18	31,336	2.06
Other British Possessions.	1,125,000	24.81	1,312,152	45.07	671,519	46.39	354,276	33.99	118,200	7.77
United States of America.	2,708,674	59.73	1,204,660	41.38	528,489	36.51	377,742	36.25	953,131	61.48
Other Countries ...	216,190	4.77	142,758	4.93	133,631	9.23	96,510	9.27	129,528	9.71

Domestic exports amounted to \$878,460, an increase of \$444,350 over the 1933 total. Exports of mahogany logs and lumber amounted to 46.64 per cent. of the total.

A comparative statement of the quantities of the major exports for the last three years is given below.

		1933.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Mahogany logs	cubic feet	...	2,201,749	109,245	643,593
" lumber	"	...	2,477,336	531,141	226,303
Chicle ...	lb.	...	787,526	726,782	279,703
Bananas	bunches	...	293,293	141,682	78,867

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 491,249, an increase of 11,721 as compared with the previous year.

ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,420	88,543	89,963
United States of America	...	...	...	14	54,275	54,289
Other	...	...	...	2,652	101,010	103,662
Total				4,086	243,828	247,914

CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,414	84,709	86,123
United States of America	...	...	...	11	52,107	52,118
Other	...	...	...	2,470	102,624	105,094
Total				3,895	239,440	243,335

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	...	...	...	313,587	312,373	625,960
1931	...	...	...	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932	...	...	...	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933	...	...	...	242,288	237,240	479,528
1934	...	...	...	247,914	243,335	491,249

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$9.00 a month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are nine a day, with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are usually provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day ; carpenters, shipwrights, painters and masons, from \$1.00 to \$1.75 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.00 to \$2.50 ; for cooks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0.50 to \$1.00 a day.

Artisans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

	<i>cents.</i>		\$		
1 lb. Flour	= 03	...	0.75	a day	= 25 lb.
1 „ Rice	= 03	...	0.75	„	= 25 „
1 „ Beans	= 04	...	0.75	„	= 18.75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	= 12	...	0.75	„	= 6.25 „
1 „ Sugar	= 05	...	0.75	„	= 15 lb.

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—

In Belize—

In hotels—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a day.

In boarding-houses—\$2.00 a day ; \$50.00 to \$60.00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding-houses available except at Corozal, where there are a few hotels. The cost of living generally is slightly higher than in Belize.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, the question of altering the educational system of the Colony is being considered. The present system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14, of 1926). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-five, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize, where a civilian is employed : in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years of age, and are applied towards the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools.

The grants for the year amounted to \$72,513.40 ; \$10.92 per head on an average daily attendance of 6,638.

The total cost to the Government, inclusive of the cost of administration, was \$77,184.75, or \$11.63 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was seventy-six ; one hundred and fifty-five teachers and an average of fifty-eight pupil teachers were employed ; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,151, of whom 4,334 were boys and 3,817 girls ; the average attendance was 6,638. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 8,586 and the average attendance 7,020.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the St. Hilda's College for Girls, conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College, conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 180, and the average attendance 163 ; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$675.00 was paid on the 1934 results.

There is no provision for technical education ; but mention might be made here of a Government industrial school in the Stann Creek Valley, where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College. No facilities are provided in the Colony for the study of art.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government poor-houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$200.00.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$1,882.24. There was a vote of \$5,000.00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connexion with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Women's League assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its poor-fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1934. The matron of the public hospital has been the Superintendent of the Belize Clinic since 1933, and is assisted by several ladies of the community.

The League is supported by private contributions and a small Government subsidy.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the polo club, the golf club and Newtown club.

There are cricket, tennis, football and basket-ball competitions; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor-boats, pitpans and doreys being the media used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no all-weather roads in the Colony except a few short stretches round each town. There are, however, numerous tracks which are kept cleared by Government and along which motor-cars can sometimes run for short distances in the dry season; about 45 miles of road from Belize towards Cayo, and about 25 miles of road from Belize towards Orange Walk are partially constructed.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs 25 miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tramcar or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by motor-cars, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company. Small schooners provide a somewhat irregular service between Belize and Tampa, Florida and New Orleans.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool call about once every four weeks and ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Line from Amsterdam, via the West Indies, call about once a month.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics by both steamers and sailing vessels.

A weekly air mail and passenger service northward through Mexico to Miami, Florida, and southward through the Central American Republics to Panama is provided by the planes of the Pan-American Airways, Inc.

There are 25 post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1934 was 470,829. Money and postal-order business amounting to \$47,962 internal and \$45,612 foreign was done in 1934.

There are 48 telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations.

Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica; Guatemala City and Quezaltenango, Guatemala; and New Orleans, United States of America.

During the year 1934 the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 5,406, and the number received was 5,273.

The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was bought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue. There is a Government Savings Bank with deposits totalling \$253,175 at the end of the year.

Currency.

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43, respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners, the gold and other securities by which it is secured being, for the time being, in the custody of the Royal Bank of Canada.

On the 21st of April, 1933, an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

Weights and Measures.

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

Weights.

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Manzana	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to shortage of funds there was little expenditure on public works other than on ordinary maintenance.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily, a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the courts of the Colony during the year :—

Persons charged by police	...	...	...	300
„ „ otherwise	...	...	...	7
				— 307
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	201
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	34
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	72
				— 307
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	37
Acquitted	...	...	...	11
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	24
				— 72

Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 2 officers and 118 other ranks. There are 24 stations in the Colony, 18 of which are in telephonic communication.

The police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulation and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of

space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells each of approximately 700 cubic feet. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lock-ups. That of the Corozal District is the largest and is surrounded by concrete walls. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize prison. The District prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-four Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the under-mentioned are the more important :—

No. 11, of 1934—*The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance*, levying certain light dues in respect of ships which pass and derive benefit from certain lighthouses and buoys in the Bahamas and the Leeward Islands.

No. 24, of 1934—*The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance*, regulating the importation of textiles.

No. 31, of 1934—*The Probation of Offenders Ordinance*, providing for the probation of offenders.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Colony's financial year was changed to coincide with the calendar year. As the year 1933-34 ended on 31st March, 1934, the financial year 1934 comprised nine months only—April to December.

The revenue of the Colony (including Colonial Development Fund grants) for the nine months ending 31st December, 1934, was

\$627,501.11, including a sum of \$99,600 (£20,000) received as a loan grant-in-aid of administration from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

The actual revenue for the same period of the preceding year was \$838,725.50, including \$103,600 (£20,000) received as loan grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer. This revenue included \$260,250.28 from the realization of investments, the transfer of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund and the appreciation of investments. If these latter items and the grants-in-aid are left out of account, the revenue for April to December, 1934, was \$53,025.89 more than during the corresponding period in 1933.

The total expenditure for the nine months ending 31st December, 1934, was \$816,811.44, an excess of \$16,134.44 over the estimate and an increase of \$114,101.94 on the actual expenditure for the corresponding period of 1933.

The total of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years are given below :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				\$	\$
1929-30 ...	...	...	...	1,036,068	1,023,603
1930-31 ...	...	...	...	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32 ...	...	...	...	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33 ...	...	...	...	893,716*	940,985
1933-34 ...	...	...	...	1,056,244†	958,233
1934 ...	...	...	...	627,501‡	816,811

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$2,982,042.30. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with loan works amounted to \$155,376.19. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$355,034.75.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of investments, advances, building and company loans and cash in hand, amounted at 31st December, 1934, to a total of \$724,849.78. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank, \$260,024.77, advances from Joint Colonial Fund, \$308,750, and Loan Funds (1927 and 1928), \$62,438.18.

* This total includes loan-in-aid \$68,600, receipts from German Reparations \$26,056, and grant in connexion with 1931 Hurricane \$18,950.

† Including \$260,250 for investments realized, appreciation of investments and transfer of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund and \$103,600 loan-in-aid of administration.

‡ Including \$99,600 loan-in-aid of administration.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with a balance of \$11,698.82. The difference is made up of sundry deposits, etc.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duty.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.
5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rents.

Customs Import Duties are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent., under the British preferential and general tariffs, respectively. From 22nd December, 1931, a surtax of 25 per cent. was imposed on almost all the *ad valorem* duties except articles of food, and certain increases were made on some of the specific duties. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932.

Export Duties are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported.

Excise Duty at the rate of \$3.00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and entered for home consumption.

Land Tax at the rate of 1½ cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 45 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable incomes up to \$30,000 being 7.3 per cent. only.

Fines of Courts are casual; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property the rate is 20 cents per \$100.

Warehouse Rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties.	711,745	546,785	425,858	376,227	265,103
Excise Duties	84,561	60,873	40,706	34,816	35,343
Land Tax	45,973	36,807	30,195	27,431	13,607
Income-tax	37,133	29,259	25,162	10,539	6,515
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.	1,669	1,413	1,317	1,034	130
Fines of Courts	6,349	5,014	2,901	2,126	2,517
Estate Duty	944	1,429	2,172	2,874	4,668
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties	19,272	12,121	9,921	8,251	4,877
Warehouse Rents	25,155	19,040	20,798	18,033	8,869

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

During the year (1st April to 31st December, 1934) 97 applications for leases aggregating 1,782 acres of agricultural land, and 61 applications for leases of 79 town and village lots, were approved and taken up by lessees. One hundred and seventy-six acres of agricultural land were sold to eight applicants for \$166·00 and one village lot was sold to one applicant for \$35·00. Twenty-seven titles for 29 town and village lots, and 35 titles for 830 acres of agricultural land, were issued.

The opening of the boundary line between the Colony and Guatemala was completed during the year.

General.

On 23rd May, Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., proceeded on leave of absence prior to his assumption of duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate of Nyasaland.

During the period 23rd May to 1st November the Government was administered by Mr. F. W. Brunton, C.B.E., Acting Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of His Majesty's Dormant Commission dated 20th March, 1934.

On the 2nd November, Mr. A. C. M. Burns, C.M.G., arrived in the Colony and assumed the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of His Majesty's Commission dated 7th September, 1934.

In order to assist the Budget for 1934 the Colony received from the United Kingdom Exchequer a sum of £20,000 as a loan grant-in-aid of administration.

The under-mentioned grants from the Colonial Development Fund were sanctioned during the year :—

For the establishment of an agricultural station at Corozal...	£ 1,900
For a drying kiln at Belize	1,232

£3,132

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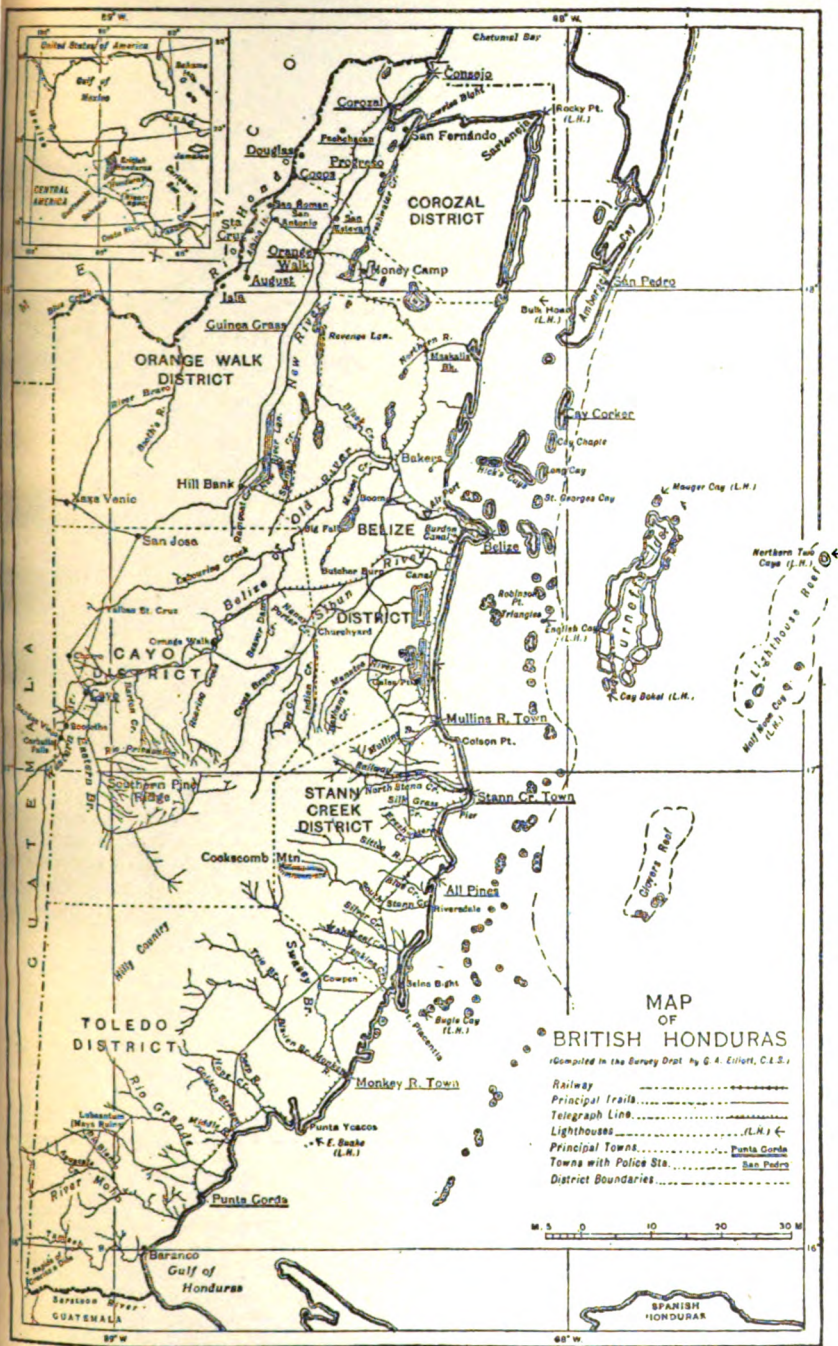
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H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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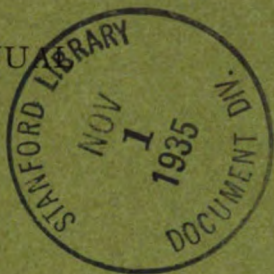
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78°F. to 85°F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 feet above sea level, was 82.88 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 2.41 inches on 5th July.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead, composed of twelve members, three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March, 1924, as amended by Order in Council dated February, 1931, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex officio* members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial

member and three elected members. The island is divided into three Electoral Districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931. The life of the existing Council was extended for a period of one year.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person not being an *ex officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April, 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	1,239
					<hr/>
					47,961
					<hr/>

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

	1933.	1934.
Estimated population	52,006	53,622
Births, excluding stillbirths	2,133	2,087
Birth-rate per 1,000	43·15	38·92
Stillbirths	111	116
Percentage of live births to stillbirths	5·20 (95·5)	5·56
Death-rate per 1,000	15·19	14·48
Deaths of children under one year (excluding stillbirths)	155	228
Marriages	(2·94 per 1,000).	(3·24 per 1,000).
Emigration	3,008	2,831
Immigration	2,749	3,131

IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1934 was comparatively healthy, in spite of the fact that the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis was higher than that of the previous year. The pulmonary tuberculosis death rate was slightly lower than that in 1933.

			1933.	1934.
Attendances at dispensaries	...	...	38,961	39,174
Colonial Hospital—In-patients	...	...	1,254	1,309
„ „ Out-patient casualties	...	...	424	585
Casualty Hospitals (2) In-patients	...	...	134	143
Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Asylums	...	...	189	184
Tubercular Home	...	...	23	19
Totals	...	...	40,985	41,414

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the years 1933 and 1934 and the percentages :—

<i>Causes of death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause.</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	52	90	6.58	11.67
Senility	92	83	11.65	10.76
Bronchitis	38	45	4.81	5.83
Ascariasis	35	44	4.43	5.71
Tuberculosis	54	48	6.84	6.23
Broncho-pneumonia	—	33	—	4.28
Congenital debility	—	63	—	8.17

V.—HOUSING.

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle with cane-trash roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most cases, estates rent house-spots to their labourers, leaving the latter

to erect their own dwellings—a task which they are apt to perform with the least possible exertion. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him mountain lands to grow his provisions and sometimes a certain amount of grazing land for his livestock. It is a matter of moment that the sanitary authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have a beneficial effect on future construction.

Under the Dwelling House Regulations which are enforced by the Sanitary Department and apply to all parts of the Colony outside of Kingstown, the minimum requirements for dwelling houses are—a plot of land 75 feet by 50 feet, two rooms of 64 square feet each, a height of eight feet from floor to plate, pillars two feet off the ground, ventilation openings equivalent to one-tenth of the floor space, and a latrine. Since the introduction of the Dwelling House Regulations in 1930, 779 applications for permission to erect houses have been approved, and 523 of these houses have been completed. These figures are exclusive of the 100 peasants' cottages erected by Government with funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

An improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of houses, especially in the case of dwellings recently erected in and around Kingstown. There has been a distinct break away from the old type of "box house" which had nothing to commend it but its apparent strength. The new buildings around Kingstown are of excellent appearance, being of modern design; while retaining the solidity of the old type they are well ventilated, surrounded by spacious open verandas in nearly every case, and are provided with good sanitation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

No minerals are found in the Colony.

Agriculture.

The following table shows the kinds of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown respectively by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products.

Crop.	Estimated produc- tion.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage.		Esti- mated value.
		Planta- tions.	Peas- ants.	Used Locally.	Ex- ported.	
1. Cotton—Sea lb.	99,750	44	56	—	100	£ 4,967
2. Cotton—Marie Galante. „	53,907	20	80	—	100	1,123
3. Cacao ... „	130,000	70	30	40	60	1,300
4. Arrowroot ... „	6,863,584	75	25	2	98	78,000
5. Cassava ... „	640,000	67	33	25	75	4,000
6. Sugar ... „ tons	1,520	100	—	50	50	11,900
7. Syrup ... „ gal.	360,000	80	20	27	73	15,000
8. Copra ... „ lb.	2,015,675	98	2	—	100	6,551
9. Maize ... „	50,000	25	75	67	33	150
10. Groundnuts ... „	27,000	60	40	50	50	170
11. Peas and beans „	200,000	65	35	50	50	1,200
12. Sweet potatoes „	4,000,000	20	80	75	25	8,500
13. Plantains ... stems	60,000	10	90	84	16	4,000
14. Tannias ... „ lb.	500,000	10	90	70	30	2,000
15. Yams ... „	132,800	10	90	60	40	415
16. Miscellaneous „	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
vegetables.						
17. Bananas ... stems	2,880	15	85	66	34	144
18. Tomatoes ... „ lb.	67,700	1	99	50	50	500
19. Oranges ... „ No.	77,200	45	55	50	50	110
20. Grapefruit ... „ No.	8,970	40	60	80	20	15
21. Coconuts ... „ No.	1,000,000	90	10	10	90	2,600
22. Limes ... „ brls.	2,600	22	78	43	57	329
23. Mace ... „ lb.	5,100	60	40	1	99	214
24. Nutmegs ... „	22,000	60	40	1	99	274
25. Ginger ... „	5,000	5	95	44	56	28

Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginney which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant though relatively small is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters who also grind the sugar-canes of peasants on a share basis.

9. Owing to the existence of unsold stocks of corn, no corn was purchased by the Government Cotton Ginney during 1934.

17. About 230 acres of bananas were planted during the year which will come into bearing during 1935. All bananas exported will be handled by a Co-operative Association, and sold to the Canadian Banana Company under an existing contract.

18. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export are graded, wrapped, packed, and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales have been received, 10 per cent. is deducted for handling charges. The remainder is paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

Other fruit, such as avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., is also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

21. Not converted into copra.

Live-stock.

The following table shows the numbers of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of live-stock, the numbers of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1934, and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1934.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
				£		£
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,174	3,705
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	19	108
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,372	633
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	103	127
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	800	438
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	9	333
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	1	10

Fisheries.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1934, 912 gallons of whale oil, valued at £99, and 653 lb. of turtle shells valued at £240 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

Labour.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking, all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crops they raise. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, is approximately 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and export.

Stock-raising.

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. A Government stud farm no longer exists, but several planters import pedigree and half-bred animals from the Government stock farm in Trinidad for breeding and for improving their ordinary stock.

Rum.

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is operated in conjunction with the sugar factory previously mentioned. In 1934, 26,919 proof gallons of rum, valued at £3,032, were distilled; of this 8,060 proof gallons, valued at £908, were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade for the year amounted to £298,264 as against a total of £267,777 in 1933. The increase of £30,487 was due principally to the increased exports of arrowroot during 1934.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	£	Island Produce. £	Other. £	Total. £
1930	200,830	146,704	5,033	151,737
1931	177,492	111,597	1,568	113,165
1932	149,289	95,693	1,606	97,299
1933	148,647	112,265	6,865	119,130
1934	163,035	129,833	5,396	135,229

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	73,802	74,256	65,274	66,326	71,125
Canada	43,763	34,346	25,954	25,227	26,008
British West Indies	15,091	10,078	10,635	10,636	10,943
India	1,199	418	595	703	2,549
Newfoundland	4,473	3,087	3,738	3,944	9,084
Ceylon	451	861	299	308	286
Other British Colonies	9,395	6,869	6,714	7,058	6,481
United States of America	39,008	34,850	23,191	22,300	24,664
France	3,597	3,301	2,838	1,621	1,262
Denmark	752	132	79	227	570
Germany	2,162	2,012	1,472	1,334	1,239
Holland	1,285	1,223	968	917	690
Foreign West Indies	629	272	263	360	662
Other Countries	3,308	4,079	4,969	6,335	5,762
Unclassified	1,915	1,708	2,300	1,351	1,710
	<u>£200,830</u>	<u>£177,492</u>	<u>£149,289</u>	<u>£148,647</u>	<u>£163,035</u>

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco.	71,715	56,227	49,835	49,269	55,118
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	18,785	15,497	15,300	6,929	17,660
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	108,083	103,928	81,608	90,778	88,090
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	2,247	1,840	2,546	1,671	2,167
	£200,830	£177,492	£149,289	£148,647	£163,035

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	36·75	41·83	43·72	44·62	43·62
United States of America ...	19·43	19·64	15·53	15·00	15·13
Canada ...	21·79	19·35	17·39	16·97	15·96
All other Countries ...	22·03	19·18	23·36	23·41	25·29

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports excluding, in respect of 1934, exports other than Island produce, during the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Country of destination.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	64,800	44,600	30,108	34,263	37,425
Canada ...	15,816	12,334	9,376	14,026	13,078
Bermuda ...	429	526	278	182	756
British West Indies ...	38,814	23,625	25,366	29,029	24,803
British Guiana ...	532	205	445	216	669
United States of America ...	24,683	28,072	27,489	35,598	47,717
Other Countries ...	6,663	3,803	4,237	5,816	5,385

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 6d.—10d., males 1s. 3d.—2s., per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.—1s. per task of five to six hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers with house-spots at pepper-corn rentals and land for cultivation ; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are plentiful in the sea and rivers, and cost nothing but the effort of catching them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years but in senior schools pupils may be retained up to the age of sixteen years.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 37 primary schools. Of these, 13 belong to the Government, which bears the whole cost of their maintenance. The religious denominations provide and are responsible for the upkeep of the buildings of the remaining 24 schools. Of the denominational schools nine are Anglican, 13 Methodist and two Roman Catholic. The salaries of all the teachers, most of the equipment of both Government and denominational schools, and part of the cost of upkeep of the "non-provided" school buildings are met from the general revenue of the Colony.

The following comparative table gives particulars with regard to primary education in the Colony during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of schools	36	37	37
Number of pupils on roll at 31st December.	9,105	9,291	9,413
Average attendance	5,153	5,258	5,346
Percentage of average attendance...	56·6	56·6	56·7
Total expenditure by Government...	£7,476	£7,973	£8,043
Cost per child in average attendance	£1 9s. 0d.	£1 10s. 4d.	£1 10s. 2d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £1,087 18s. 11d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age, but it is being steadily increased.

The Government maintains two secondary schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted where there are two or more pupils from the same family. At 31st December, 1934, the number of pupils in attendance at the Grammar School was 78, and at the Girls' High School 69.

Three scholarships open to pupils of the primary schools and tenable for a maximum period of six years at one or other of the

above-mentioned institutions are provided annually by Government. Four other scholarships are also annually awarded, one by the Town Board of Kingstown, two by the Anglican and Methodist Churches, and the Reeves' Memorial Scholarship given by a Committee, in memory of the late Headmaster of the Grammar School, Mr. F. W. Reeves.

At 31st December, 1934, sixteen boys and twelve girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 18.

There is a scholarship for university education of the annual value of £250. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university. The cost of passages to and from the seat of learning is also defrayed.

There are no technical or vocational schools, but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving greater attention than formerly in the primary schools.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations continue to be active. There are now 13 troops of the former and 16 companies (including three Brownie Packs) of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, operating under the Friendly Society Ordinance, No. 49 of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or sickness.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, but also receiving a grant-in-aid from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free, but for the use of the circulating library a subscription of 6s. per annum is charged.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The roads of the Colony are divided into various sections as shown in the table below. The principal means of transport and communication between the windward coast and the capital, Kingstown, is afforded by motor vehicles, while the leeward coast is served by motor launch and canoes. Motor vehicles traverse the leeward section of roads when weather conditions permit.

Fourteen and a half miles of road between Kingstown and Georgetown in the windward district and four miles in the leeward district have been reconstructed and oiled. The remainder of the highways and by-ways on the mainland and the roads in the Grenadines have been maintained and improved as well as possible from the vote provided for the purpose during the year under review.

<i>Roads.</i>		<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Oiled</i>	<i>Macadam-</i>	<i>Earth</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
		<i>Total.</i>	<i>mileage.</i>	<i>ized</i>	<i>mileage.</i>	
<i>Main.</i>						
Leeward Road	...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Kingstown Road.	District	4	1½	2½	—	do.
Windward Road	...	25	13	12	—	do.
Vigie Road	...	11	—	9	2	do.
<i>By-ways.</i>						
Leeward	...	64½	—	3	61½	Carts and animals.
Windward	...	112½	—	15	97½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>						
Bequia	...	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island...	...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		67	—	—	67	do.

Postal.

The General Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony. There are 18 district post offices, of which 10 transact all classes of postal business, including the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders, while the others perform the usual postal delivery with the sale of stamps.

Mails are conveyed to the offices in the windward district by motor bus and to the leeward district by motor launch under contract.

Mails are conveyed to Bequia by sailing boat under contract and to the other Grenadines by the Government auxiliary sloop *Carib*.

Telegraph service is carried out by Cables and Wireless Limited. There is no wireless telegraph station.

Telephones.

A telephone service maintained by the Government links up Kingstown with two exchanges in the windward district and one in the leeward district. Ample call office facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. Fifteen of these call stations exist, linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

A large amount of reconstruction work was done in preparation for the installation of a central battery signalling switchboard at Kingstown, and a rural semi-automatic exchange at Mesopotamia, both of which will be installed in 1935.

Shipping.

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £12,285. It is estimated that the value of coin in circulation during 1934 amounted to between £4,000 and £6,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at 2 per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1934, was £6,759.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1934, was £16,225. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

Currency.

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A catchpit, filter, and reservoir were constructed in 1934 on the Lauders Estate, and a pipe-borne water supply was laid down thence along the Lowmans Byway, through a portion of the Windward Highway, on through lands of the Union Estate and along the Highway to Biabou Village. This work was undertaken from assistance granted by the Colonial Development Fund.

The building formerly known as "Judge's Lodge" was converted into residential quarters for the Head Mistress of the Girls' High School, and a new Girls' High School was erected on these premises with a covered-way leading to the Head Mistress's quarters. The buildings formerly used as the Girls' High School were not considered suitable for the purpose on account of their close proximity to the street, and these have been converted into the offices of the Education and Sanitary Departments.

The following other works of importance were also carried out during the year :—

Completion of extension of the operating theatre, Colonial Hospital.

Completion of extension of Troumaca primary school.

Preparation of site and material for a new mental hospital.

Removal and extension of the Layou primary school.

Erection of three foot bridges, one each at Grove, Chapmans and Lowmans Villages.

Removal of the Audit Office.

Improvements to ponds in the Southern Grenadines.

Improvement to aqueduct at Fort Charlotte.

Erection of retaining wall at Chateaubelair police station yard.

Construction of two hexagonal kiosks, one each at the Colonial hospital and the Government cotton ginnery.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is composed of the following :—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie, and Georgetown (on the windward coast).

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the St. Vincent Grenadines—Bequia, Union Island, Mayreau, and Canouan.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS (First and Second Districts).

FIRST DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	14	16	92	122
Malicious injury of property ...	1	1	3	5
Prædial larceny ...	—	—	9	9
Offences against property ...	4	4	32	40
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	12	15	197	224
Other offences ...	16	21	529	566
	47	57	862	966

Convictions.

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, &c.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Fine</i>	75	—	3	15	—	176	451	720
<i>Imprisonment in lieu of fine.</i>	1	1	2	2	—	2	1	9
<i>Peremptory imprisonment without fine.</i>	6	—	1	7	—	—	39	53
<i>Whipping</i>	1	—	2	6	—	—	11	20
<i>Bound over and other trivial punishment.</i>	9	2	1	2	—	19	27	60
	92	3	9	32	—	197	529	862

SECOND DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Offences against the person ...</i>	33	19	179	231
<i>Malicious injury to property ...</i>	1	4	6	11
<i>Praedial larceny</i>	3	28	195	226
<i>Offences against property ...</i>	17	24	112	153
<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences against revenue and municipal laws.</i>	5	11	203	219
<i>Other offences</i>	102	175	600	877
	161	261	1,295	1,717

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	120	3	112	63	—	201	420	919
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	19	1	17	12	—	2	70	121
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	18	—	19	27	—	—	53	117
Whipping	12	2	45	10	—	—	12	81
Bound over and other trivial punishment	10	—	2	—	—	—	45	57
	179	6	195	112	—	203	600	1,295

Police.**ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.**

Personnel.—The Police Force consists of two officers and fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men. The two officers and thirty-four other ranks are at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed between the nine out-stations.

The Chief of Police is, *ex officio*, Commandant of the Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade, Chief Relieving Officer and Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Sub-Inspector, in addition to his police duties, performs the duties of Adjutant and Drill Instructor to the St. Vincent Volunteer Corps.

During the year there were 2,346 police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 1,994 cases.

On the 31st December, 1934, the Force was up to strength. There are nine outstations in the Colony besides the Police Headquarters in Kingstown. All are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia Island and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at Headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years, after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Besides ordinary police duties the members of the Force are called upon to perform the following functions :—Water Police, Crew of the Administrator's boat when required, Firemen, Process Servers outside the Kingstown District, District Relieving Officers, and all duties in connection with emigration laws and control. All the clerical work within the Department is carried out by the uniformed staff.

Prisons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

Male Prison.—The buildings in the male prison comprise :—

(1) The record office, warders' mess room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery and bath-room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper storey being occupied by the prison chapel and the warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four associated wards (average floor space 220 square feet) and the upper storey containing sixteen single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room and a weighing-room.

Female Prison.—The female prison has only one building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison. When they are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning, and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

INSTRUCTION BY SCHOOLMASTER.

The instruction commenced in August, 1933, has been continued during the year under review. The result has been most encouraging. In some cases prisoners who could not sign their names when admitted can now express themselves (if crudely) on paper.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important ordinances enacted during the year under review :—

No.	Short Title.
1	Agricultural Credit Societies.
4	Banana.
5	Importation of Textiles (Quotas).
8	Customs Duties (Amendment).
11	Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues.
14	Labour (Minimum Wage).

There has been no factory legislation, compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1934	77,819	73,761
1933	72,873	68,150
1932	72,073	67,903
1931	68,550	79,543
1930	68,602	67,769

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £91,923, of which £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £7,477.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £25,375, of which £5,976 represents unallocated stores and loans to boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

				yield for 1934	£
Import Duties		30,312
Export Duties	" "	2,504
Licences	" "	3,013
Excise Duties	" "	4,793
Land and House Tax	" "	6,287
Income-tax	" "	2,663
Stamp Duties	" "	1,109
Estate Duties	" "	224
Trade Duties	" "	2,344

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Boots and shoes (canvas with rubber soles).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Do. other kinds	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten	4s. per 196 lb.	5s. per 196 lb.
Fish, dried	1s. " 100 "	1s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Rice	1s. " " "	1s. 6d. " " "
Machinery—marine, water and sewerage.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Machinery — Agricultural, Electrical and other industrial.	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined	5s. 3d. per 100 lb.	7s. 11d. per 100 lb.
" unrefined	1s. 9d. " " "	5s. 3d. " " "
Hardware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery, cotton and art. silk	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
" silk	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 4d. per 100 lb.	2s. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	6s. 3d. per lb.	9s. 4½d. per lb.
" unmanufactured	1s. 2d. per lb.	1s. 9d. per lb.
Wood, lumber	6s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	9s. 9d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts—except tyres—(wholly British).	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil	2½d. per gal.	4d. per gal.
Meats, salted, etc....	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Metals	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Manures	Free.	Free.
Butter	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.	20s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Butter substitutes...	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

In addition to the foregoing a further duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such duties and an additional 5 per cent. is levied except on cotton piece-goods of an invoice value not exceeding 5d. per yard, and tobacco.

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 10 per cent. preferential tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1934 was £4,793.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon is imposed on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,109 in 1934, the summary of the rates is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25	1	0	
For each additional £25 or part thereof	1	0	
Agreement for the purchase or for otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed	2	0	
Agreements not otherwise charged for		6	
Appraisalment of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10	2	0	
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50	2	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof	2	0	
Bank cheques		1	
Bills of exchange and promissory notes		1	
Bills of lading		3	
Bills of health	4	0	
Bills of sale absolute	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security	5	0	
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100	5	0	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	2	6	
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	2	6	
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	7	6	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	7	6	
Customs ships' manifests	1	0	
Customs bills of entry inwards		3	
Shipping bill		1	$\frac{1}{2}$

Legacies :—						£	s.	d.
Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100						2	0	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof						1	0	0
Licence for marriage						1	0	0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part							10	0
Release of mortgage							10	0
Protest of any bill of exchange						2	0	
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards...								1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100							10	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof...							10	0

Land and House Tax.

A tax is levied of two shillings per acre or part thereof on land in St. Vincent, and of three pence to one shilling per acre or part thereof on land in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A graduated tax of from two shillings on houses of which the annual rental value exceeds £2 and does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses of an assessed rental value exceeding £20, is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent, and in Union Island a graduated tax of four shillings on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, to £7 per cent. on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £20 is levied. No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £6,287.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands.—The revenue collected during the year from the sale and rental of Crown Lands amounted to £632 19s. 3d. Arrears of rents, etc., totalled £984 3s. 0d. as against £717 9s. 3d. in the previous year. This further increase in arrears, despite the vigorous campaign of prosecutions against defaulters, is a further evidence of the economic depression.

Three Rivers Land Settlement Scheme.—The Three Rivers Estate, comprising about 627 acres of land, was purchased by Government in 1932 and divided into 132 allotments for land settlement purposes.

The sum of £1,037 7s. 0d. which included deposits on new purchases and instalments on lots, was realized. At the end of 1934, 18 plots equal to an area of approximately 100 acres still remained to be allotted. The purchase of allotments was stimulated during the year by decreasing the initial deposit from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the value of the land, and by the formation of an Agricultural Credit Society in connexion with the settlement scheme.

The Society was granted a loan of £300 from Government surplus funds in July, 1934, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and £265 has been loaned to the Society members at 6 per cent. interest. The number of members is at present 46. The Three Rivers Estate Arrowroot Works were repaired by Government and leased to the Society at a peppercorn rental for co-operative use by members. A satisfactory working profit was shown by the end of the year.

Legislation for the more effective control of Agricultural Credit Societies was passed during the year. The Ordinance now in force required members borrowing money from a Society to charge their crops or other property as securities.

Enquiry into the organisation of the Medical Service in St. Vincent.—Dr. P. J. Kelly, C.B.E., who was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to undertake an enquiry into the Medical Service of St. Vincent, arrived in the Colony on 25th April, 1934, and left on 10th May.

Closer Union.—Instructions were received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that no steps were to be taken preparatory to the next General Election in this Colony, pending a decision on the recommendations of the Closer Union Commissioners.

The life of the existing Council was further extended by one year by an Imperial Order in Council.

Visit of His Majesty's Ships.—His Majesty's Ships *Nelson* and *Malaya*, and four destroyers of the Home Fleet, visited the Colony in February, 1934.

Official.—His Honour C. W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of Saint Lucia, administered the Government of the Windward Islands throughout the year.

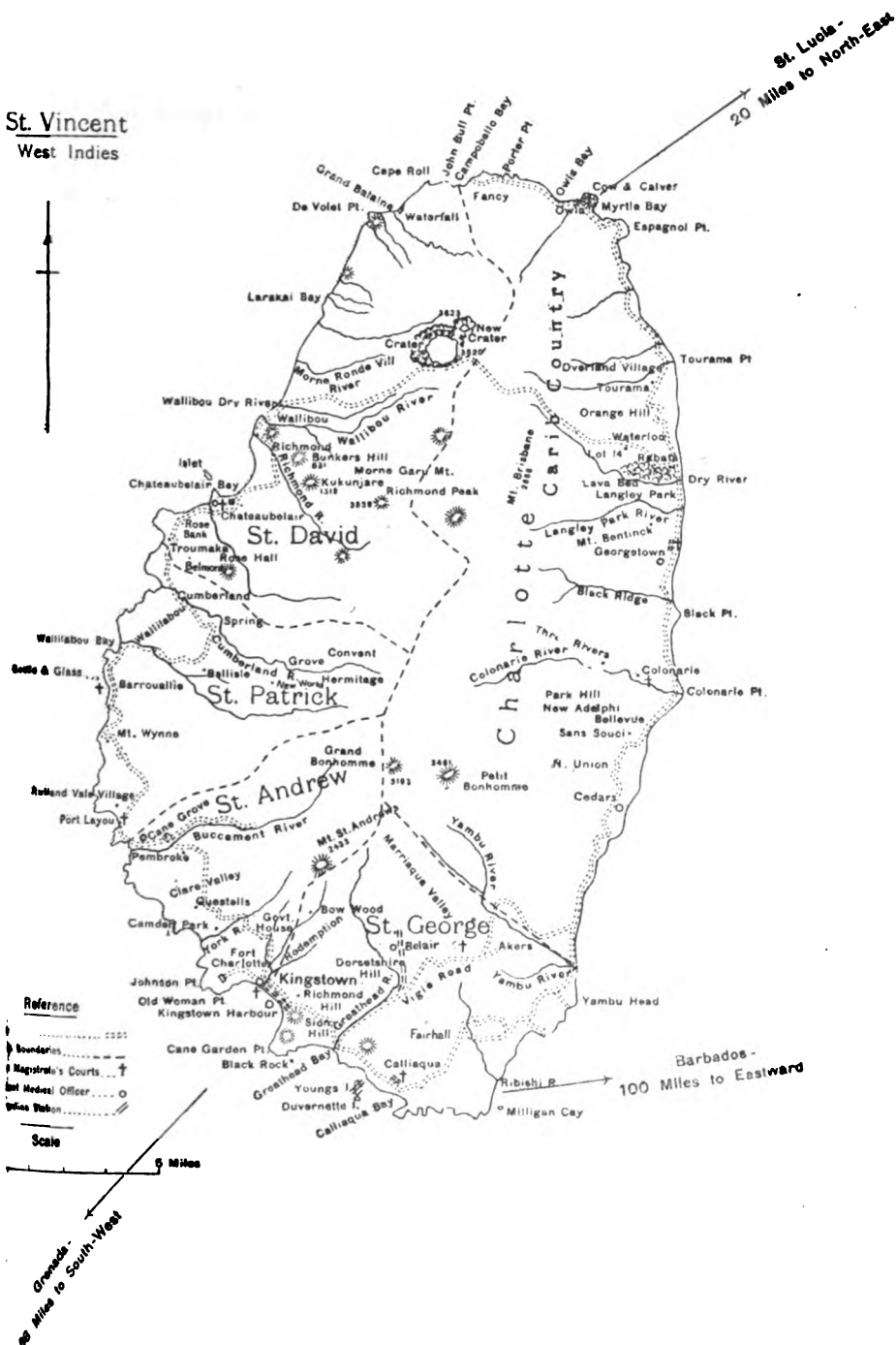
Consequent on the departure of the Honourable H. R. R. Blood, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Grenada, in June, 1934, on promotion to Sierra Leone, the Administrator of St. Vincent acted as Colonial Secretary and Administrator of Grenada, and the Honourable J. H. Otway, Colonial Treasurer, acted as Administrator of St. Vincent.

APPENDIX.

List of Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>					<i>Price.</i>		<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
					s.	d.	
St. Vincent Blue Book	...	...	...	...	10	6	Government of Saint Vincent.
do.	Bound Volume of Annual Administration Reports (8).				5	0	do.
do.	Census Report, 1931 ...				1	3	do.

St. Vincent
West Indies



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amari. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

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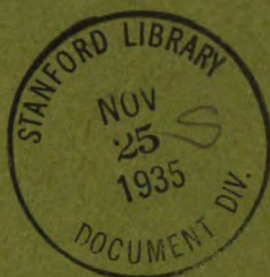
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THE GAMBIA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1616 and 1664
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1934.

CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded further up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of a fever, was buried; and, as his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the facts that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "egreja") near Kansala in Foni, Bintang and Tankular. The furthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuko near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia, and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants, the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture further south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barke, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals".

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618, and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuku. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Nerico. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who also made his way up to the Nerico. Notwithstanding the fact that Jobson in his "The Golden Trade" gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia, the patentees, who had been involved by these trading ventures in considerable losses, did not further prosecute the exploration of the Gambia but confined their attentions to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barracunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the nephew and godson of James I of England, had in about 1651 obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Cape St. Mary), Juffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out from Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Cape St. Mary. During the next eight years a very flourishing trade was carried on between the Gambia and Courland. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession thereof. In 1660 St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information, which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of

the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons, who were styled the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes, who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On March 18, 1661, he sailed up to St Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven Europeans in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On November 17, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1672 the Royal Adventurers sold their forts and factories to the Royal African Company, which was incorporated in that year by royal charter.

In 1678 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1686 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1856.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1703, and 1709, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1720 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort by stratagem and held it to a ransom of two thousand pounds. An even more serious

disaster occurred in the following year, when the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Major John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships themselves turned pirate. Finally in 1725 James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's "Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa." Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became in course of time involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on a trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent.....By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint stock company and at the same time to save the government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Superintendent of Trade was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was therefore once more entrusted to the care of the African Company.

In 1787 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was purchased by the British government with a view to the establishment of a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisania (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Aynsley. Subsequently invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Aynsleys to Major Houghton (1791), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1795 James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association, to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars the British were in possession of St. Louis and Goree, but it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that these places should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the very extensive traffic in slaves, which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels in the River Gambia, the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On April 23, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866 when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In the following year the King of Kombo made a similar cession of territory on the south bank. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement

for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. Further cessions of other tracts of land near the mouth of the river and also further upstream were obtained in subsequent years. In 1856 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain who in exchange renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendic.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British governments for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance, but these boundaries were not actually surveyed until 1905-06 when a Boundary Commission carried out the work.

In the meantime despite a number of petty wars the Gambia government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fulladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts, which had not been ceded to but merely placed under the protection of the British government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of government. Consequently in 1895 and the following years ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902 the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary was brought under the protectorate system.

Geography.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jolofs, Mandinkos,

Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

Upper River Province, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 790 square miles and a population of 42,523. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

MacCarthy Island Province consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Niamina Dankunku, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 37,542. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolof and Mandinko.

South Bank Province includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,294 square miles and the population 67,417. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

North Bank Province has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 48,000. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominately Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofo and Tukulors, (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

Meteorological Statistics, 1934.
CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	68·7	45	—
February	...	...	68·5	51	—
March	...	...	69·2	55	—
April	...	...	70·6	62	—
May	...	..	71·1	79	—
June	...	...	75·4	71	1·04
July	...	...	77·7	72	6·37
August	...	...	77·2	80	25·22
September	...	...	74·9	75	8·39
October	...	...	77·0	68	1·19
November	...	...	74·5	56	—
December	...	...	72·0	54	—
				Total ...	42·21 inches.

Other records of rainfall were :—

Bathurst		44·91 inches.
McCarthy Island Province	(Yoro Biri Kunda)	31·03 "
Upper River Province	(Wuli)	49·97 "

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) and also Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some official Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

Protectorate System.—This system was introduced in 1894 by an “Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by Commissioners”, (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that “All native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories which are not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance”. The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms :—

“31. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace, and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description,

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner ; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate ;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner’s Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences.”

The protection of persons executing Chiefs’ orders was provided for by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads “Every person employed

“by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorized to execute Process of the Supreme Court.”

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu (Head Chiefs) and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu (Headmen) as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than does the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both criminal and civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules governing these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law existing under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

The administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district. The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising in the community which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers, is often able by virtue of his office to act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandinka word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Seyfu one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Seyfu's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

The former system of advances of seed groundnuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a Rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, has worked very well and has resulted in an adequate supply of seed.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs are now being produced, and from the scheme there has resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

Local Government. In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the former Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst.

The Council, of which the Colonial Secretary is Chairman, is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst, of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

An election for Ward Representatives is held every December, and meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the members of this Council both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the races in the Protectorate was given in the Census as follows :—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambara	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only, as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate per 100.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered).
1930 ...	366	3·8	411	4·3	283
1931* ...	422	2·9	369	2·5	227
1932 ...	339	2·3	355	2·4	242
1933 ...	331	2·3	368	2·5	290
1934 ...	351	2·4	422	3·07	265

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burial permits being required in all cases), in some instances births of infants, in particular to illiterate parents, are not reported.

It is likely, however, that registration of births will soon become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

* 1931 Census year showed a large increase of population.

With regard to the infantile mortality rate the figure given for 1934 is for the whole of Bathurst ; of the 351 births 92 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 93 infants 12 died within twelve months giving an infantile mortality rate of 129 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the general mortality rate of 265 for the whole of Bathurst.

Emigration and immigration.

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past four years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows :—851 in 1931, 634 in 1932, 817 in 1933 and 530 in 1934 ; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who :—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount.

At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor, not having become destitute or unable to support himself, departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the Gambia was fairly satisfactory; but trypanosomiasis appears to be increasing judging by the numbers of patients presenting themselves for treatment.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems remain the most prevalent in Bathurst, there having been 3,925 cases of the former with 15 deaths and 3,525 cases of the latter with 31 deaths.

It is once more noticeable that respiratory complaints occur mostly during the relatively cold season, January to April, and the digestive system complaints during the rains, June to October.

Malaria fever remains the most usual tropical complaint under treatment: in 1934 there were 934 cases with 3 deaths in Bathurst.

There are in the Protectorate one hospital and two dispensaries in charge of a Medical Officer and three Dispensers. From these centres prophylactic work is undertaken against all kinds of sickness including vaccination against small-pox.

In Bathurst there is a European and African general hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics. In addition there is a Public Health Service which attends to drainage and sanitary organisation.

There was an outbreak of yellow fever in Bathurst during the months of October—December. Complete details cannot be given until the results of various investigations at present being carried out at the Wellcome Research Institute are known, but 4 European and one native deaths took place, and one native recovered. Undoubtedly other native cases were not diagnosed as yellow fever.

There were no outbreaks of plague or small-pox in 1934.

Drainage and sand filling of depressions were continued during the year and the reclamation of shallow, low-lying, tidal areas by sand and refuse is proceeding.

The Health Department continued operations against mosquito breeding. This work is both difficult and expensive owing to the existence of large numbers of land-crab holes which provide ideal hatching-out places for mosquitoes.

CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

There are no slums in Bathurst and the houses and compounds are well kept. There is some overcrowding at times during the "trade season" but not of a serious nature. All houses and compounds are periodically inspected by the Health Authorities and the sanitary and building laws are enforced.

Houses are constructed of different kinds of material : for instance some are of wattle and daub, others of brick, others again of concrete bricks, and the most usual roofing is of corrugated iron.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. These houses are well suited to local conditions.

There is no overcrowding since ample space is available for expansion.

The houses and villages generally are well kept and sanitation is satisfactory. Periodical inspection of villages is made by Commissioners and officers of the Medical Staff.

In the Protectorate the houses are almost invariably built and owned by the occupants and the same applies—though to a less extent—in Bathurst.

Statistics.

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province	48,000	22,861
South Bank Province	67,417	28,048
MacCarthy Island Province	37,542	25,101
Upper River Province	42,523	26,283
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)*	14,370	3,177

* Census figures 1931.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Cotton is grown to some extent particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.			Tons.	£ Value.
1930	...	...	74,761	867,634
1931	...	...	66,811	506,125
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1934 the exports of these commodities were :—

			£
Palm Kernels	553 tons	value	2,712
Hides	141,511 lbs.	„	1,978
Wax	59,826 lbs.	„	1,404

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1934 some 4,299 head of cattle are reported to have died of

rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was commenced in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

Although the scheme is still in its infancy it is apparent that the cattle owners readily appreciate the value of immunization and are quick to take advantage of it, and the success of the scheme is assured.

Rinderpest has been in the past the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry, but effective control of this disease is in sight and it is anticipated with confidence that in the near future the industry will be restored to its former prosperity.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared, mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	529,985	250,311	292,700	435,902	326,175
Specie ...	12,775	2,302	5,141	13,966	4,326
Total ...	542,760	252,613	297,841	449,868	330,501

The following table shows the principal items of imports from the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1934.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	4,760	15	5,090 <i>a</i>	—	9,865
Bags and Sack ...	1,137	5,000	346	239,930 no.	6,483
Boots, Shoes and Slippers ...	323	17	2,231	29,153 prs.	2,571
Coal ...	2,714	—	286	1,732 tons.	3,000
Cotton Piece Goods	37,312	—	20,269 <i>b</i>	3,207,321 sq.yds.	57,581
Cotton Manufactures (other) ...	8,956	158	3,621	—	12,735
Cotton Yarn ...	7,153	4	1,491	123,792 lbs.	8,648
Flour Wheaten ...	2,753	1,418	2,107	14,218 cwts.	6,278
Hats and Caps ...	650	41	3,394	—	4,085
Kola-Nuts ...	—	28,432	15	20,659 cwts.	28,447
Metal (all kinds)	11,686	—	3,545	—	15,231
Motor Vehicles ...	1,858	1,038	1,566	44 no.	4,462
Oils, edible ...	4,137	—	68	50,172 galls.	5,705
Oils, not edible ...	1,579	—	10,045 <i>c</i>	261,872 „	11,624
Rice ...	—	28,983	414	84,646 cwts.	29,397
Soap ...	1,939	—	1,694	4,516 „	2,633
Sugar ...	429	—	7,385 <i>d</i>	9,746 „	7,814
Tobacco ...	5,172	610	2,258	98,398 lbs.	8,040

(a). Including £3,660 from Japan.

(b). „ 8,319 „ „

„ 6,642 „ Russia.

(c). „ 7,907 „ U. S. America.

(d). „ 6,542 „ France.

The percentages of British and foreign imports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	34.39	37.73	51.02	50.34	42.43
British Possessions ...	11.11	14.45	15.07	16.66	22.32
Total—British Empire	45.50	52.18	66.09	67.00	64.75
France	29.75	24.52	14.75	11.63	9.06
Other Countries	24.75	23.30	19.16	21.37	26.19
Total Foreign Countries	54.50	47.82	33.91	33.00	35.25

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of imports for the last five years :—

Article.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	2 14. 7½	2 12. 9	3 10. 10½	2 11. 9¾	2 6. 0
Coal per ton	2 9. 7	2 9. 1½	2 8. 11¾	2 12. 5	1 14. 8
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yd.	0 0. 6½	0 0. 5	0 0. 4	0 0. 4½	0 0. 4½
Cotton Yarn per lb.	0 1. 6½	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 1½	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 4¾
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 14. 11½	0 11. 11	0 12. 6½	0 10. 1	0 8. 10
Kola Nuts per cwt.	3 14. 6	1 11. 8	1 10. 0	1 15. 3½	1 7. 6½
Oils Edible per gall.	0 2. 10¾	0 2. 5	0 2. 5½	0 1. 11¾	0 2. 3½
Rice per cwt.	0 12. 8	0 9. 3¾	0 9. 7½	0 7. 1¾	0 6. 11½
Salt per ton	1 9. 2	2 6. 6	1 13. 4¾	1 11. 7½	1 12. 5
Sugar per cwt.	0 17. 1½	0 17. 0	0 17. 2	0 17. 0½	0 16. 0½
Tea per lb.	0 2. 1	0 1. 6¾	0 1. 9	0 1. 9	0 1. 8½

Exports.

The exports for the last five years including specie were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	898,807	527,111	406,894	515,208	401,849
Specie	7,836	2,761	199,620	—	53,900
Total ...	906,643	529,872	606,514	515,208	455,749

The following table shows the principal items of exports to the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1934.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	8,185	39,776	33,636	449	194	1,033
British Possessions	327	1,721	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	4,133	23,120	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	4,324	25,377	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	86,257	1,172	—	—
Germany ...	37,696	199,190	21,618	357	296	1,337
Holland ...	17,085	97,440	—	—	63	342
Other Countries ...	169	761	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	71,919	387,345	141,511	1,978	553	2,712

The percentages of British and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	19.35	03.83	20.66	34.06	11.26
British Possessions ...	01.96	00.82	00.89	01.23	01.14
Total British Empire ...	21.31	04.65	21.55	35.29	12.40
France ...	39.95	56.90	59.80	37.97	00.00
Germany ...	17.82	19.91	00.92	05.94	50.09
Holland ...	16.17	15.21	10.73	15.59	24.34
Other Countries ...	04.75	03.33	07.00	5.21	13.17
Total Foreign Countries ...	78.69	95.35	78.45	64.71	87.60

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11	7. 8. 8	5. 7. 9
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 4½	0. 0. 2¼	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 3
Kernels per ton	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9½	7. 13. 8¾	6. 16. 6	4. 18. 1

Shipping.

The percentages of shipping of various nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	62.0	55.4	57.2	56.7	53.31
French	...	...	...	12.4	19.0	21.8	20.3	12.57
Dutch	...	...	...	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.5	1.71
German	...	...	...	5.7	3.3	4.6	8.0	20.54
Norwegian...	...	...	...	5.6	—	3.0	4.6	3.96
American	...	...	...	5.5	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.93
Italian	...	...	...	—	1.8	—	1.0	0.37
Swedish	..	...	...	3.0	7.2	4.9	3.3	2.34
Danish	...	...	...	—	2.9	—	0.3	0.37
Other Countries	...	...	...	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.90

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives from French territory enter Bathurst to obtain employment, whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

Rates of pay.

The rates of pay for artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, and painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows:—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crop is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives, each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

Cost of living.

In the Protectorate, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows:—

Rice or corn	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	½d.
TOTAL	...	...	7d.

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1*d*.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples :—

	1934 (average)	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	21/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/2	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	14/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/-	4/-
Sugar per lb.	-/3	5½ <i>d</i>

Cost of living. European Government Officials.

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst :

	£
Servants	70
Washing	12
Firewood	9
Electric Light	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc.)	40
Provisions and Wines	125
Tobacco	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme contribution	24
Miscellaneous expenditure including equipment	35
Total	£335

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in the Gambia is controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor is the President. The Members of the Board include the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as may be appointed by the Governor. The nominated members hold office for a period of not more than three years and they include representatives of the three Missions, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist, which operate in the Gambia. The powers of the Board are defined in the Education Ordinance (No. 14 of 1903). Briefly, the Board is empowered to dispose annually of such sums as the Legislative Council has granted for the promotion of education and to make regulations respecting grants-in-aid to assisted schools, the conduct of schools generally, the award of scholarships and other matters connected with the Education Ordinance. Such Regulations, after approval by the Governor-in-Council, come into operation as from the date on which they appear in the *Gazette*.

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and Government also maintains a Mohammedan School in Bathurst and a Manual Training Centre under the Public Works Department. There is no university education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1934, had a total of 1,609 pupils on the registers (1071 boys and 538 girls) and an average attendance of 952. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the registers in 1934 were 50 boys and 84 girls with average attendances of 42 and 67 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1934 there were 9 students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 43 on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools which would have only a local effect. The Methodist Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.

A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and as it is hoped considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The Education Rules, 1917, were amended during 1933 in respect of the award of attendance and proficiency grants and of grants for the training of teachers, (Rule No. 13 of 1933). Other amendments were also made in consequence of the introduction of the new syllabus, (Rule No. 22 of 1933).

The following examinations were held during the year: London Intermediate; Cambridge School Certificate, Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination; Elementary Schools Annual Examination; African Service Language Examinations (Jolof and Mandinka).

Welfare Institutions, etc.

Free medical treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

Recreation, etc.

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once every week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public. These concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External.

For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government during the latter part of the year entered into an agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and the United Kingdom. This company operates a service weekly during the period September to March and fortnightly during the other months.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Port Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Stuttgart—Marseille—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Port Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, the catapult ship "Schwabenland", four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Port Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and airplanes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only. The Graf Zeppelin did not call at the intermediate ports.

The outward mail closes in Berlin on Saturday evening and arrives in Bathurst on Monday; the mail is then transferred to the catapult ship "Schwabenland", which proceeds to sea for 36 hours and on Wednesday morning catapults the flying boat which arrives at Port Natal on Wednesday evening.

The homeward mail plane leaves Port Natal Thursday noon on board the catapult ship "Westfalen" which proceeds to sea and catapults the plane on Saturday morning. The latter arrives in Bathurst on Saturday afternoon. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which starts from Bathurst on Saturday night and arrives in Berlin on Monday afternoon.

Harbour of Bathurst.

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages offshore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except

during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

Government Wharf is under re-construction; the wooden decking is being replaced by ferro-concrete, underwater piles are being refitted, and an up-to-date system of rails installed with two $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton petrol electric cranes. The "T" head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 16 feet alongside. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during, and immediately after, the rainy season.

The harbour and approaches are well lighted by a light vessel, buoys, and lighthouse structures.

Internal.

River Transport.

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels of not more than 12 feet draft, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kuntau-ur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draft of 20 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draft can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

Marine Department.

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons). Two government lighters "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes; the latter will be self-propelled in 1935.

The steamers call at 26 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles), and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

* Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows :—

	1932	1933	1934
Passengers carried ...	9,233	9,125	7,791
Cargo (tons) ...	1,311	4,403	5,391
Revenue from passenger traffic ...	£3,134. 1. 10.	£3,036. 0. 0.	£2,795. 12. 7.
Revenue from freight ...	£2,413. 14. 3.	£3,787. 7. 6.	£3,709. 10. 1.

The decrease in freight and passengers may to a certain extent be attributed to the quarantine restrictions in November and December—the commencement of the 1934—1935 trade season.

The refitting of Government steamers and of vessels belonging to firms was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross—the tonnage of the largest river steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for harbour services at Bathurst.

Ferries.

Passenger and vehicular ferries, installed by Government in connection with the road system plied at the following points :—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Katchang — Konkoba (Road No. 3)	
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto — MacCarthy Island	
Sankulikunda — MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Kunchau Creek	
Basse	
Fattoto.	

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1934.

Roads.

There are four trunk roads :

- No. 1. Bathurst—Jeshwang—Abuko—Lamin—Yundum—Brikama—Kafuta—N'Demban—Bwiam—Brumen Ferry. (90 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles).
- No. 2. Barra—Berrending (Bantauding) —Dasilami—Kerewan Ferry—Saba—Banni—N'Jakunda—Illiassa. (62 miles).
- No. 3. Illiassa—Katchang Ferry—Konkoba—Kwinella—Jataba—Brumen Ferry. (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French boundary. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles).
- No. 4. Bantauding (site of old village on trunk road No. 2) to the French boundary. ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa via Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kuntau-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the south bank running from Kwinella, (on trunk road No. 3), to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows:—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 „
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 „
Upper River Province	...	...	200 „

Postal Services.

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of postal business are transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post and Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The Kuntau-ur office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1934 was 189,015—an increase of 17,911 over the preceeding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,469 as compared with 3,400 in 1933. In addition, 696 small postal packets were dealt with.

Little use was made of the airmail service via Dakar and Toulouse owing to the irregular steamship communication between Bathurst and Dakar, but considerable advantage was taken of the airmail service inaugurated by the Deutsche Luft Hausa A. G. in November; the number of letters received and despatched in the two months of operation being 1,330 and 1,049 respectively.

Money & Postal Order statistics are as follows:—

	1933	1934
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	28,892	16,881
Revenue derived from Money Orders	164	121
Postal Orders issued & paid	6,518	6,465
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	52	53

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1934 was £1,536 as compared with £1,591 in 1933.

Telephone Service.

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and at Cape St. Mary, the total number of subscribers, exclusive of extensions, being 76. The total value of the service was £533, of which amount £382 represented the value of free service to the Government Departments.

Wireless Service.

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia but internal communication is maintained by four wireless stations established at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The station at Bathurst has a range of 1000 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the wireless service in 1934 was £834 including £316 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1933 were £950 and £425, respectively.

Telegraph Cables.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., has a station in Bathurst and cables run to Sierra Leone to the south and St. Vincent to the north.

CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Bank.

The only Bank in the Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Currency.

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, & $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African currency notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations. (French five-franc pieces which were formerly in circulation were demonetised in 1922).

Stocks of currency are held on behalf of the West African currency board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1934 was £224,434 as compared with £218,936 on the 31st December 1933 whilst alloy coins to the value of £218,672 were in circulation at the end of 1934 as against £259,872 at the end of the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

Standard weights and measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial measures of capacity, length and surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance of 1902 and are kept by Government. The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of the public works in the Colony and the Protectorate for which provision is made in the annual Estimates and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering Staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen, and two African Foremen of Works. The Stores and Accounts Staff consists of two Accountants and nine African Clerks.

In addition the Department operates the electric light and power services comprising some 42 miles of distribution mains, the ice making plant, the Albert Market refrigerating plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the fire protection plant and the Government motor transport service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and also the main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate.

Activities during 1934.

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £12,186).

Bathurst Water Supply.

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1934 was 47,601,000.

The rates charged are as follows:—

General Water Rate	...	...	(1½% on rateable value.)
Water supply rate	...	...	£2 per annum.
Supply rate to vessels	...	...	1/4 per 100 gallons.
Meter rate	...	...	1/6 per 1000 gallons.
Washing out ground nut stores			£2. 10/- per hour.

Revenue 1934:—

General rate	...	...	£655	0	0
Supply rate	...	...	178	0	0
Supply to vessels	...	...	140	19	8
Meter rate	...	...	3	2	7
Washing out groundnut stores	...	...	12	11	8
			<hr/> £989 13 11. <hr/>		

624,075 gallons were supplied to the R. W. A. F. F. at Cape St. Mary, 816,543 gallons to the Prison, 686,250 gallons to the Agricultural Station at Cape St. Mary, and 432,790 for cooling purposes at the Market, making a total of 2,559,658 gallons of the value of £191 19s. 6d.

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1934 on maintenance of the water supply amounted to £1,809.

Electric Light and Power Services.

The Power Station is situated in the centre of the town of Bathurst and the generating plant consists of four solid injection heavy oil engines driving direct coupled alternators, 2 x 100 K. W., 1 x 50 K. W., and 1 x 25 K.W. Total 275 K.W.

System A.C. 3 Phase 4 wire 50 periods. Consumers voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Feeder and distributors overhead cable.

Number of private consumers 212, an increase of 12 over 1933.

Supply commenced June 1926.

Total units generated 1934, 352,877.

Maximum load recorded 103 K.W. at .95 P.F.

Total connected load 497 K.W. approximate increase of 15 K.W.

Total motors connected 254 H.P.

Public lighting 346 gas filled lamps.

The low tension network supplies and lights some 9½ miles of streets in Bathurst, supplies a 30 K.V.A. transformer at the north end of the town—the voltage being stepped-up to 3,300 volts and conveyed by overhead cable to Cape St. Mary 8 miles away, where it feeds a 15 K.V.A. stepped-down transformer which supplies a low tension network of about 2 miles. Voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Units consumed during 1934 were as follows:—

(a) Units sold	...	...	...	67,298
(b) Ice Factory	...	...	...	7,166
(c) Public Services, Street Lighting			96,720	
(d) " " Wireless Station			1,901	
(e) " " Post Office			2,709	
(f) " " Hospital			20,398	
(g) " " Clinics			9,223	
(h) " " Prison			2,947	
(i) " " Market			7,368	
(j) " " Police Station			4,452	
(k) " " Pumping, Half Die			2,348	
(l) " " Marine Department			12,756	
(m) " " P. W. D.			11,389	
(n) " " Printing Department			1,239	173,450
				<hr/>
(o) Government free services	...	...	...	26,950
(p) Power Station, (auxiliaries and lighting)				60,078
(q) Lost in distribution (meters, transformers etc.)				17,935
				<hr/>
Total units generated				352,877.

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1934 on maintenance amounted to £2,212.

Ice Factory.

The Public Works Department also run and maintain an ice factory and ice is sold to the public at 1d. per lb. Ice sold for last year amounted to 34½ tons. A falling off in sales for the past year or so has been due to the installation of between 35 and 40 refrigerators by private consumers.

Market Cold Store.

A small cold storage plant is installed in the Albert Market, Bathurst. Approximately 363 tons of meat passed through this storage last year.

Fire Protection Booster.

A fire protection plant is installed at the Power Station where a reserve of 150,000 gallons of water is stored. Two Merryweather pumps are used for boosting up the main water supply of the town in case of fire. The two pumps can be driven either electrically or by a petrol-paraffin engine.

(b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £18,084).

The principal works carried out during the year included:—

Reclamation work at the Lasso Wharf area and drains in Perseverance Street, Lancaster Street, and Sam Jack Terrace	£396
Half Die area, excavation of drainage basin and forming embankments and roads	£994
Erection of block of seven cubicles, Police Lines	£224
Erection of X Ray room, Victoria Hospital	£160
Erection of boat shed, Marine Department Yard	£142
Erection of school room for R. W. A. F. F.	£118
Erection of squash racket court	£230
Denton Bridge, abutments	£127

Colonial Development Schemes.

These schemes are being carried out partly from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and partly from Loan Funds.

The scheme for the development of the road to Brikama *via* Lamin and Yundun was continued and the gravel surfacing and bitumen dressing was extended to mile 17. The total expenditure to December 31st, 1934 was £22,400 (plus £300 from Colony funds).

The scheme for the renewal of the gravity main supplying water to the town of Bathurst was completed, the total expenditure to 31st December, 1934, being £15,600.

The scheme for re-conditioning the Government Wharf at Bathurst was commenced in May on the arrival of a European Diver and Foreman Erector and excellent progress has been made. By the end of December nearly all the underwater structure had been overhauled and new struts, ties, walings etc. put in. The steel troughing deck replacing the old timber deck was laid over three quarters of the surface and the tram lines and crane track had been received. Total expenditure to 31st December, 1934, £8,043. 12, 2d.

Anti-malaria and anti-yellow fever measures.

During December the removal of rain water tanks, gutters and downpipes from all Government buildings and the construction of incinerators for the destruction of town refuse were begun.

The Health Service (Medical Department) was provided with transport to meet the emergency and the Public Works Department also gave assistance in other directions chiefly in cutting down diseased and hollow trees.

Ten large cotton and seven hundred and eighteen ficus and other trees were felled and cut up for removal.

It is anticipated that this work will be carried on continuously during 1935.

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court, the Coroner's Court and the Mohammedan Court.

The Mohammedan Court was established in 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Bathurst Police Court is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the first class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a variety of matters is conferred by a number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the second class and may under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the first class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

The Court of Requests is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The Court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners, who are Justices of the Peace. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from

the Subordinate Courts, the Judge reviews criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Colonial Courts, i.e. the Supreme Court, the Bathurst Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as they possess in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

The Protectorate Courts are the Provincial Courts and the Native Tribunals. These latter were established in each District by the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, constituted by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, the rights of parents and guardianship when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a Native Tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades with the following jurisdiction :—

Grade A.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine.
Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £50.

Grade B.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine.
Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

Provincial Courts were established by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1933 and are presided over by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, they are Subordinate Courts of the first class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q.v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides the Court is a Subordinate Court of the second class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q.v.). The civil jurisdiction of Provincial Courts is the same as the Court of Requests (q.v.). An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for the Supreme Court.

Coroner's Court.

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioners.

Judicial Staff.

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-seven Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi, and approximately two hundred members of Native Tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

Crime.

There has been a slight increase in the amount of crime during the year. In the Colony 498 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 454 persons in 1933. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 1,327 offences as compared with 985 offences in 1933. In addition the Bathurst Police Court also dealt with 730 rating cases.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 23.

*Statistics for the year 1934.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	23	12	—	11
Police Court ...	498	79	17	402
Provincial Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	110	30	—	80
South Bank Province ...	17	—	5	12
MacCarthy Is. Province	35	1	3	31
Upper River Province ...	43	2	2	39
Native Tribunals :—				
North Bank Province ...	138	3	—	135
South Bank Province ...	216	17	—	199
MacCarthy Is. Province	230	6	—	224
Upper River Province ...	538	33	—	505

Civil.

Supreme Court	...	...	29 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	124 "
Court of Requests	...	...	1,396 "
Provincial Courts	...	...	110 "
Native Tribunals	...	...	1,001 "

POLICE.

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, two Sub-Inspectors and 120 other ranks, including 24 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of weights and measures, traffic control, fire-fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

*Maintenance of Law and Order.**Statistics.*

		1933.	1934.
Cases dealt with	...	417	504
Prosecutions conducted	...	271	369
Convictions obtained	...	242	340
Inquest summonses served	...	16	16
Warrants executed	...	4	24
Summonses and Subpoenas served	...	799	1,270

Issue of Licences.

Motor Vehicle	...	...	306	299
Dog	...	...	69	98
Firearms	...	...	364	118*
Domestic Servant	...	...	384	494
Motor Driver	...	...	413	461
Liquor	...	...	17	14
Entertainment	...	...	15	18

* Bathurst only.

Traffic Control.

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Finger Print Bureau.

The Bureau, which was organised in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Weights and Measures are dealt with in Chapter XI.

Relations with the Public.

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

Training.

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Physical training.
- Infantry drill.
- Musketry.
- Fire drill.

Health.

The health of the Force during 1934 was good.

Band.

The public concerts given weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

PRISON.

In the Gambia there is only one prison which is situated on St. Mary's Island in a good position. The buildings which were formerly used as an isolation hospital were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three association wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The warders are accommodated close to the prison.

Staff.

The Staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African warders.

Health.

The prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1934 was good, the daily average number of sick being .44 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

Visiting Committee.

The prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Land Officer and an African Member of the Bathurst Urban District Council. In addition, all Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

Juvenile Offenders.

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

Female Prisoners.

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

Employment of Prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking etc. the prisoners are employed on minor public work under the supervision of warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1934, 10,950 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

Prison Offences.

The discipline during 1934 was good, only three offences being recorded. One prisoner escaped but was recaptured.

Admissions and Discharges.

		1933.	1934.
Admissions	... ..	286	284
Discharges	... ..	246	223
Average daily number of prisoners.		57.21	50.68

CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1934 twenty-six Ordinances were enacted.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are :—

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance—introducing the quota system in the importation of certain textiles which are the manufacture of foreign countries.

The Evidence (Foreign, Dominion and Colonial Documents) Ordinance,—making provision with respect to the admissibility in evidence in the Gambia of entries contained in the public registers of other countries and with respect to the proof by means of duly authenticated official certificates of entries in such registers and in consular registers.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance,—authorizing the imposition of differential duties in respect of the goods of foreign countries, when a special duty is considered desirable.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance.—This is self explanatory.

The Forced Labour Ordinance—regulating the exaction of labour which is forced or compulsory labour, within the meaning of a Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the 28th June, 1930, and confirmed and approved by His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the 12th May, 1931, and other kinds of labour.

The Moneylenders Ordinance—making provision with respect to persons carrying on business as moneylenders.

The Criminal Evidence Ordinance—dealing with the competency and compellability of husbands and wives as witnesses when either spouse is charged with certain offences.

The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance—conferring powers on the Governor to prohibit by Proclamation the dealing in and exportation of arms, ammunition or warlike stores.

The Repatriation of Convicted Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance—enabling any Court to recommend for repatriation an alien convicted before it of any offence in respect of which such Court has power to impose imprisonment without the option of a fine.

CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1925	£189,086	£271,836
1926	214,181	213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663

Development Loan.

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1.9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sum of £2,967 remained undischursed and the sinking fund stood at £1,419.

Assets.

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on			
	31st December, 1934	...	£173,553
(b) Reserve Fund	...	...	70,198
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	...	...	15,563
			<u>£259,314</u>

Taxation.

The main sources of Revenue from taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934.
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	12,509	7,522	18,588	18,480	8,392
Specific:—					
Kola Nuts	24,471	22,319	29,294	33,528	38,559
Kerosene & Petroleum	4,291	2,678	2,600	4,789	6,151
Soap ...	712	451	—	—	—
Spirits ...	4,911	2,587	2,463	2,461	3,430
Tobacco ...	11,492	9,954	10,821	14,704	8,974

	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar ...	—	—	—	—	2,695
Cottons ...	—	—	—	—	14,273
Wines ...	2,840	2,080	1,623	2,194	1,353
Other articles	3,553	7,503	8,030	36,979	12,515
Rice ...	—	—	7,984	9,893	9,120
Parcel Post	839	572	517	524	492

Customs Export Duty.

Ground-nuts	74,309	66,321	18,520	33,609	35,666
-------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£139,927	£121,987	£100,440	£157,161	£141,620
------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Port Dues	4,042	2,959	2,324	2,773	2,768
Protectorate Taxes	11,073	10,179	8,370	14,187	13,638
Trade Licences	3,413	2,360	1,968	3,111	3,195
Other Licences	2,594	1,911	2,435	1,883	2,126
Liquor, Motor Car etc.					
Town Rates	2,511	2,386	2,584	2,057	2,242
TOTAL	£163,560	£141,782	£118,121	£181,172	£165,589

Customs Tariff.

A few minor alterations were made in certain tariff rates.

Excise and Stamp duties.

There are no Excise duties. The revenue collected in 1934 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £127.

Yard Tax.

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed:—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than
4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than
a member of the family of owner or occupier 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not
a member of the family of the owner or occupier
and who cultivates public land ... 8/-

CHAPTER XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and leases of public land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grant and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres in the Protectorate or "Wharf Towns" as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2 10 0 per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £7,154 for the year 1934, whilst £198 were received in respect of survey fees. In 1933 the rents and rates amounted to £6,685 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £153. Expenditure was £1,860 in 1934 as compared with £1,841 in 1933.

Activities during 1934.

Surveys.

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Revision survey for a new edition of the plan of the town of Bathurst was continued.

Survey of new area for Mohanmedan Cemetery.

Re-survey of the coast line from Denton Bridge to Bathurst.

Survey of the Deutsche Luft Hansa Aerodrome at Jeswang.

Survey of Fajara Estate was commenced.

Survey of general lay-out of Barro Kunda Wharf Town.

Plans.

133 plans were prepared in connection with lands granted or leased.

Plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry, as required.

Various plans and sun-prints were made for departmental use and for the Commissioners.

Forty-three tracings of plots surveyed made.

Map of Fatoto village drawn.

Map of Kankuntu village drawn.

Map of the Gambia prepared shewing areas occupied by scrub, mango and bambo and sun-prints made for Colonial Secretary for use in connection with a survey of forestry resources in West Africa.

Numerous plans, tracings and sun-prints supplied to other Departments.

Grants and Leases.

Forty-eight grants and leases were prepared.

Rates Assessment, Bathurst.

The Rating List for 1934 was completed early in the year and that for 1935 was prepared for public inspection.

The Land Officer and Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1934.

Miscellaneous.

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating the clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.

CHAPTER XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Four French military airplanes visited the Gambia in February and made a short stay.

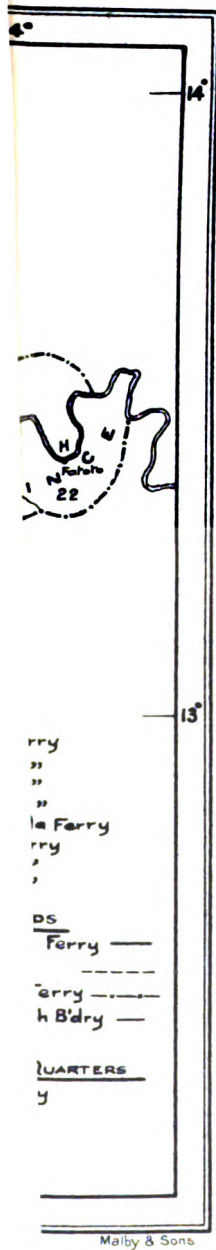
One British and three French privately owned airplanes also visited the Gambia during the year.

The R. M. S. "Atlantis" made two one day visits to Bathurst early in the year in the course of pleasure cruises.

APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any.)
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Wellington Street	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	—
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street	—
Bahsali Bros. & Co., Ltd.	do.	G. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester.



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MALTA.

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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
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SWAZILAND.

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MALAYA.

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SEYCHELLES.

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MAURITIUS.

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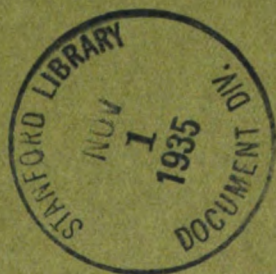
No. 1716

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU
(Unfederated Malay States)
1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1639 (Price 1s. 6d.)
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CORRIGENDUM.

Paragraph 1, line 5 *for* 31,150 square miles *read* 34,081 square miles.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF THE

PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1934

BY

C. C. BROWN

British Adviser, Trengganu

Published by Authority.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1934

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trěngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and $5^{\circ} 55''$ North latitude and the meridians of $102^{\circ} 23''$ and $103^{\circ} 30''$ East longitude. It is bounded by Kělantān on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Běsut, Trěngganu, Dungun and Kěmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,080 square miles, its length being about 135 miles and its greatest breadth about 77 miles. The western and inland half of Trěngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coastline. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trěngganu and the Kěmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pěrhěntian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

		1933	1934
Kuala Trěngganu	..	111.36"	88.49"
Kěmaman	..	107.36"	78.90"
Běsut	..	122.63"	114.83"

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on 9th June, 1934, the lowest 75° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trěngganu on 9th January, 1934.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 76° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on several occasions, the lowest 63° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trěngganu on 31st January, 1934.

4. The early history of Trěngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trěngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jěbat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trěngganu prince, Měgat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trěngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trěngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is by far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trěngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone is now in the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BĒDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the BĒDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) sent the *bunga ěmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain “all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trěngganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands”. What exactly those rights were in respect of Trěngganu is doubtful. The Trěngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ěmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trěngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trěngganu shall receive “a British Officer to reside in Trěngganu to be an Agent with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer”. This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to “receive a British Officer to be called the British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trěngganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion”. Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trěngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 13 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the

State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kēmaman (south), Kuala Trēngganu (central), and Bēsut (north), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively: and an officer of the Malayan Customs and Excise Service has been seconded for service as Preventive Officer, Customs. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kēmaman and Bēsut respectively, the Judge, the Superintendent of Marine and Customs and the State Treasurer.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kēmaman and Bēsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 51 times in 1934.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	..	..	..	164,564
Chinese	..	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	35
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	..	..	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trèngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kémaman ..	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kémasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka ..	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun ..	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mèr-chang ..	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trèngganu ..	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit ..	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bésut ..	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,098	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1934 calculated by the geometrical method, was 189,161. This method of calculation is suitable for Trèngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,212 males and 3,118 females. The birth rate was 33.46 per mille. There were 170 still-births reported.

The following tables shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,037	264	7	nil	nil	22	6,330

16. The total number of deaths registered was 4,590 (2,463 males and 2,127 females), of which 1,401 (or 30.52 per cent.) were deaths under one year, *viz.* 790 males and 611 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 446 (in August) and the smallest 328 (in June). The death rate was 24.27 per mille. The infantile mortality rate was 221.33 as compared with that for 1933 which was 163.75 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,281	273	17	nil	nil	19	4,590

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1933 and 1934:—

		1933	1934
Births, males	.. ..	3,728	3,212
Births, females	.. ..	3,350	3,118
Birth-rate	.. per mille	38.01	33.46
Deaths, males	.. ..	1,940	2,463
Deaths, females	.. ..	1,679	2,127
Death-rate	.. per mille	19.43	21.27
		1933	1934
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	.. 586 (December)		446 (August)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	.. 175 (August)		328 (June)
Infantile mortality rate	.. 163.75 per mille		221.33 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government medical staff during the year consisted of one Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), 2 Dressers Grade I, 2 Dressers Grade II, 6 Dressers Grade III, 8 Probationer Dressers, two Maternity Nurses and four Vaccinators.

There are only 3 private practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics employed solely by mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trèngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other

diseases are generally described simply as *dēmam panas* ("fever"). An attempt has however been made to secure greater accuracy in describing causes of death, by issuing to the Deputy Registrars a revised and enlarged list of diseases in the Malay language: and this attempt has met with some success.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government medical staff:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Malaria	5,775	5,408	6,180	10,718	12,965
Fever unspecified ..	2,799	862	574	1,695	1,019
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,437	1,357	1,676	3,109	4,600
Influenza	1,621	1,820	2,070	2,278	2,980
Yaws	3,386	2,601	3,434	4,789	4,400
Beri-beri	915	1,181	433	782	963
Intestinal parasites ..	1,894	3,539	4,940	8,561	11,038

(a) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases*.—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera, plague or small-pox occurred in 1934. Four Vaccinators are employed by the Department and they performed 9,140 vaccinations as against 10,857 in 1933.

(b) *Malaria*.—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trěngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from malaria. The spleen-rate of 733 school children examined at Kuala Trěngganu was only 0.26 per cent. The rate varies at other towns or villages on the coast from nil at Sětiyu to 18% at Kretir. The further one goes inland however the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands would appear to be highly malarious, as the spleen-rates on Pulau Pěrhěntian and Pulau Redang were found to be 80 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

(c) *Bowel Diseases*.—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(d) *Beri-beri*.—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats: but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(e) *Yaws*.—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals*.—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz. the hospital at Kuala Trěngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,775 as against 1,710 in 1933, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 54 and 1 respectively over the figures for the

receding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was .49 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 3.15 per cent.

Out-patients.—The total number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,810 as against 5,720 in 1933.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trèngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached. There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trèngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 41 admissions as against 47 in 1933 with two deaths as in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 458 as against 306 in 1933.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1934 was 109 as against 122 in 1933).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trèngganu hospital, the same number as in 1933. One hundred and twelve labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and twenty even in the previous year; in addition she attended to 2 cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 2,398 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 29 came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and childrens clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trèngganu. There were 2,948 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,130.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trèngganu, and they are confined in cells within the Prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 29 and there were 45 admissions during 1934 making a total of 74 cases treated (including 14 females) as compared with 43 cases in 1933. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-seven were discharged, seven died and six were transferred to the Singapore Mental Hospital.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 54 names at the end of 1934.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

Bèsut

Kuala Brang

Kuala Dungun

Chukai (Kèmanan).

There are also, in Kuala Trèngganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. In 1934 a

dispensary was established, in charge of a permanent dresser, at Kampong Buloh on the Kelantan road. There are in addition small dispensaries at Sētiyu and Kēmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trēngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bēsut in the north to Kēmaman in the south, the Kuala Trēngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trēngganu river, and the dresser at the dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention at the upper reaches of the Bēsut, Dungun and Paka rivers, but the defect should be removed to some extent in 1935 as provision has been made in the Estimates for the appointments of travelling dressers for the Bēsut and Dungun rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges, etc.) by outlying police and Customs stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

Station	New Cases	Total Attendance
1. Bēsut Dispensary	8,707	9,595
2. Dispensary, Sētiyu	7,327	8,338
3. Kuala Trēngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic	17,936	29,035
4. Kuala Trēngganu Hospital, Out-patient Department	5,584	7,810
5. Kuala Trēngganu Hospital Travelling Dresser	4,197	5,187
6. Kuala Brang Dispensary	9,970	10,528
7. Kuala Dungun Dispensary	7,805	11,159
8. Dispensary, Kēmasek	3,618	3,723
9. Kēmaman Dispensary	12,556	15,432
10. P.W.D. Dresser, Kampong Buloh	746	819
11. Vaccinators	14,946	14,946
12. Police and Others	834	834
Total	94,226	117,406

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 5,717 or 5.12 per cent. over the number in 1933.

26. *Veterinary*.—There is no Veterinary Department in Trēngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year.

27. *Buildings*.—No major works were undertaken during the year. The drainage round the Hospital wards was improved and extended.

28. *Legislation.*—Two Enactments of considerable importance affecting health conditions in the State came into force during the war, viz. the Public Health Enactment, 1352 dealing with the prevention of introduction and spread of disease, and the Labour Enactment, 1352 under which powers are given to compel employers to provide suitable accommodation and medical attention for their employees and to pay for the cost of their treatment in government medical institutions.

A new Town Board Enactment is in the course of preparation.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 2,100. Twenty nine deaths occurred, of which three were due to accidents. There were 485 cases of malaria recorded with one death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital were maintained on both of the iron mines, and there is a dresser on each of the two largest tin mines.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employed a monthly average of 103 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions were not so good as in 1933 as the number of malaria cases increased and there were three deaths from this cause. The total number of deaths on this estate was 7 against 5 in 1933.

V.—Housing

31. Trengganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kémaman) (5,468) and Kuala Bésut (2,939). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trengganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which can keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Trènggà standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the Straits where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of coal lines, the housing is satisfactory.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

32. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

		1932			1933		
		Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
		pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore	..	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 78	5,877.03	403,596 17	38,196 7
Wolfram	..	521.08	10,422 60	521 08	407.93	9,158 60	407 9
		Tons			Tons		
Iron ore	..	203,105½	855,838 63	85,583 85	357,833.33	1,510,866 59	151,086 4
Manganese	..	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 40	10,326.56	82,499 52	8,249 4
			1,384,100 92	137,471 11		2,006,120 88	197,941 2

			1934		
			Quantity	Value	Duty paid
			pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore	..	..	8,148.00	653,309 00	61,023 40
Wolfram	..	..	386.00	7,727 00	401 34
			Tons		
Iron ore	..	..	557,468 00	2,102,124 00	} 239,827 79
Manganese	..	..	9,681 00	77,451 00	
				2,840,611 00	301,252 58

All Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

33. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and the

re has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transshipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, is suspended for at least four months in the year.

34. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,950 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. Fifteen applications for licenses to prospect for wolfram were approved, under two of which areas have been selected for mining.

35. Four tin mines produced 91 per cent. of the total ore exported from the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. Their labour force at the end of the year consisted of 498 Chinese, 99 Indians and 262 Malays. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 363, 139, and 177 respectively. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to \$1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two iron mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 2,100 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

36. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1933		1934	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Rents on Mining Land ..	7,946	72	8,439	70
Premium on Mining Lands ..	—		2,000	00
Prospecting Licences ..	260	00	1,280	00
Individual ..	—		171	00
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	8,206	72	11,890	70
Export duty ..	197,941	26	301,252	53
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	206,147	98	313,143	23
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

AGRICULTURE

37. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

38. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1933–1934 there were 30,466 acres under wet rice and 10,894 under dry rice. The crop was about 5.4 millions of gantangs of padi which would yield $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of gantangs of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

39. No reliable data are available for estimating the area of land cultivated with rubber. A reasonable approximation would be 10,000 acres. Four thousand and one tons of rubber valued at £1,722,323 were exported, and for all practical purposes the quantity exported can be assumed to be the quantity that was produced. The

price of rubber rose on the introduction of Regulation and was maintained at a level which yielded a satisfactory return to small holders. The quality of the rubber produced by them is however poor. It is hoped that the results of a visit made during the year by a Malay instructor from the Rubber Research Institute will be to raise the standard of rubber marketed locally.

40. Coconuts are extensively grown in the State but, as in the case of rubber, the area of land under this cultivation cannot be accurately calculated. An estimate is 28,000 acres, of which probably half would be land on which coconuts were interplanted with fruit trees. As a commercial crop coconuts have little value in the State at present, not only on account of the low prices ruling for copra but also because the Trëngganu Malays have not yet attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the art of drying their nut and the local copra has a bad name in outside markets. Measures are being taken to improve the quality and the marketing of the produce. The export of copra in 1934 amounted to 21,172 pikuls valued at \$62,772 as against 31,761 pikuls valued at \$159,730 in 1933. The quantity and value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated, but as there is considerable local consumption of coconuts which form part of the Malay diet, the figures for production would appreciably exceed those for export.

41. The figures for export of arecanuts and gambier in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	1933		1934	
	Quantity pikuls	Value	Quantity pikuls	Value
Arecanuts ..	17,893	92,588	11,745	55,268
Gambier ..	1,004	25,946	1,237	27,175

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

42. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics exist are vegetables, spices and tobacco. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Tobacco is grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption or for purely local sale or barter: and from the fact that imports of unmanufactured tobacco are steadily decreasing it is evident that so far as local consumption is concerned, this cultivation is increasing in importance.

LIVE STOCK

43. No machinery exists at present for an accurate census of live stock in the State. Estimates are as follows:—

Cattle ..	..	..	22,600
Pigs ..	..	..	4,500
Sheep ..	..	..	2,600
Goats ..	..	..	5,700
Poultry ..	..	..	228,000

44. The export trade in live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

45. Imports and exports in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

			<i>Imports</i>		<i>Exports</i>	
			1933	1934	1933	1934
Buffaloes	..	..	—	—	3	55
Cattle	..	..	—	—	133	540
Pigs	..	..	111	221	232	102
Sheep	..	..	62	5	—	—
Goats	..	..	41	1	43	2
Poultry	..	..	539	2,178	809	909

MARINE PRODUCE

46. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trěngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the fisheries of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula. The fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the catching and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, offshore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bělachan*, exported. Notable features of the fishing in 1934 were the increase of fishing by Japanese in Trěngganu waters and the quantity of *bilis* (anchovies) caught by the local fishermen. The Japanese come up from Singapore in power boats carrying ice tanks and the punts which are lowered for the usual fishing operations. The fish is taken back to Singapore in cold storage and sold in the fresh fish market. Licences to fish are issued, and export duty on the catch is collected by the Straits Settlements Fisheries Department on behalf of the Trěngganu Government.

The *bilis* (anchovy) is the principal quarry of the fishermen who use the drag-nets worked close into the shore and known as *pukat rek*. Remarkably heavy catches were made and over 40% of the total quantity of dried fish exported during the year consisted of *bilis*.

Market prices were slightly lower than last year, averaging \$8.36 pikul as against just over \$9 a pikul in 1933, and there were of course considerable fluctuations according to quantities marketed: but the whole 1934 was definitely a better year for the fishermen than 1933.

47. The exports of marine produce in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

		1933		1934	
		Quantity pikuls	Value \$	Quantity pikuls	Value \$
Dried fish	..	77,790	702,266	94,571	791,223
<i>Bělachan</i>	..	2,662	26,653	2,348	12,371

FOREST PRODUCE

48. The forests of Trěngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful methods.

49. *Chengal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *merbau* (*Intsia* spp.) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwood are those of the *resak* (*Vatica* spp.) group, known locally as *teng kawang*. Measures are now taken to restrict the use of *chengal* for boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tengkawang* is unsuitable.

50. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trěngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

51. For soft woods Trěngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Meranti* (*shorea* spp.) and *keruing* (*dipterocarpus* spp.) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *meranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilities develop.

52. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jelutong*), gutta percha (*getah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

53. An improvement in the timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

	1933		1934	
	Tons	Value \$	Tons	Value \$
Round Timber ..	1,468.14	20,339	3,085	65,000
Converted Timber ..	3,397.95	65,792	1,543	27,026
	<hr/> 4,866.09	<hr/> 86,131	<hr/> 4,628	<hr/> 92,026

MANUFACTURES

54. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kěmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,085 tons of converted timber (principally *kapur*) valued at \$65,000 and there are a few small licensed samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trěngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

The following table shews a considerable increase in the output silks and metal work, as there was no rise in prices:—

		<i>Value of Exports</i>	
		1933	1934
		\$	\$
Pure silk sarongs	..	33,919	119,818
Half silk sarongs	..	4,795	1,910
Brass and "white brass" ware	..	22,479	32,019
		<u>\$61,193</u>	<u>\$153,747</u>

Thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Secretary of Trěngganu Arts & Crafts the local weavers are raising their standard of dyeing, and duty for quality silk sarongs made in Trěngganu are cheaper than those of any other part of the Peninsula. This year the State had a stall in the Village Industries Section of the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association's Show at Kuala Lumpur in August. This was a venture which was attended with considerable success. The stall was awarded the Association's silver medal, the highest award given in the Village Industries Section; and its contents attracted much interest. As the result of purchases on the spot or of orders following the Show fast-coloured silk sarongs to the value of over \$10,000 were sold: and it is probable that the largely increased export of silk sarongs from Trěngganu during the latter part of 1934 was due to the publicity obtained by the Stall at the Show for this product of Trěngganu craftsmanship. For these happy results the greatest credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, the wife of one of the Seconded officers.

VII.—Commerce

55. The total trade amounted to \$10,041,799 as compared with \$264,698 in 1933 and \$7,094,590 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

		1932	1933	1934
		\$	\$	\$
Imports	..	3,128,765	2,693,951	3,460,829
Exports	..	3,965,825	4,570,747	6,580,970
		<u>7,094,590</u>	<u>7,264,698</u>	<u>10,041,799</u>
Less re-exports		756,237	568,368	675,041
		<u>6,338,353</u>	<u>6,696,330</u>	<u>9,366,758</u>

56. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

		1933	1934
		\$	\$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	1,568,577	1,749,819
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly un-			
manufactured	..	195,154	210,181
Class III articles wholly or mainly manu-			
factured	..	874,446	1,420,404
Class IV Coin and Bullion	..	900	62,275
Class V Sundries	..	54,874	18,150
		<u>2,693,951</u>	<u>3,460,829</u>

57. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1933	Quantity 1934	Value 1933	Value 1934
				\$	\$
Arecanuts	pikuls	17,893	11,745	92,588	55,268
Copra	"	31,761	21,172	159,730	62,772
Gambier	"	1,004	1,237	25,946	27,175
Rubber	"	41,261	67,228	577,715	1,722,323
Total Agricultural Produce				855,979	1,867,538
Timber	tons	4,866	4,628	86,131	92,026
Rattans	pikuls	4,737	2,409	19,035	6,538
Other Forest Produce	value	..	..	5,258	35,634
Total Forest Produce				110,424	134,198
Tin ore	pikuls	5,877	8,148	403,596	653,309
Iron ore	tons	357,833	557,468	1,510,867	2,102,124
Manganese	"	10,327	9,681	82,500	77,451
Wolfram	pikuls	408	386	9,159	7,727
Total Minerals				2,006,122	2,840,611
Dried fish	pikuls	77,790	94,571	702,266	791,223
Belachan	"	2,662	2,348	26,653	12,371
Other Marine Produce	"	5,450	2,269	54,772	14,844
Total Marine Produce				783,691	818,438
Cattle	head	133	540	2,712	12,352
Buffaloes	"	3	55	90	2,427
Poultry	"	809	909	491	623
Goats and Sheep	"	43	2	70	11
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	100's	844	1,468	712	1,272
Total Animals, etc.				4,075	16,690
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	125,392	228,445
Total (exclusive of re-exports)				3,885,683	5,905,920

58. Exports (excluding re-exports) rose from \$3,885,683 to \$5,905,920, an increase of 2,020,237. The corresponding figure for 1932 was \$3,209,588. The value of exports of agricultural products shewed an increase of \$1,011,559 over the 1933 figure. This was mainly due to the rise in the value of rubber which was standing at about 13½ cents a lb. at the beginning of the year, rose to over 25 cents a lb. and was about 20½ cents a lb. at the end of the year. Rubber Regulation came into operation on 1st June, 1934 and remained in force during the year.

The average price of copra throughout the year was about \$2.50 a pikul as compared with \$2.40 in 1933.

The value of minerals exported exceeded that of 1933 by \$834,489. There were slight decreases in the quantity of manganese and wolfram exported, but heavy increases in respect of tin and iron ore, the quantities of the latter exported being 557,468 tons as against 357,833 in 1933.

59. The price of tin ore was just over \$113 a pikul at both the beginning and the end of the year. The highest price was just over \$120 a pikul and the lowest \$110 a pikul. For December, 1933 the average price was \$114 a pikul. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trěngganu for the year amounted to 10818 pikuls of tin ore, the actual export being 8,148 pikuls.

VIII.—Wages and Cost of Living

60. Trěngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi and Freda Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kěmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not such as to require imported labour: the financial position during the last few years has precluded the possibility of construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. There was some increase in the employment of foreign labour during the year, but even so the numbers still remain very low, as is shown by the table below:—

	1933	1934
Chinese	2,014	2,115
Indians	384	602

61. There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and such natives of those countries as are employed in Trěngganu are obtained from Singapore.

62. The majority of Indian labourers in the State are employed on the iron mines as lightermen or railway men and the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on tin or iron mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Labour Force		Average Wages Paid	
	Chinese	Indians	Chinese \$ c.	Indians \$ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.				
Iron mine, Dungun ..	1,010	272	1 39	0 94
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron Mine, Kěmaman ..	290	142	1 33	0 64
Bandi Mine and Freda Tin Mine	295	91	0 90	0 70
Kajang Kěmaman (1925) Ltd.	69	34	50-0 80	0 60
Kretay Plantations ..	321	3	0 65	0 40
Sungei Ayam Tin Mines ..	130	60	0 80	0 60

63. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is cheap in Trěngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of \$3.45 a pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed \$7 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

64. The subjoined table of market prices in Trěngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

		<i>Trěngganu</i>		<i>Singapore</i>
		c.	c.	c. c.
Fish ..	..	8-15	a kati	20-30
Beef ..	..	18-22	"	30-40
Vegetables	..	6-12	"	10-15
Mutton	..	35-45	"	60-70
Rice	..	16-20	a gantang	15-20

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trěngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

65. *Organisation.*—Education in Trěngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner, Lands and Mines is one of the members of the Committee. The State Treasurer acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private schools can be opened in the State without its permission.

66. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1934 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Proportion of attendance to enrolment</i>
Malay ..	20	63	1,908	1,578	79%
Arabic ..	1	3	64	58	90
English ..	1	3	78	70	90

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 323. No fees are at present charged in any Government school.

67. There are no Aided schools in the State.

68. *Private School*.—There were at the end of 1934 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trěngganu (English) ..	4	44	40.83
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trěngganu ..	7	90	83
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Kěmaman ..	4	90	90
4. Kong Wah School, (Chinese) Dungun ..	1	40	33

The fees charged in these private schools range from \$2.50 a month to \$1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

In addition, to the schools mentioned above free education in Chinese, and to some extent in English also, is provided on Freda Tin Mine for children of employees.

69. The financial stringency has prevented any expansion of facilities for education throughout the year. As has been observed in previous reports, there is no urgent need for such expansion in regard to English education, the facilities for which, though they may not supply the demand, are probably adequate for actual requirements in the present stage of the State's development. There is however an urgent need for increasing the number of vernacular (Malay) schools, which suffice at present for probably not more than 17 per cent. of Malay boys of school age, and for bringing up to proper strength the teaching staff of the existing schools, particularly as these schools now offer some education in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing. The improvement in the revenue position during the year has however warranted provision being made in the 1935 Estimates for some small extensions of Vernacular education.

X.—Communications and Transport

70. Trěngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kěmaman) in the south, Kuala Trěngganu in the centre and Kuala Běsut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kěmaman) and Kuala Trěngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trěngganu river is often exceedingly difficult and silting has unfortunately decreased the depth of water over the Kěmaman bar. At Kuala Běsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kěmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sětiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

71. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kēmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

72. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trěngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kelantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary for the last two years to close it for most of the period November to March. Repairs were however carried out during the year which enabled it to stand up very well to a mild monsoon and it is hoped that in future it will only be necessary to close the road under the worst possible weather conditions.

73. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1934 was as follows:—

	<i>Entered</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean-going steamers ..	86	294,267.56	86	294,627.56
Coasting steamers ..	133	39,117.00	129	37,994.00
Coasting Motor Boats ..	464	7,801.25	464	7,801.25
Sailing vessels ..	683	34,307.26	676	34,279.96
Total ..	1,348	375,493.07	1,355	374,342.77
Total entered ..			1,348	375,493.07
Grand total entered & cleared			2,703	749,835.84

74. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 42½ miles are lightly metalled (13 miles having a bituminous coating). 89¼ miles are gravelled and 13½ miles are of earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (11 passenger capacity) are allowed.

Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Běsut and Kelantan. There are five post offices and 8 postal agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trěngganu along the coast to Kēmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northward from Kuala Trěngganu to Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

76. Statistics of postal business in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>
Letters, papers and parcels handled ..	415,572	512,466
Value of Money Order issued ..	115,405	167,756
Value of Money Orders paid ..	27,711	48,804
Telegrams forwarded & received ..	38,965	48,363

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

77. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trěngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 <i>chupak</i>	..	..	1 quart
1 <i>gantang</i>	..	..	1 gallon
(a <i>gantang</i> of padi weighs 5 lbs., a <i>gantang</i> of rice 8 lbs.)			
1 <i>naleh</i>	..	..	16 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kuncha</i>	..	..	10 <i>naleh</i> or 160 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kati</i> (16 <i>tahils</i>)	..	..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>pikuls</i> (100 <i>katis</i>)	..	..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>koyan</i> (40 <i>pikuls</i>)	..	..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>bahara</i>	..	..	400 lbs.
1 <i>hoon</i>	..	..	.0133 oz.
1 <i>tahil</i>	..	..	1 1/3 oz.

78. There are no Banks in the State.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

79. The 1934 budget made no provision for new buildings, and such small items as were found essential (additions and alterations to Rest House, Kuala Trěngganu, a strong room for the Běsut Treasury, latrines at Malay Schools, and a small sea-side bungalow for the Assistant Adviser, Kěmaman), were carried out from Minor Works. The capital cost of all buildings is now \$1,089,159 and the cost of upkeep in 1934 was \$14,926.

Towards the end of the year, funds were specially voted for new buildings (Customs Station, Bukit Yong, extension of Customs Office Dungun, Customs godown at Kuala Trěngganu, and a new Rest House, Kěmaman), and a start was made on erection.

ROADS

80. No new roads were constructed, and investigations for new roads were limited to inspection, no surveys being made. The mileage of road in the State remains at 145 miles 53 chains of which 13 miles 20 chains were bitumen coated. The Kelantan Road, after having been closed to general traffic for short periods in the first two months, remained open for the rest of the year, partly because the monsoon in November and December was the lightest in living memory and partly because 8 miles 2 chains of the worst portions of the road have been block metalled.

81. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was \$373.28 a mile, as against \$336.53 in 1933, \$448.00 in 1932 and \$430 in 1931. During the year 34 miles 31 chains of earth roads were gravelled, leaving only 13 1/2 miles of earth road in the State.

82. Some small improvements of paths and repairs to bridges thereon were effected.

ELECTRICITY

88. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of His Highness the Sultan), the Hospital and the Residency. All worked satisfactorily during the year, the Istana Maziah batteries being renewed, after a reasonable life, at a cost of \$988.

MISCELLANEOUS

84. The greater part of the work carried out by the Public Works Department is still done departmentally. Contracts have been given for the new buildings now in hand, but the contractors are such that their carpenters and masons do nearly all their work under the guidance of the Department's overseers. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally are still carried out by the Department's Workshop in Kuala Trèngganu, and the slightly enlarged programme of public works has necessitated some increase in the staff of fitters and carpenters. Carpenters are recruited from the local Malay population and two apprentice fitters have been obtained from the Federated Malay States Trades School.

85. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to \$36,777 out of a provision of \$38,395 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to \$54,125 against an estimate of \$56,500.

XIII.—Justice and Police, Prisons

CRIME

86. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,991 of which 1,360 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 6,102 and 1,476 respectively.

87. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

<i>Offences</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>
Murder and Homicide ..	6	7	5
Death by Rash Act ..	—	—	2
Death by Negligence with Explosives ..	—	—	1
Gang Robbery ..	2	1	2
Robbery ..	10	6	8
Housebreaking with theft ..	77	192	193
Theft over \$100 ..	25	21	12
Theft of Cattle ..	16	14	8
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ..	—	—	9
Coins and Stamps ..	11	7	6
Michief by Fire ..	—	—	12

The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations was \$22,789 of which \$3,234 was recovered.

88. There were no banishments during the year.

89. Admissions to the State prison totalled 259 as against 282 last year. Of these 59 were Chinese 9 Indians, 188 Malays, 1 Javanese and 2 Siamese. Sixteen were females. At the end of the year 89 prisoners remained. There were 7 deaths in the Prison Hospital. There was one execution.

POLICE

90. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 292 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 297. It consisted of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, 3 Inspectors and 7 sub-inspectors, 276 rank and file, three detectives, an armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and the three detectives are Malays. There were 45 illiterate constables in the force as against 44 in 1933.

91. Thirty-two men were recruited, of whom one had passed the junior Cambridge examination and 7 of the VII Standard in English schools. Twenty-three of the new recruits were Trěngganu Malays.

92. There were 187 disciplinary offences (punishable with fine, reduction or dismissal) against 211 in 1933 and an average of 326. The chief offenders were men locally engaged, to whom the threat of loss of employment means less than to men recruited from outside the State.

93. Three offences triable by the Courts of the State were committed by peace officers.

94. As the result of continued economy the expenditure on Police was \$130,349 only against an estimate of \$136,734. The average expenditure of recent years has been over \$144,000.

Revenue collected by the Police amounted to \$28,082 which was considerably more than the estimate (\$19,880). This increase may be mainly attributed to stricter enforcement of licensing regulations in respect of motor vehicles and firearms.

COURTS

95. The Courts Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

- (1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness "the Sultan";
- (2) The Supreme Court.
- (3) Courts of Magistrate of the First Class.
- (4) Courts of Magistrate of the Second Class.
- (5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).
- (6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trěngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kěmaman and Běsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trěngganu, the State Commissioner in Kěmaman and the State Commissioner

in Bēsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decides such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

96. The Court of Appeal sat on 34 occasions, and heard 1 Criminal Appeals and 10 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 5 appeals from the Land Court.

97. In the Supreme Court 70 criminal cases and 53 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-five civil suits, 72 civil appeals and 40 probate and administration suits were registered. Thirty-one land cases were also registered.

98. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

			1934	
			<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Kuala Trēngganu	..	..	1,071	188
Kēmaman	..	..	402	59
Kēmasek	..	..	171	21
Paka	..	..	30	6
Dungun	..	..	269	42
Marang	..	..	121	13
Ulu Trēngganu	..	..	94	10
Batu Rakit	..	..	84	11
Bēsut and Sētiyu	..	..	608	177

PRISONS

99. There is one State prison at Kuala Trēngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

100. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the Officer in Charge of Police District, at Kēmaman and Bēsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Paka, Sētiyu, Batu Rakit, and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

101. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trēngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

102. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 133 on 1st January and 87 on 5th December respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

103. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—Legislation

104. The following new Enactments were passed in 1934:—

- The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1932.
- The Labour Enactment, 1932.
- The Fire-arms (Amendment) Enactment, 1932.
- The Public Health Enactment, 1932.
- The Explosives Enactment, 1933.
- The Ferries Enactment, 1933.
- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1933.
- The Land (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.
- The Regulation of Imported Textiles Enactment, 1933.
- The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.

The Aliens (Amendment), Rubber Regulation, Regulation of Imported Textiles and Chandu (Amendment) Enactments were passed with a view to bringing Trèngganu legislation into line with that of other Malayan Administrations on the subjects to which these Enactments relate.

The Fire-arms (Amendment) and Land (Amendment) Enactments remedy certain defects in existing local legislation.

The Explosives Enactment is designed to amend and consolidate the law as to explosives and replaces legislation which had become inadequate for present needs.

The Public Health Enactment, 1932 supplies a deficiency which has existed hitherto, by giving powers for the taking of measures necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of dangerous infectious disease.

The Labour Enactment, 1932 which is modelled on the Kèlantan Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928 provides for regulating the conditions of labour and safeguarding the health and welfare of labourers. Industrial enterprise in Trèngganu had hitherto been on a modest scale as not to call for legislation of this nature, but developments within the last few years have altered the position and legal control over labour conditions is now necessary.

The Ferries Enactment, 1933 gives the Government a greater measure of control over public ferries and provides for the granting of leases to work such ferries. It is of potential benefit to the public, whose interests as passengers are better safeguarded, and to the revenue of the State which will gain more from leases than from the licensing of individual ferrymen. This Enactment has not yet been put into operation.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

105. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land*.—(a) Premiums on alienation of State Land, varying from \$1 to \$25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining; town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices realised varying from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot;

(b) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to \$1 an acre for agricultural and mining land and from \$2 to \$4 an acre (or \$2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside village town limits;

(ii) *Customs*.—(a) *Import duties* on intoxicating liquors, graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon; tobacco, graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound; matches, graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(b) *Export duties* on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) *Chandu*, or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at a rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon;

(iv) *Posts & Telegraphs*.—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal*.—House Assessment at the rate of 10% annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police*.—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties*.—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled at a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, 4 cents;

Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$25 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof;

Power of Attorney, \$3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties*.—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue for probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effect in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500.

106. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

107. The revenue for 1934 was \$1,699,319 against an Estimate of \$1,109,520 and against an actual revenue of \$1,165,578 in 1933 and \$986,901 in 1932.

108. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1933 and 1934 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue				1933	1934	Decrease - Increase +
				\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	..	..	..	99,684	186,355	+ 86,671
Land Sales	..	..	..	5,455	9,294	+ 3,839
Taxes—						
Arecanuts	..	..	..	6,128	2,819	— 3,309
Copra and coconuts	..	..	..	7,840	2,916	— 4,924
Rubber	..	..	..	14,173	65,500	+ 51,327
Tin ore	..	..	..	38,197	61,023	+ 22,826
Iron ore	..	..	..	159,337	239,828	+ 80,491
Tobacco	..	..	..	140,393	158,880	+ 18,487
Spirits	..	..	..	11,391	14,939	+ 3,548
Petroleum	..	..	..	61,653	68,780	+ 7,127
Matches	..	..	..	31,654	27,128	— 4,526
Wolfram	..	..	..	408	401	— 7
Dried fish	..	..	..	35,113	42,909	+ 7,796
Licences—						
Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..	23,835	29,575	+ 5,740
Chandu	..	..	..	150,466	211,289	+ 60,823
Municipal	..	..	..	41,389	41,948	+ 559

109. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to 26,224 against \$61,221 in 1933 and rents from annual licences were 744 against \$8,295 in 1933.

110. The improvement in trade generally throughout 1934 is reflected in the revenue figures shewn above. The rise in the price of rubber enabled small holders to pay arrears of quit rents on lands cultivated with rubber and was responsible accordingly for a considerable increase in land revenue. Large increases are also recorded under tin ore, iron ore and rubber. There was a falling off under arecanuts, copra and coconuts and matches, but dried fish shewed an improvement which is gratifying as this is the largest single industry in the State and provides a livelihood for many thousands of Malays.

111. The following Postal returns show an improvement over the 1933 figures:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Telephones	344	344
Commission on Money Orders	975	1,198
Sale of stamps	21,125	25,125

112. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
General Assessment ..	33,026	20,490
Market Fees ..	8,363	8,579

113. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land sales) for the past two years:—

	1933	1934
Lands and Forests ..	9.2	11.5
Customs ..	61	64.2
Licences, Excise ..	12.9	16.6
Other Revenue ..	16.8	7.7

EXPENDITURE

114. The expenditure was \$1,405,157 against an estimate of \$1,072,605 and actual expenditure of \$1,060,306 in 1933. The expenditure includes payments to the amount of \$329,553 principal and interest on loans made by the Government of the Straits Settlements though the provision in the Estimates for this expenditure was \$37,150 only. Payment in full of salaries on which a levy had been imposed in 1932 was resumed from 1st July, 1934 which involved expenditure of \$20,670, for which no provision had been made in the Estimates. Expenditure on items for which provision was made did not exceed the Estimate.

115. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Councillors' Allowances) amounted to \$122,479 against an estimate of \$117,671 and actual expenditure of \$102,694 in 1933.

116. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$636,248 or 45.27% of total expenditure. In 1932 the expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to \$772,612.

117. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to \$134,111 as against an estimate of \$199,376. The actual expenditure in 1934 was \$310,584.

118. Miscellaneous Services cost \$84,926 against an estimate of \$53,960 and an actual expenditure of \$109,551 in 1933. There were several unforeseeable items of heavy expenditure which had to be met from this vote.

119. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure estimated at \$72,420 actually amounted to \$90,903 against \$80,119 in 1933.

120. The expenditure in 1934 on Public Works Special Services amounted to \$6,414.

121. Advances stood at \$17,264 of which \$11,923 represented Petty Cash advances to Government departments and \$5,341 advanced to Government officers for purchase of vehicles and loans to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

122. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at \$119,529 at the end of the year.

123. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1934 stood at 1,060,000. This sum represents \$3,600,000 principal and \$460,000 years of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of \$1,000,000 in 1925, \$1,500,000 in 1928 and \$100,000 in 1932. The money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:

		\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	..	312,568	
Buildings	.. ..	132,827	
Furniture	.. ..	54,912	
Roads & Bridges	.. ..	2,247,994	
Telephones	.. ..	15,871	
Town Improvements	.. ..	10,454	
		<hr/>	2,774,626

II. SURVEYS 117,642

III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS .. 449,943

IV. MISCELLANEOUS 4,696

Total loan a/c expenditure .. 3,346,907

Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan) 251,791

Balance cash .. 1,302

Total of loans .. 3,600,000

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

124. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	1933	1934
Number of grants registered	62	339
Number of transfers registered	67	80
Number of Charges registered	11	13
Certificates of title	.. 54	489
Other Transactions	.. 135	144

MINING LAND

	1933	1934
Mining Leases issued	.. —	—
Mining Certificates issued	.. —	1
Prospecting Licences	.. —	15
Other Transactions	.. —	13

125. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	1933	1934
Transfers	.. 450	643
Other Transactions	.. 581	572

126. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State but applications for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs were entertained.

127. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	165,193 acres
Mining land	9,078 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

128. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 19.68 as against 22.5 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

129. The revenue of the Survey Department was \$28,236 as against \$28,294 in 1933.

TOWN BOARDS

130. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

—	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungus
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933	21,117	11,457	2,459	2,395	2,457
1934	20,119	11,843	2,906	2,345	3,325

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

131. During the year 7 tigers were shot, and rewards amounting to \$53 were paid for their destruction.

Nine persons were reported as killed by tigers.

XVII.—General

132. His Excellency Mr. (now Sir) ANDREW CALDECOTT, then High Commissioner for the Malay States, visited Trēngganu in August.

133. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

134. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, attended the Durbar held in Singapore in January. He also visited the Redang and Pērhentian Islands in July, accompanied by the British Adviser. The visit was enthusiastically welcomed by what is for these islands a large number of inhabitants, the normal population being swelled at that time by immigrant fishermen from the mainland.

135. H.M.S. "Herald" visited the State in August to continue the Admiralty surveys begun in 1933.

136. The State had to mourn the loss during the year of two prominent officers of long and faithful service. TENGKU ENDER, SĒGARA (TENGKU LONG), State Commissioner of Bēsut died on 28th September. He was the last Raja of Bēsut and in the capacity of

State Commissioner he served the Government meritoriously, as an officer of the old school, for 32 years. DATO' SĒRI ANDIKA DI-RAJA (OMAR BIN MUHAMMAD ALI) State Treasurer, died on 15th October after 30 years in the service of the State, during which he had won the esteem and affection of Malay and European officers alike.

137. Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., returned from leave on 20th February, 1934 and resumed duty as Adviser. The Chief Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF, DATO' SĒRI AMAR DI-RAJA, B.E.) and the Judge (NIK WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year.

138. This has been the best financial year the State has enjoyed for a long time. By June the revenue position was sufficiently favourable to warrant remission of the levy on emoluments which the personnel, from His Highness the Sultan downwards, had patiently borne since the beginning of 1932: and funds became available during the year for loan payments to the Government of the Straits Settlements amounting in all to \$329,553 of which \$187,658 represented current interest due and \$141,895 repayment of principal. For these happy results the general improvement in trade was of course mainly responsible. But the revenue obtained would have covered little more than purely internal expenditure on the scale obtaining before 1932: and a tribute should here be paid to the former Adviser (Mr. G. L. HAM, M.C.S.,) to whom is due the credit for the financial reorganisation which has enabled the State to come through the difficult times of 1932 and 1933 as well as it has and to turn the increased prosperity of 1934 to such useful account.

C. C. BROWN,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,

18th April, 1935.

15th Muharram, 1354.

Exp
1-10
1930
1931

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX C

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1933 AND 1934

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	102,694	122,479	19,785	..
Personal Emoluments ..	650,393	636,248	..	14,145
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	110,798	134,634	23,836	..
Public Works (Annually Re-current)	86,870	90,903	4,033	..
Special Services .. ..	..	6,414	6,414	..
Loan Payments .. ..	..	329,553	329,553	..
Miscellaneous	109,551	89,580	..	19,971
Total ..	1,060,306	1,095,584	..	..

APPENDIX D

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911-1934

Year					Revenue	Expenditure
					\$	\$
A. H. 1330—Corresponding approximately to						
	1911	..	..	..	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	..	..	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	..	..	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	..	..	183,723	183,479
„	1334	1915	..	..	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	..	..	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	..	..	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	..	..	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	..	..	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	..	..	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	..	..	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	..	..	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	..	..	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	..	..	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	..	..	1,302,008	1,067,966
„	1345	1926	..	..	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	..	..	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	..	..	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	..	..	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	..	..	1,235,230	1,445,709
„	1350	1931 (part) 8 months	..	..	676,338	845,556
	1932	..	..	..	986,901	1,095,584
	1933	..	..	..	1,165,578	1,060,306
	1934	..	..	..	1,699,319	1,405,157

APPENDIX E

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1933 AND 1934

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. H. H. the Sultan .. ..	..	..	76,388	79,179
2. Interest .. ..	..	..	..	329,553
3. Pensions .. ..	..	..	102,694	122,480
4. Mentri .. ..	..	..	21,860	23,072
5. British Adviser .. ..	..	..	23,745	26,832
6. State Secretary .. ..	..	..	12,169	14,951
7. Audit .. ..	..	..	12,693	13,100
8. Treasury .. ..	..	..	9,937	14,245
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs .. ..	..	..	18,140	16,288
10. Education .. ..	..	..	36,544	37,062
11. Appeal Court .. ..	..	..	1,260	1,860
12. Supreme Court .. ..	..	..	13,536	9,571
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	18,501	18,414	9,980	9,221
14. Kathi .. ..	..	..	3,208	3,525
15. Police	22,974	28,082	136,927	130,349
16. Prison .. ..	..	..	16,921	16,560
17. Medical .. ..	..	..	56,083	59,381
18. Printing .. ..	..	..	4,179	4,285
19. Customs	712,884	1,090,807	46,530	58,763
20. Chandu	150,466	211,289	4,365	3,333
21. Marine	26,215	29,993	7,397	6,945
22. Posts and Telegraphs	23,835	29,575	25,410	24,663
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines	105,139	195,649	14,186	16,063
24. Collector of Land Revenue .. ..	..	..	25,927	23,261
25. Survey .. ..	..	..	27,045	21,837
26. Municipal	41,389	41,948	17,761	18,805
27. Miscellaneous	44,775	38,685	109,551	84,926
28. State Commissioner, East .. ..	..	..	16,610	15,983
29. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman .. ..	..	..	16,377	16,500
30. D. O. Kemasek .. ..	..	..	5,890	4,284
31. „ Paka .. ..	..	..	3,164	3,292
32. „ Dungun .. ..	..	..	6,926	9,783
33. „ Marang .. ..	..	..	5,023	5,635
34. „ Ulu Trengganu .. ..	..	..	8,974	7,967
35. „ Batu Rakit .. ..	..	..	3,043	3,318
36. State Commissioner, West .. ..	..	..	14,248	13,168
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut .. ..	..	..	14,337	15,293
38. P. W. D. .. ..	..	..	51,158	42,507
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. .. ..	..	..	80,120	90,903
40. P. W. D. Special Services .. ..	..	..	..	6,414
41. Farms	19,400	14,877	..	..
TOTAL	1,165,578	1,699,319	1,060,306	1,405,157

APPENDIX F

HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. Town
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	
Ohukai (Kemaman)	5,468	
Kuala Besut	3,961	

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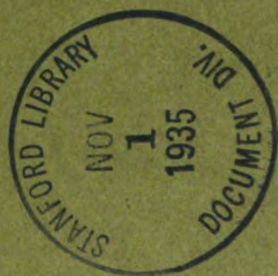
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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1717

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

GIBRALTAR, 1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1629 (Price 1s. od.) and for
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 7' 16''$ North and longitude $5^{\circ} 21' 13''$ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1934 shows 71·2° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° F. on the 20th of June and 2nd of August, and the lowest 36° F. on the 3rd of February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1934, only 26·11 inches were registered, of which 9·30 inches fell in November.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1934 was 15,847 of whom 14,790 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring

Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 383, of which 196 were boys and 187 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 25·8. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 230 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·51 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 54·8 per 1,000 which is slightly higher than the record low figure recorded last year.

IV.—HEALTH.

Infectious disease was rather more prevalent than usual in the Colony during the year under review.

There was a mild epidemic of chicken-pox with 119 cases and there was also a small epidemic of diphtheria during the latter part of the year. Twenty-one cases of this latter disease occurred in all, one proving fatal. Fourteen of them occurred in Catalan Bay village and one other was a direct contact of a case occurring there. With the exception of one case which was diagnosed late, all patients responded well to antitoxin treatment.

In accordance with the routine practice, all members of the patients' families were examined bacteriologically and it was found that nineteen other children were carriers of the disease. The congested condition of the houses and the free intercommunication between all the inhabitants of the village made control difficult and it would appear that in future cases of this nature, the most effective method of stopping an epidemic would be to remove the initial case or cases to hospital.

The village school was closed as a preventive measure and the older children who are in the habit of attending schools in Gibraltar were temporarily prohibited from doing so. Propaganda dealing with simple preventive measures was carried out verbally and also by means of pamphlets printed both in English and Spanish.

The Colonial Hospital staff undertook the treatment of carriers and, although the limited accommodation at the Hospital did not permit of all the carriers being retained there, every effort was made to ensure that so far as possible they did not come into contact with other children.

It did not prove possible to trace the initial source of infection but there is little doubt that an undetected carrier among the children was responsible. The question of immunizing all children in Gibraltar against diphtheria is now being considered.

Eight cases of the enteric group of fevers were notified during the year, of which one proved fatal. The infection in five of the cases was traced to sources outside Gibraltar.

Mosquito-borne and other insect-borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout

the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

No cases of smallpox occurred among the resident population during the year and there was only one case of undulant fever, the first since 1927. The source of infection in this case was traced to Spain.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year, and the Colonial Government constructed a new small block of flats in the South District.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions,

or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1934 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased considerably.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans 8½d.—1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 7d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed

£450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £7,941 10s.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £1,003.

In addition, the Government paid £114 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,382, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,687, and 2,269 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metalwork, and all boys taking courses

in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the first half of the year. At the beginning of September, however, it proved possible to re-inaugurate this service and from that date until the end of the year monthly visits were carried out.

The children did not suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who were thought to need attention to the Colonial Hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 111 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable & Wireless Ltd., who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

Cable & Wireless Ltd. has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable & Wireless Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1934 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
4,166	11,493,523	2,150	70,075	6,316	11,563,598

As compared with 1933, there was a net increase of 1,764 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 1,367,947 in tonnage—an increase of 1,088 steamers and 676 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, rue Cambon, Paris : London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 36 pesetas 85 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,324 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1934 included the erection of a new Post Office in the South District, over which was built a block of flats. The improvements to Government House and Governor's Cottage were completed during the year and a start was made on

a scheme which included the construction of a passengers' waiting room on the passenger wharf and the replacement of the existing shipping offices, which were housed in long corrugated iron sheds, by new buildings. A retaining wall was also constructed round an area on the North Front which has been gradually reclaimed during the last few years.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five inspectors, and eighty-seven other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fifteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1934 was 526, a decrease of 186 as compared with 1933 and of 291 as compared with 1932. Of this total, 16 were for offences against the person, 71 for offences against property, the remaining 439 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-nine laws were enacted during the year.

This abnormal amount of legislation was due to the fact that the Gibraltar laws were undergoing revision with a view to the publication of a new revised edition in 1935. The previous Consolidated Edition was published in 1913 so a thorough overhaul of the local legislation was long overdue and a large number of consolidating and amending enactments were in consequence found to be necessary.

Of the forty-nine laws enacted during the year, forty-four were for this reason purely of local interest. The following is a summary of the remaining five which may be of some interest to persons outside the Colony:—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as requests had from time to time been received from various Colonies that grants of probates made in such Colonies should be re-sealed in Gibraltar. Such requests had to be refused as the local legislation did not extend to any grants save those emanating from Courts in the United Kingdom. The new Ordinance is based on the corresponding Imperial Act, (55 Vict. Ch. 6).

Ordinance No. 4.—The Estate Duties Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was felt that estates which up to that time paid a maximum of £12 10s. in duty should make some larger contribution to the Revenue of the Colony. Such a measure had been under consideration since 1923 and, in view of the fact that some of the main sources of revenue of the Colony rest on uncertain factors, it was decided not to postpone its introduction any longer but to impose a very low scale of duties.

Ordinance No. 6.—The Currency Note Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was considered desirable that the existing legislation on this subject should be replaced by an Ordinance drawn up in accordance with up to date practice. It is based on a model draft Ordinance prepared in the Colonial Office.

Ordinance No. 12.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted with a view to effecting certain reductions in import duties, licences, etc. The principal alterations were the creation of a new reduced rate of duty for manufactured spirits imported in casks and a reduction in the duty upon wines imported in bottles, as the difference in the rates on wine introduced in bottles and in casks was considered too great.

Ordinance No. 29.—The Alien Traders Ordinance, 1934, was enacted to replace the original Ordinance of 1924 which had never really proved satisfactory. Various amendments which experience had proved to be necessary were incorporated and certain sections dealing with Companies were also included, as the position in this respect has completely changed since 1924 owing to the enactment of the Companies Ordinance in 1930.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1930	...	...	...	...	146,847	169,182
1931	...	...	...	...	151,415	178,955
1932	...	...	...	...	239,209	151,038
1933	...	...	...	...	195,401	166,059
1934	...	...	...	...	245,858	275,644

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding appreciation of invested funds and the surplus on the Note Security Fund) amounted to £203,157. while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary" and Land Purchases and a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund) totalled £154,618. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £48,539, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £245,858 shown in the above table includes a sum of £12,520 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds, and a sum of £30,180, by which the Note Security Fund on the 31st December, 1934, exceeded the required 110 per cent. of the notes in circulation. The total expenditure figure includes a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund and a sum of £5,532 in respect of land purchases.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1934. exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £174,249. as compared with a figure of £204,035 at the end of the previous year, the reduction being due to a further transfer to the Reserve Fund. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1934 port dues yielded £14,142, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £101,287.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

£

Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	8,058
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	18,797
Rents of Government property	16,765
Interest on invested funds	15,757

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

Rates of duty.

	<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors :—		
For every gallon	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon ...	0 0 6	
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—		
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks... ..	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0 18 0	0 15 0

		<i>Rates of duty.</i>	
		<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every gallon of per- fumed spirits, irrespec- tive of strength... ..	{	0 13 4	0 10 0
		or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.	or 7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and			
Cigarettes :—			
Manufactured :—			
Cigarettes, per lb. ...		0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof		0 0 5	
Other manufactured to- bacco, per lb.		0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—			
Tobacco, per lb. ...		0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—			
If introduced in cask, per gal.		0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.		0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign-grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year was quite satisfactory, though the total was probably not quite so high as in 1933. Many tourists, however, took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

There was a slight falling off in the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary. The total number which called at Gibraltar in 1934 was 109 as compared with 125 in 1933.

On the 12th March, The Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Cunliffe-Lister landed at Gibraltar from the Union Castle liner *Dunluce Castle* on their return journey to England from Kenya. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister visited His Excellency the Governor at Government House where the members of the Executive Council and the Chairmen of the local representative bodies were presented to him. Later, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State visited the various places of interest in the Colony.

On the 20th March, the Right Honourable Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, G.B.E., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by various members of the Board of Admiralty, visited Gibraltar. On the following day, the First Lord held a review of the combined Home and Mediterranean Fleets at North Front.

On the 2nd April, Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, arrived at Gibraltar in the White Star liner *Adriatic* which was specially chartered for a Mediterranean cruise for boy scouts and girl guides. A rally was held by the Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides in the afternoon. Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, inspected the parade but Lord Baden-Powell was unfortunately not able to be present as, owing to his recent illness, he was not able to land. On the 31st October, the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide again visited Gibraltar on their way to Australia. The Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides again held a combined rally which was inspected by Lord Baden-Powell who had completely recovered from his illness.

On the 19th April, His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Seville to pay his official call on His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division in that city. His Excellency remained in Seville on the 20th April and, after the completion of his official call, lunched with His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, afterwards visiting the Fair and various places of interest.

On the 10th July, His Highness the Emir of Trans-Jordan landed at Gibraltar on his way back to Amman after paying a visit to the United Kingdom as the guest of His Majesty's Government. After inspecting the Guard of Honour, His Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the principal places of interest in the Colony, being later entertained to tea by His Excellency at Governor's Cottage.

APPENDIX.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

<i>Title.</i>						<i>Price.</i>	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1934	4	0
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GIBRALTAR



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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
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Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
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KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
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5,342
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Situated in the extreme south of the Caribbean Sea, Grenada is the nearest British island to the mainland of South America, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' north latitude and 61° 20' and 61° 35' west longitude. The island is about 21 miles in length and about 12 miles in its greatest breadth. Its area is about 120 square miles, but, including Carriacou, an island to the north, the area of the Colony of Grenada is 133 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered by streams. Its coastline is rugged, especially on the western coast, and towards the south is deeply indented with bays. St. George's Harbour, land-locked and deep-watered, is one of the most beautiful in the West Indies.

The mountain spurs, clothed with forests to their summits, divide the island into numerous picturesque valleys. There are two small lakes, formed in extinct craters, one called the Grand Etang

situated near the centre of the island 1,740 feet above sea-level, while the other, Lake Antoine, is near the sea on the eastern coast.

Climate.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. In the autumn, from July to the end of October, there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. During this period, the climate, although not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans. Even during the hot season, except in the towns themselves, which are all near the sea, conditions are not unpleasant. Now that electric power is available in St. George's, fans are being introduced into houses and offices. The highest temperature in 1934 was 90° on several days and the lowest 70° on more than one occasion. The mean of maximum temperatures was 86° and the mean of minimum 72°. The rainfall varies according to altitude. In the lowlands of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches. In the mountainous centre it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1934 was 105·80 inches.

Over the past 30 years the average at St. George's has been 84·44 inches.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, but for more than 100 years after its discovery the island was left in the undisturbed possession of the aboriginal inhabitants who were of the Carib race. Early in the seventeenth century both English and French adventurers made efforts at occupation of the island, and after being owned by French proprietors for some years it was annexed to France in 1674. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, but was recaptured by the French in 1779 and held by them for the next four years. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain.

In 1795-96, influenced by the French Republic, a rebellion broke out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and 48 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels. The rising was suppressed in June, 1796, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the ringleaders executed.

The later history of the Colony has been peaceful and uneventful, and Grenada has reached a high state of development.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Grenada, with St. Vincent and St. Lucia to the north, form the group known as the Windward Islands, under a Governor who resides, for the most part, in Grenada. He is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all *ex officio*, with such other persons as may be nominated by the Crown. The period of the appointment of members other than *ex officio* members is six years.

The Legislative Council is partly elected, and its constitution provides for an official majority. It consists of eight official members, three nominated members, and five elected members. The official members are the Governor, who is President and has an original and a casting vote; the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all three *ex officio*; together with the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the following offices:—Chief Medical and Health Officer, Superintendent of Public Works, Director of Education, and the Commissioner of Carriacou.

In the absence of the Governor from Grenada the Colonial Secretary becomes Administrator.

In the absence of the Governor from the Windward Islands, the administration of the group automatically reverts to the Colonial Secretary of Grenada unless a dormant commission has been issued to another official. The Administrator of St. Vincent at present holds such a commission.

Municipal affairs are largely in the hands of a District Board in each parish, composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The numbers vary between 8 and 14 according to the importance of the parishes.

In the island of Carriacou the affairs of the town of Hillsborough are managed by Town Wardens appointed by the Governor.

Other bodies assisting in the local government are the Central Water Authority, the Sanitary Authority, the Central Road Authority, the Electricity Authority, the Board of Secondary Education, the Board of Primary Education, and the Forestry Board.

III.—POPULATION.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Grenada were Caribs, but that race is now quite extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent. The population, according to the census of 1921, was composed of:—

Black	...	...	...	...	51,032
Mixed	...	...	...	...	11,673
Oriental	...	...	...	...	2,692
White	...	...	...	...	905
Total	...	...	...	...	66,302

of whom 37,455 were females and 28,847 males.

The population of St. George's, the capital, at that date was 4,629.

No census was taken in 1931, owing to financial circumstances, but the population at 31st December, 1934, was estimated at 33,888. The estimated totals at the end of the preceding 5 years were :—

1929	...	...	...	...	75,867
1930	...	...	...	...	76,967
1931	...	...	...	...	78,662
1932	...	...	...	...	81,000
1933	...	...	...	...	82,624

The following table indicates the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 during the past decade :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1925	...	...	...	...	33·54	16·5
1926	...	...	...	...	33·53	20·3
1927	...	...	...	...	31·29	15·6
1928	...	...	...	...	33·33	16·5
1929	...	...	...	...	32·24	16·8
1930	...	...	...	...	32·63	15·8
1931	...	...	...	...	30·24	17·2
1932	...	...	...	...	32·60	13·8
1933	...	...	...	...	32·53	14·3
1934	...	...	...	...	32·16	13·6
Averages					32·40	16·04

A comparison of the percentage of deaths among children up to five years of age during the past five years is given below :—

Percentage of Deaths.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Under One Year.</i>	<i>1-2 Years.</i>	<i>2-3 Years.</i>	<i>3-4 Years.</i>	<i>4-5 Years.</i>	<i>Total percentages under 5 years.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
1930	24·5	17·2	3·7	1·1	1·1	47·6	1,220
1931	22·7	15·9	3·0	1·1	·7	43·4	1,355
1932	20·6	14·7	3·3	2·0	·5	41·1	1,104
1933	21·5	12·1	3·8	2·3	1·2	40·9	1,179
1934	23·8	13·6	2·2	2·2	1·0	42·8	1,143

The death-rate per 100 births of infants dying under 1 year in 1934 was 10·0, as compared with 9·44 in 1933.

Marriages registered during the year totalled 409, being 90 more than in the preceding year. The rate for the year was 4·8 per thousand persons living. The numbers and rates for the preceding five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	351	4·6
1930	...	...	...	...	345	4·4
1931	...	...	...	...	227	2·8
1932	...	...	...	...	283	3·5
1933	...	...	...	...	319	3·9

The arrivals during the year were 2,851 and the departures 3,114 as against 3,384 and 3,269, respectively, in 1933.

IV.—HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

General diseases and injuries form the largest disease group. From the departmental returns for 1934, covering a total incidence of 31,131 cases of general systemic and preventable diseases, the following percentage analysis shows the group incidence, and the percentage analysis of a total deaths incidence—of 1,143 deaths—is also given :—

	<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis).	30·29	11·47
General diseases and injuries ...	32·12	37·10
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal).	23·14	4·26
Diarrhoea and enteritis	4·35	15·25
Skin and connective tissue diseases	7·05	·96
Circulatory diseases	·89	10·52
Respiratory diseases	·59	7·79
Digestive diseases	·79	8·47
Nervous diseases	·89	4·18

On an analysis of infective diseases and their mortality—on a percentage basis of 10,268 cases reported with 234 deaths—these were grouped as follows :—

					<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Malaria	...	...	...	...	66.11	24.79
Influenza	...	...	...	...	10.43	—
Yaws	...	...	...	...	11.32	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	5.12	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4.13	26.21
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.65	24.16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.43	15.81
Enteric fevers	...	...	...	...	0.73	2.53
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	0.12	3.85
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.19	.88
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.77	1.77

Influenza and whooping cough were very prevalent throughout the year with marked effect on the incidence of respiratory diseases and the death-rate therefrom.

Meteorological conditions were abnormal. The first four months of the year in Grenada represent the dry season, and frequently actual drought is experienced during this period ; in 1934, however, in the first four months a rainfall of 21.37 inches was recorded, as compared with an average of 12.25 inches during the previous seven years. The remaining months of the year, in particular July to December, represent the rainy season, and during this period also the rainfall exceeded the seven years' average.

There was an increase in the number of cases of malaria reported—6,701 as compared with 5,318 in 1933. The number of deaths reported was also greater, 90 deaths being registered as due to this cause, as against 73 deaths in the previous year.

The incidence of venereal diseases is again higher than in the previous year, and constitutes a problem requiring attention. Prophylaxis introduced in the Police Force in 1930 continues to be of great value, there being no cases reported during the year.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of yaws dealt with in 1934, 1,181 being treated as compared with 1,386 in 1933.

While preventable diseases on the whole still maintain the highest incidence, the total death-rate from these was lower in comparison with other causes of mortality, notably so in the case of enteric fevers, where out of 36 cases notified there were only 6 deaths, as contrasted with 32 cases and 8 deaths during 1933.

No other disease occurring during the year calls for special comment.

The vast majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, either on cocoa and nutmeg estates, or on small holdings and garden lots, where corn, fruit, ground provisions, and other vegetables are cultivated. There is an appreciable fishing industry, and sailing vessels and boats are constructed principally in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, two island dependencies of Grenada. Modern industrial undertakings are not found, and no disease occurring can be classified as occupational. Soil pollution, apart from anopheline mosquitoes, is responsible for the greater part of disease incidence.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) Medical and Health Staff.

The staff of the Medical and Sanitary Department includes a Chief Medical and Health Officer; Resident Surgeon (Colony Hospital); eight District Medical Officers; and a Medical Officer Malaria Campaign, which is vacant. The nursing staff distributed through the medical institutions and district medical stations consists of one European Matron (Colony Hospital) and fifty nurses; there are also nine male and eight female attendants at the Mental Hospital. Hospitals and dispensaries have four stewards, and there are six dispensers. The Sanitary Department is staffed by a Chief Sanitary Inspector (post vacant) and seven District Sanitary Inspectors. The usual minor staff of male nursing orderlies, messengers, porters, etc., is provided for. There is a small well-equipped bacteriological laboratory.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries, etc.

There is a well-equipped Colony Hospital (151 beds) at St. George's, which deals with the major part of the medical and surgical cases of the Colony, and two smaller district hospitals—one in the thickly populated parish of St. Andrew's (23 beds), and one in the island of Carriacou (30 beds). A hospital for consumptives has 20 beds, and there is provision for 20 lepers, 10 female and 10 male at a Leper Settlement. The Mental Hospital has accommodation for 118 lunatics. The House of Refuge accommodates 86 inmates, 46 males and 40 females.

There are seven dispensaries, and seventeen medical visiting stations, each with a resident nurse-midwife, and in each of which is a room with couch for emergency cases.

The Colony Hospital and the two district hospitals dealt with 2,358 cases during 1934; this total includes 913 cases in the maternity section, including 504 pregnancies and 374 births, the balance being cases of premature birth and 30 cases of abortion.

The medical visiting stations, established in 1926, have provided an invaluable aid to the District Medical Service, especially in the field of maternity and child-welfare. During 1934 the District Nurses attended 1,011 confinements, 1,599 cases of infants, and 2,539 general nursing cases.

The dental clinic, established in 1931 at the Colony Hospital, was a valuable adjunct in the treatment of school children during 1934; in addition to children belonging to St. George's treated at the clinic, 200 children were brought in from schools in outlying parishes. A total of 935 patients was dealt with during the year, involving 1,771 treatments.

Preventive Measures.

The Sanitary Department has been active throughout the year all over the Colony to combat mosquito-breeding. Fly-breeding is also dealt with, and the remarkable reduction in the incidence of enteric fever and dysentery owes no small degree of its success to anti-fly measures together with extensive anti-typhoid inoculations, though no corresponding measure was applicable in cases of amoebic dysentery. This latter disease—so far as reported cases are concerned—seems to be disappearing, the total number of cases notified during the year being only 6 as compared with 30 in 1931.

Maternity and child-welfare is principally dealt with by District Nurses, resident all over the Colony. In St. George's and its environs the good work of the Maternity and Child Welfare League was continued. The infant mortality rate during 1934 was 102.0 per 1,000 living births; the rate in 1933 was 94.12 per 1,000.

Medical inspection of school children is carried out regularly by District Medical Officers who report to the Chief Medical and Health Officer on a form which gives the number inspected, the number of the various affections found, with reports on the general condition of pupils, and on the sanitation and latrine accommodation of each school. Parents and guardians are sent a form signed by the Medical Officer advising treatment in the case of every child found in need thereof. During 1934 over 20,457 inspections were made by Medical Officers. Following up of cases by District Nurses to ensure the carrying out of treatment was a new feature of great value introduced during 1933.

Education in elementary hygiene continues to be conducted in the primary schools, and the teachers have been made to understand that this is a subject which must be treated as important in the school curriculum.

Instruction of the adult population is principally given by Medical Officers in their routine, and by the Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses in the homes of the people.

V.—HOUSING.

The latest accurate information regarding the habitations of the people is that furnished by the census of 1921, which showed a total of 15,188 houses made up as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>		<i>One-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Two-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Three or more rooms. Per cent.</i>
Stone	... ..	16.3	15.1	68.6
Wood	... ..	13.5	71.2	15.3
Mixed	... ..	7.1	29.5	63.4
Other	... ..	21.5	78.3	0.2

Of the total population at that date there were in :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone houses	... .. 2.4
Wooden houses	... .. 85.2
Mixed houses...	... .. 8.2
Other houses	... .. 3.2
Public institutions	... .. 1.0

and the average number of inmates per house was :—

One-room	... .. 3.0
Two-room	... .. 4.6
Three or more	... .. 5.7
Average all classes.	... .. 4.6

The census report of 1921 stated that while the majority of houses in the Colony with one or two rooms contained less than the average number of inmates shown above, many others were occupied by a far greater number than they were probably capable of accommodating with anything like a proper regard to health, comfort, and decency, and that, proportionately, overcrowding was more pronounced in the case of two-roomed houses. In one case there were as many as 13 persons in a one-roomed house, and in another 19 in a two-roomed house.

In the absence of a census in 1931 no recent accurate figures are available but according to the tax rolls of 1934, there were 9,003 houses outside the towns, and the rate rolls of the several towns listed 2,995 houses, a total of 11,998. These figures do not include houses of an annual rental value of £5 and under which are now exempt from taxation.

Generally speaking, housing conditions outside the towns have not materially changed in the past decade, though a considerable number of better-class houses have been erected in recent years by persons of the middle class, mainly returned emigrants and prosperous peasant proprietors.

Except in St. George's where housing schemes have been initiated by the District Board, no effort has been made to ameliorate conditions. Inspections of houses of all classes are carried out by the Sanitary Department as a routine measure.

There is one Building Society in the Colony established in 1925.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The Colony is purely agricultural and for purposes of external trade produces cocoa, nutmegs, mace, cotton and cotton-seed, fruit, cattle, sheep, poultry, copra, lime juice and lime oil, vegetables, hides, turtle and turtle-shell, mahogany, cedar, and logwood. Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana.

Cocoa.—This is the principal cultivation in the island and accounts for slightly over 50 per cent. of the exports.

The quantity and value of the cocoa crop exported during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1930	...	...	...	...	84,863	192,543
1931	...	...	...	...	87,656	153,923
1932	...	...	...	...	87,836	101,231
1933	...	...	...	...	91,339	106,535
1934	...	...	...	...	77,423	100,743

Nutmegs.—The area under this cultivation continues to be extended.

Crop and exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1930	...	...	...	...	19,972	67,794
1931	...	...	...	...	26,195	54,808
1932	...	...	...	...	27,305	36,859
1933	...	...	...	...	28,287	37,024
1934	...	...	...	...	31,284	48,778

Mace.—This is a derivative of the nutmeg, being a lace-like covering of the kernel. It commands a high price. The quantities produced and exported in the past five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1930	...	...	...	...	3,567	41,395
1931	...	...	...	...	3,658	28,864
1932	...	...	...	...	4,181	23,090
1933	...	...	...	...	4,416	22,476
1934	...	...	...	...	4,402	25,103

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat

similar price in the Liverpool market. Steps are being taken to propagate an improved variety.

The following table gives the exports during the past five years:—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					cwt.	£
1930	...	...	...	...	3,256	15,395
1931	...	...	...	...	2,369	6,272
1932	...	...	...	...	3,119	6,776
1933	...	...	...	...	3,174	4,183
1934	...	...	...	...	2,570	4,101

Grenada does not grow sufficient sugar to supply the local demand and the importation of raw sugar amounted in 1934 to 1,721,776 lb., of the value of £7,731. A project has been started with the object of increasing home production.

The values of lime and coconut products exported in 1934 were £7,593 and £2,325 respectively.

Rum is manufactured at ten sugar estates but none is exported. The quantity made last year was 31,914·9 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a Government factory in St. George's.

The staple products of the Colony are almost entirely exported and there are no records from which local consumption can be ascertained.

Production in all cases is entirely a matter of individual effort. There is ample labour and no recruiting is necessary.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of good fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of import and export trade amounted to £465,712, imports representing £246,862, and exports £218,850, leaving an apparent unfavourable trade balance of £28,012.

Imports.

The principal articles imported in the last three years were as follows:—

Article.					1934.	1933.	1932.
					£	£	£
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	31,171	25,006	27,454
Cotton piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	19,701	18,425	24,671
Fish, dried ...	...	...	...	...	8,583	8,984	9,735
Wood, etc., unmanufactured ...	...	...	...	...	10,137	8,701	10,031
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	8,321	7,025	7,606
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	8,646	6,424	7,104
Sugar, unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	7,731	6,147	13,767
Motor cars ...	...	...	...	...	5,401	5,501	5,609
Motor spirits ...	...	...	...	...	6,130	5,917	6,197
Kerosene oil ...	...	...	...	...	4,155	4,731	4,975
Motor parts ...	...	...	...	...	1,411	4,244	4,833
Hardware ...	...	...	...	...	4,329	3,567	4,269

Exports.

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
	£	£	£
Cocoa	100,743	106,535	101,231
Spices, nutmegs	48,778	37,024	36,859
Do. mace	25,103	22,476	23,090
Lime oil	6,862	6,613	10,720
Cotton, raw	4,101	4,183	6,776
Cotton seed	1,298	1,781	1,531

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1934 may be seen from the following table :—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	<i>of total.</i>	£	<i>of total.</i>
United Kingdom	105,970	42·9	65,885	30·1
United States of America	25,823	10·5	74,440	34·1
Canada	40,998	16·6	46,063	21·0
Other British possessions	49,617	20·1	30,201	13·7
Other foreign countries	24,454	9·9	2,261	1·1

In the previous year the percentage of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·7 and 43·0 respectively.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard weekly rates of wages for the labouring classes, agricultural, manual, and artisan, have been maintained during 1934, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week. Those employed obtain on the average two to three days work per week.

Ruling daily rates are :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Agricultural!	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	3s. to 8s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	8d. „
Pork, fresh	...	...	...	8d. „
Chicken	...	...	...	6d. „
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	6d. „
Eggs	...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	3d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	2½d. „
Butter	...	...	...	2s. „
Sugar	...	...	...	2½d. „
Bread	...	...	...	3d. „
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. „

Board and lodging can be had at £8—£9 per month. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably on £35—£40 a month, and, with a more restricted range of activity, on £20—£25 a month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Educational matters are looked after by the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education over which the Director of Education presides.

There is a Government Secondary School (boarding and day) for boys at which the attendance now averages about 126. The school has a science laboratory and gymnasium, as well as its own playing fields.

Carpentry is taught to boys from both the secondary school and the primary schools in a Manual Training Centre in St. George's.

Three secondary schools for girls receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The numbers on the rolls average from 70—130.

The total expenditure by Government was £1,601.

The number of recognized primary schools at the end of the year was 60.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1934 was 13,400, the average attendance being 8,629 or 64.3 per cent.

The total expenditure by the Government was £11,673.

A public library is maintained by Government in St. George's.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

(1) By Sea.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and equipped with

cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south. These steamers call also at Boston, Massachusetts, during the summer.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from New York and from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Steamers of the American Caribbean Line bound for New York call fortnightly.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad, Barbados, and other neighbouring islands.

(II) By Cable and Wireless.

The cable line of Cable and Wireless Ltd. connects Grenada with the outside world.

A wireless station is maintained at St. George's by Cable and Wireless, Limited, but is not in operation at the present time.

A subsidiary Government-owned wireless station is installed at Carriacou, and communicates with Grenada, direct or, as is actually the case at present, via Barbados.

(III) By Land.

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service, recently reconstructed, has been established by Government for many years. There are six exchanges and 2,115 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1934 was 739.

The island is well supplied with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second- and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. The total mileage is 393.

There are regular services of motor omnibuses between all the towns.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and of the Royal Bank of Canada are established in St. George's with agencies in Grenville.

English coinage is in use and five-dollar notes issued by the two banks are in circulation.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

Imperial weights and measures are standard.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department is responsible for practically all Government engineering work including roads, bridges, buildings, water-works, Crown lands and surveys, land drainage, machinery, harbour, sanitary, electric lighting, cold storage, telephones, etc.

Works throughout the Colony are controlled by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the staff consists of two senior assistants, one electrician, and one mechanic at Headquarters, and three District Road Surveyors. The office staff comprises one chief clerk and accountant, one storekeeper, one second clerk, and two typists. The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £59,400, inclusive of a sum of over £21,000 expended on Colonial Development Works.

Roads.—The total length of roads maintained during the year was 393 miles of which 82 miles are surface treated with oil or emulsion and about 250 miles metalled.

Special road work during the year consisted of the construction and surface treatment with oil or emulsion of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile section of the Point Salines byway and eight miles of Grand Etang road.

Concrete mile-marks were also placed throughout the main highway round the Colony, a distance of over 50 miles.

Water-works improvements included completion of extension at Chantimelle, also separation of the Grand Anse district main from the St. George's works and its connexion to the Richmond Hill works with the object of improving the head and service generally. New supplies at Tuileries and Union were completed.

Land settlement schemes included the purchase and sub-division of five estates in Grenada and one in Carriacou.

Anti-malarial works were carried out in St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's, and included drainage and reclamation of swampy areas.

Electric light extensions were completed through the districts of Springs and Belmont, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ imles.

The work of draining and filling the Queen's Park was continued during the year and completed.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For purposes of the administration of justice, the following courts are established, viz., the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and Magistrates' Courts. There is a Police Magistrate in each of the two Magisterial Districts into which Grenada is divided, and the Commissioner of Carriacou is Magistrate of that District.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance, and prosecutions for criminal offences sent up for trial from the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions by the police in the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by police non-commissioned officers except in important cases when counsel is employed.

The criminal statistics of the Colony vary but little from year to year. In the year under review the number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts was 2,551, as compared with an average of 2,682 for the three preceding years.

Out of this total of 2,551, the number of summary convictions was 1,774, and that of convictions in the Supreme Court 28, as compared with an average during the three preceding years of 1,924 summary convictions and 23 convictions on indictment.

Convictions for praedial larceny were 216 as against 167 in 1933, and 146 in 1932.

Police.

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1934, was one officer in command and 87 non-commissioned officers and men. Rural constables to the number of 204, for employment on special occasions, were also on the roll.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the police department assists in the protection of revenue, inspection of shops and weights and measures, while a fire brigade and Government band are under its management and control.

Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's.

In both prisons there is an infirmary for sick prisoners.

During the year, 185 persons were committed to the male prison and 49 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 38.1 and 3.8 respectively.

No deaths occurred, and the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Cases against juvenile offenders are heard in a separate building and at a different time from ordinary cases. There is no reformatory or other institution in the Colony for the detention of young offenders.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines imposed in the Magistrates' Courts.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following more important Ordinances were passed during the year :—

Importation of Textiles (Quotas).
 Revised Edition of the Laws.
 Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.
 Loan.
 Land Acquisition.
 Labour (Minimum Wage).
 Workmen's Compensation.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue.**

The revenue of the Colony continued to be affected by trade depression during the year. The revenue from all sources amounted to £130,883, exclusive of the following amounts :—

		£
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund ...	...	9,164
Appreciation in market value of securities ...	...	3,451
		<hr/>
		£12,615

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1934 :—

<i>Head.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	70,743	59,494	58,206	62,548	66,956
Harbour and cargo dues	2,458	2,837	2,680	2,654	2,883
Licences, Excise, &c.	31,776	27,814	28,793	26,567	26,718
Estate duties	1,148	1,147	4,896	1,448	899
Income-tax	7,152	6,913	4,243	4,473	4,163
Fees of Office, &c.	6,471	6,005	6,095	8,069	5,684
Post Office	2,897	2,587	2,929	2,364	4,675
Telephones and electric lights ...	6,176	6,599	7,980	8,027	8,659
Water-supplies	2,981	2,829	2,837	2,875	3,933
Revenue from Government property...	5,547	4,536	25,489	6,076	4,357
Interest and Sinking Funds, &c. ...	1,289	1,343	1,390	1,231	4,994
Miscellaneous receipts	378	246	197	918	241
Land sales	179	134	168	177	172
Colonial Development Works	2,000	18,505	19,221	13,481	9,164
Repatriation payment	—	—	6,084	—	—
Reimbursement from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road.	—	—	29,247	356	—
Grant from Imperial Government under Trade Facilities Act	750	750	500	—	—
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation ...	—	—	525	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenue	£141,945	141,739	201,480	141,264	143,496

No changes were introduced in the methods of raising revenue.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £153,778, being more than the revenue by £10,280.

The following table shows the total expenditure during the last five years :—

					£
1930	...	...	...	...	168,088
1931	...	...	...	...	195,183
1932	...	...	...	...	155,343
1933	...	...	...	...	141,741
1934	...	...	...	...	153,778

The expenditure for the year 1934 includes £21,292 on schemes assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

Public Debt.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by sinking funds and repayments at the end of 1934 was £200,601 11s. 9d.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917	...	...	...	...	63,230	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan	...	...	...	...	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market	...	...	...	...	6,905	2	7
St. Andrew's Water-supply Extension Loan	...	...	...	...	3,598	19	5
Colonial Development Loans	...	...	...	...	34,274	1	3
National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom for loss on Cable System	...	...	...	...	3,442	16	0
Road Loan	...	...	...	...	29,307	17	6
Sundry Public Works Loan	...	...	...	...	24,885	9	11
					206,356	16	0
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above	...	...	...	...	5,755	4	3
Net indebtedness	...	...	...	...	£200,601	11	9

Debentures under the Local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,440, were redeemed during the year.

Assets.

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st of December, 1934, was £86,089, which includes £6,620 excess expenditure to 31st December, 1934, on Colonial Development Works to be collected from Fund in 1935. The total liquid surplus assets of the

Colony (inclusive of Reserve Fund) at 31st of December, 1934, was £60,435 and the balance is made up as follows :—

	£	£	£
Loans to District Boards ...	2,205		
Loans to Central Water Authority	15,045		
	<hr/>	17,250	
Less accumulated Sinking Fund		10,484	
		<hr/>	6,766
Public Works and Electricity Stores			5,327
Colony Drug Store			1,223
Grenada Land Settlement ...			244
Queen's Park Pavilion Advance Account			781
Overdraft by St. Andrew's District Board			774
Overdraft by St. Patrick's District Board			379
Other Advances			3,540
			<hr/>
			£19,034
			<hr/>

Taxation.

The first Schedule to the Customs Duties Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under various headings on which import duties are collected. Duties are payable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* (British Preferential Tariff) on boots, chinaware, cotton manufactures, cutlery, electrical apparatus, glassware, wood manufactures of British origin, and 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* on similar foreign goods.

The tariff of import duties was revised in November, 1932, and among other changes amended duties were imposed as follows :—

	<i>British Preferential</i> Free.	<i>General.</i> 1s. per pair.
Rubber and canvas boots and shoes, value 3s. per pair and under.		
Do. value over 3s. per pair ...	4d. per pair.	1s. 4d. per pair.
Butter	—	£1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Motor-cars and trucks and parts thereof.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hardware	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery—cotton and artificial silk, value 6d. per pair and under.	Free.	6d. per pair.
Hosiery—over 6d. per pair ...	3d. per pair.	9d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk	9d. per pair.	1s. 6d. per pair.

The following specific rates of duty on spirits and tobacco were enforced at 31st of December, 1933 :—

	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Brandy	20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.
Gin	17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Rum	12s. 6d. „ „ „	15s. 0d. „ „ „
Whisky	20s. 0d. „ „ „	22s. 6d. „ „ „
Cordials and Liqueurs	17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Tobacco, un- manufactured...	1s. 0d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured :—		
Cigars, Cigarettes	10s. 0d. „	14s. 0d. „
Other manufac- tured tobacco	7s. 0d. „	9s. 0d. „

Export duty is levied on the following local products :—

Cocoa	6d. per cwt.
Cotton	1s. per cwt.
Cotton seed ...	3d. per cwt.
Nutmegs	6d. per cwt.
Mace	1s. per cwt.
Lime juice (concentrated)	1s. per 100 gallons.
Lime juice (raw)	3d. per 100 gallons.
Lime oil	6d. per lb.
Copra	3d. per cwt.

Excise duty on rum made in the Colony was reduced from 6s. to 4s. 2d. per proof gallon and Trade duty from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. as from the 14th November and 12th December, 1934, respectively. Total collections of Excise duty in 1934 amounted to £7,682 0s. 8d. Trade duty at 2s. 6d. is collected on all imported spirits delivered for consumption; the total Trade duty collected for 1934 was £3,822 13s. 10d.

Under the Taxes Management Ordinance land tax is payable at the rate of 1s. per acre or part of an acre, and tax on houses varies according to the rental value, from 5s. to 28s. per house. Houses assessed at a value exceeding £30 p.a. pay 8 per cent. of such value.

Income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding £100. The rates are on a graduated scale which rises from 6d. in the £ to 5s. 6d. in the £. A flat rate is paid by a trading company at 3s. on every £, and by a Life Insurance Company at 1s. 0½d. on every £.

XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of mountain ridges in forest for preservation of the rainfall.

A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada. This condition is believed to be due to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation following upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1838. It has been fostered by various Land Settlement Schemes under which fair-sized properties were acquired by Government and, after division into small lots, re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

The land holdings, according to the tax rolls, are as follows :—

<i>Total acreage.</i>	<i>2½ acres and under.</i>	<i>Over 2½ to 5 acres.</i>	<i>Over 5 to 7 acres.</i>	<i>Over 7 to 10 acres.</i>	<i>Over 10 and under 100 acres.</i>
17,028	14,367	1,731	314	206	410

The number of large estates is comparatively small, and no lands are available for settlement on a large scale.

Trigonometrical and cadastral surveys of the Colony are contemplated.

APPENDIX.

List of Publications relating to GRENADA.

The Grenada Blue Book, 1934.

The Grenada Handbook, 1927.

Report on a Malaria Survey by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1929.

Report on Geological Survey of Grenada and the Grenadines by Dr. K. W. Earle, 1932.

Report on Forestry in Grenada by Captain R. C. Marshall, 1932.

Report on Nutmeg Industry by the Imperial Institute, 1932.

Report on Geological Survey of Carriacou by Dr. E. H. Lehner, 1935.

[illegible]

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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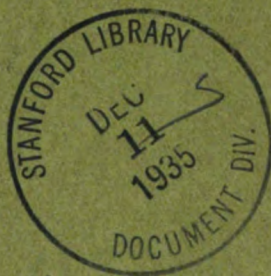
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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

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Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF FIJI FOR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of Fiji which is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is composed of a group of some 250 islands, which lie between latitude 15° and 22° south and between longitude 177° west and 175° east. Only about 80 of these islands are inhabited. The largest island is Viti Levu, which covers 4,053 square miles, the next in size being Vanua Levu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kandavu (165 square miles). The islands of Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji lie between 12° and 15° south and 175° and 180° east. The total area of the Colony (including the islands of Rotuma) is 7,083 square miles, or

nearly the size of Wales. Suva, the capital, which is situated on the south-east side of Viti Levu, is distant 1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand.

The islands of Fiji owe their origin mainly to volcanic upheaval upon an old continental shelf. Fossiliferous sediments, mudstones (locally called "soapstone") and limestones are extensively found on Viti Levu. The windward islands are mostly excellent examples of coral atolls. There are, however, no active volcanoes in the Colony, although several of the high mountains, as for instance, Nambukelevu, on Kandavu, and the summit of the island of Taveuni, were formidable craters in past times. Hot springs are found in various localities throughout the islands.

The highest altitude reached in Fiji is that of Mount Victoria (4,550 feet), which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the main mountain system of Viti Levu, the next highest on this island being Mount Pickering (3,550 feet), Muanivatu (4,000 feet), Mount Evans (4,020 feet), and Korombasambasanga (3,960 feet). The highest peak on Vanua Levu rises to 3,437 feet, and on Taveuni to 4,040 feet.

Most of the islands of the Colony are practically surrounded by coral reefs. Between these reefs and the shore lies an extensive, if intricate, system of protected waterways, navigable by the smaller inter-insular trading vessels, with a number of excellent deep-water anchorages.

Climate.

The climate is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. The malarial mosquito is absent.

The highest temperature in the shade at Suva in 1934 was 95 degrees on 20th January, and the lowest 63 degrees on 19th and 20th July and on 2nd September. The total rainfall at Suva was 134.33 inches. The average annual rainfall is 118.61 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the Group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur.

History.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, is generally credited with the discovery of the Fiji Islands in the year 1643, and is certainly the first to leave an authentic record of his discovery. During the course of voyage of discovery from Batavia, he entered the north-east part of the Fiji Archipelago, crossed the reef strewn waters of the northern end of Taveuni to Undu Point, and thence sailed out of the Group to the north-west. There are reasons,

however, for believing that one or more of the old Spanish navigators were here before him. Tasman's experiences among the reefs in the north of the Archipelago were so unhappy that after the publication of his journal, navigators appear to have avoided the Group for over one hundred and thirty years. Captain Cook made a survey of Vatoa, one of the most southerly islands in the Group, and the neighbouring waters in 1774, and Bligh, in 1789, sailed through the Group from south-east to north-west. In the same year he made a second voyage through the Group in a different direction and is credited with the discovery of 39 islands including the principal Viti Levu.

Captain Wilson also made important discoveries at a later time, and D'Urville made a fairly comprehensive, though somewhat inaccurate, chart of the islands and a few of the harbours of the Archipelago in his two voyages in 1827 and 1838. Commander Wilkes, who was in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Group in 1840, completed a more reliable chart of its islands, reefs, and harbours, and published the results of his investigations a few years later. But, of necessity, there were many hidden dangers in those coral-strewn waters which could only be revealed later by men-of-war visiting the islands for survey purposes, and by traders plying between ports in different islands of the Group. Uncharted shoals are still found, and, where possible, surveyed by one of His Majesty's ships stationed in the Pacific.

The early voyages and discoveries in the Fiji Archipelago are exhaustively dealt with by Professor G. C. Henderson in his recent work "Discoverers of the Fiji Islands" (see Appendix*).

Towards the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Fiji began to be visited by vessels from the East Indies, which came in search of sandalwood and bêche-de-mer for the Chinese market.

The inhabitants at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, were regarded as ferocious savages, and in dealing with them traders had to exercise great caution. Several of the crews of these vessels, however, took up their residence on shore, and they may be regarded as having been the first white immigrants.

About the year 1808 there was wrecked on the reef off the island of Nairai the American brig *Eliza*, with 40,000 dollars from the River Plate. The greater part of the crew escaped, but two of them took passage in native canoes which happened at the time to be in the vicinity of the wreck. One landed at Mbau and the other at Verata. The former, a Swede named Charles Savage, acquired great ascendancy in the Kingdom of Mbau, where he taught the

natives the use of fire-arms, thus affording them a considerable advantage in inter-tribal warfare. Other foreigners, for a similar reason, soon acquired a welcome in the several states which were then struggling for supremacy. An Irishman named Conner attained in Rewa a similar position to that of Savage in Mbau. Savage died in March, 1814, near the island of Vanua Levu, where he carried on a war with natives for the purpose of procuring a cargo of sandalwood for an English trading vessel, the *Hunter* of Calcutta. Together with some of his crew he was killed and eaten, his bones being converted into needles and distributed amongst the people as a memento of victory.

The first missionaries to arrive in Fiji came from Tonga in October, 1835. They began their labours, at a time when the political state of Fiji was unknown, at Lakemba in the Lau (or Eastern) Group, which was a vassal State. By their attention to these lesser people they provoked the jealousy of the Chiefs of the neighbouring sovereign State of Thakauandrove; so that, later, when the missionaries extended their activities the Chiefs continued to oppose the spread of the new doctrine by all means in their power. Similarly, when the missionaries established themselves at Viwa, which lies close to Mbau, and at Rewa, they experienced the same opposition. The whole influence of the Mbauans, who, by their prowess in war, were then paramount, was exercised against the work of the mission, and it has been suggested that many atrocities were committed at Mbau to prove to the missionaries operating from Viwa how little Mbau was influenced by the religious change proceeding in other parts of the Group. Finally, in 1854, King Thakombau adopted Christianity, and heathenism was conquered. Cannibalism had for a long time played an important part in the ceremonials of the Fijian people; it was interwoven in the elements of society, and was defeated only after long and hazardous missionary effort.

In 1858 the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Levuka, and the Commander, Captain Sinclair, acting on behalf of his fellow-countrymen already settled in the Colony preferred claims against Thakombau, as King of Fiji, amounting to 45,000 dollars. Thakombau induced Captain Sinclair to allow him twelve months in which to meet the demand. Interviews in respect of these claims between Thakombau and the British Consul led to an offer of the cession of the islands to Great Britain, on the condition that the American claims were paid by the British Government, for which payment, as a direct equivalent, certain land, "if required", was to be granted in fee simple, besides the general sovereignty of the whole Group. Subsequently, on 14th December, 1859, the Chiefs of Fiji "acknowledged, ratified, and renewed the offer of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain which had been made on the 12th October, 1858". The offer was declined by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1862.

About this time, the shortage in the world supplies of cotton, caused by the American Civil War, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation, and in June, 1871, the settlers endeavoured to establish a settled form of government with the principal Mbauan Chief, Thakombau, as King of Fiji. A Constitution was agreed upon and a Parliament was elected, but it was not long before the Parliament and the Government drifted into mutual hostility, and subsequently the Ministry governed without the aid of a Parliament.

In both Australia and England the annexation of Fiji had been urged since 1869, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the Australian Station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, then Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. The Commissioners, on the 21st March, 1874, reported the offer of the sovereignty of the islands from the Chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate.

The Mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to the Crown by Thakombau, the Chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was the Chief of the Lau Group and the other principal Chiefs, in a Deed of Cession dated 10th October, 1874. A Charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria creating the islands a separate Colony and providing for their government as a Crown Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitution of the Government.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent dated 9th February, 1929. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, two other official and two nominated unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, thirteen nominated members, six European elected members, three native members, and three Indian elected members. The nominated members must be persons holding public office in the Colony. There is thus an official majority of one.

The European members are elected by persons of European descent, who are British subjects, and are possessed of a small property or income qualification.

The native members are selected by the Governor from a list submitted every three years by the Great Council of Native Chiefs.

The qualifications required of electors of the Indian members are that they must be British subjects, of Indian descent, and able to pass a simple test either in English or in one of the five main Indian languages spoken in the Colony; there is also a small property or income qualification.

The English Common Law and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England in the year 1875, when the Colony obtained a local legislature, are extended to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and are subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Certain other later Acts of the Imperial Parliament have been applied to the Colony by local Ordinances.

Local Government.

Under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 the administration of the towns of Suva and Levuka is in the hands of Municipal Councils elected by the rate-payers. The Municipal Councils have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, building construction, and the control of places and streets within the towns. Their revenues are mainly derived from Government grants, licences, and rates.

The Townships Ordinance of 1928 gives the Government power to declare any area, not being a town constituted under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 to be a township. The Ordinance is administered by a Township Board whose chief duty is to exercise control over the sanitary conditions of the township. There are two proclaimed townships in the Colony, Nausori in the district of Rewa, and Namoli in the district of Lautoka.

The Central Board of Health, which is composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor administers the Public Health Ordinance of 1911, and is empowered to make regulations in regard to the carrying out of the Ordinance. The Colony is divided into urban and rural sanitary districts, in which local authorities, subject to the control of the Central Board of Health, administer the Public Health Ordinance in their respective districts.

In country districts there are Road Boards, under the Chairmanship of District Commissioners, who are responsible for the maintenance of public roads. General control over the work and the expenditure of Road Boards is exercised by the Central Road Board, which consists of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor.

The system of native local administration is referred to later under Chapter XIV, Native Affairs.

Languages.

English is the ordinary official language of the Colony. From the many Fijian dialects that of Mbau has been adopted for use throughout the Colony. Mbauan is understood by all and can be spoken by most Fijians. In Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, with a population of approximately 2,500, an entirely different language is spoken, which contains words found in the languages of all the adjacent island groups, including Japanese. Among the Indians, who number over 83,000, a form of Hindustani which pays little attention to grammar is most generally used, although Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, and Canarese languages or dialects are also spoken by former immigrants from the Madras Province and their families. Hindustani is spoken by the majority of these as a second language, and it is probable that in the course of time a form of Hindustani will become the common language of the Indian community in Fiji. The Chinese population of approximately 1,500 speaks Cantonese.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Fiji on the 31st December, 1934, was as follows:—

Europeans 4,763; half-castes 3,717; Fijians 98,479; Polynesians 1,866; Indians, 82,389; Rotumans 2,498; Chinese 1,486; others 1,351; making a total population of 197,449. Of this total, Fijians comprised 49·88 per cent., Indians 42·16 per cent., and Europeans 2·41 per cent. The estimated population shows an increase of 40,183 since the census of 1921, or an aggregate rate of increase of 31·91 per cent. The European population again shows an estimated decrease, being 41 less than the estimated total for 1933.

On the 31st December, 1934, it was estimated that there were 26·55 persons to the square mile.

The Rotuman population is estimated at ·34 to the square mile, but as the Rotumans are centred almost wholly in the island of Rotuma, which has an area of 14 square miles only, the actual population is 178·43 to the square mile.

There were 7,196 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 230 on the previous year. The following table shows the rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	24·78	17·42	19·88	16·94	17·20	16·04	16·03	8·82
Half-castes	23·08	32·56	35·96	30·30	43·82	38·61	39·88	24·21
Fijians	32·53	33·36	31·91	36·43	35·34	34·32	35·10	37·52
Rotumans	50·57	52·21	50·75	54·91	46·95	39·47	50·38	36·53
Indians	27·72	34·90	34·86	36·02	33·45	38·44	38·67	37·19

The Rotuman birth-rate shows a decrease, and the Indian birth-rate is also less than the previous year.

There were 3,054 deaths registered during the year, which is 207 more than in 1933. The following table shows the death-rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	9.60	7.62	8.46	9.45	9.09	6.79	8.74	6.93
Half-castes	7.37	9.39	9.44	14.70	11.03	9.86	9.01	9.15
Fijians	22.98	24.95	24.66	31.24	22.22	17.88	17.72	19.78
Rotumans	36.29	51.77	48.10	27.03	14.54	19.12	24.99	46.04
Indians	9.42	10.80	9.06	12.30	10.19	8.40	11.37	10.15

The deaths under one year per thousand births were: Europeans 23.81; Half-castes 55.56; Fijians 126.35; Indians 82.96; Rotumans 358.70; Total 108.25.

The following table shows the number of marriages registered during the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	34	47	46	33	38	32	27	32
Half-castes	16	41	28	21	18	23	40	33
Fijians	760	906	973	744	1,085	766	833	778
Rotumans	28	11	27	15	29	25	26	16
Indians	254	276	879	1,926	954	911	1,071	1,038

The marriage-rates per thousand of the population were: Europeans 6.72; Half-castes 8.88; Fijians 7.90; Indians 12.46; Rotumans 6.41; Total 9.75.

A return of the population and of the marriages, births, and deaths is appended.

RETURN of the POPULATION, and of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.

Class of Population.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total		Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in preceding Columns.	Population to the square mile.	Persons employed in		Births.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agri- culture.	Manufac- tures and Industry.	Professional and Commercial.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.
Return of Population as ascertained at the Census of 24th April, 1921.														
Europeans—	7,241	1,574	—	—	3,878		—	0.52	412	379	1,905	—	—	—
Fiji	23	7	—	—	30		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotuma	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-castes—	—	—	1,425	1,304	2,781		—	0.37	144	395	583	—	—	—
Fiji	—	—	29	23	52		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotuma	—	—	44,022	40,453	84,475		—	11.37	2,285*	845*	253*	—	—	—
Fijians	—	—	37,015	23,619	60,634		—	8.17	19,433	3,179	1,244	—	—	—
Indians	—	—	1,271	293	1,564		—	0.21	335	501	—	—	—	—
†Polynesians	—	—	1,129	1,106	2,235		—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotumans	—	—	845	65	910		—	0.12	129	92	399	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	431	358	789		—	0.10	—	9	6	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7,435	2,297	1,581	67,221	157,266		—	21.16	22,738	5,400	4,390	—	—	—
Estimated Population at 31st December, 1934.														
Europeans	2,444	2,319	—	—	4,763		—	0.64	—	—	—	42	8.82	33
Half-castes	—	—	1,910	1,807	3,717		—	0.50	—	—	—	90	24.21	33
Fijians	—	—	50,498	47,918	98,479		—	13.24	—	—	—	3,696	37.52	1,948
†Polynesians	—	—	1,252	614	1,866		—	0.25	—	—	—	39	20.90	12
Indians	—	—	48,748	34,541	83,289		—	11.20	—	—	—	3,098	37.19	1,038
Rotumans	—	—	1,244	1,254	2,498		—	0.34†	—	—	—	92	36.83	16
Chinese	—	—	1,332	154	1,486		—	0.20	—	—	—	20	13.47	4
Others	—	—	868	483	1,351		—	0.18	—	—	—	119	88.08	17
Totals	7,435	2,444	105,852	86,834	197,449		—	26.55	—	—	—	7,196	36.44	1,926
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures relate to Fijians living in Magisterial Districts apart from Native Villages.

† "Polynesians" is here used to define immigrants introduced into this Colony under the Polynesian Immigration Ordinance, 1906, and they are not to be confused with the Polynesians of the island of Rotuma. The actual population to the square mile in the island of Rotuma is 174.43.

Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Ordinance, 1909, and strict supervision is exercised by the Police to prevent destitute and undesirable immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Emigration of Fijians (including Rotumans) and of Indian and Polynesian immigrants is regulated by the Emigrants Ordinance of 1892.

Under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance of 1930, Indians introduced into the Colony under the provisions of any previous Indian Immigration Ordinance and who were at the time of introduction above the age of 12 years, and children of such immigrants, under certain circumstances, are entitled to repatriation to India.

The following are statistics of emigration and immigration in 1934 :—

EMIGRATION—1934.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Departures.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	...	1,936	4,763	40·6
Indians ...	...	350	83,289	·4
Chinese ...	...	88	1,486	5·9
Pacific Islanders ...	...	134	102,843	·1
Others ...	...	—	1,351	—

IMMIGRATION—1934.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	...	1,886	4,763	39·6
Indians ...	...	415	83,289	·5
Chinese ...	...	82	1,486	5·5
Pacific Islanders ...	...	209	102,843	·2
Others... .	...	5	1,351	·4

IV.—HEALTH.

Medical Service.

The Fiji Medical Service consists of 16 Medical Officers under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, and an Inspecting Medical Officer whose services are only partly devoted to medical work. A qualified bacteriologist has charge of a bacteriological laboratory which is attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. In Suva, the principal port of entry, the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for quarantine and sanitation, assisted by a staff of three European, one Fijian, and two Indian Sanitary Inspectors. During the year, pratique was granted to 144 vessels entering the port of Suva, entailing the medical inspection of 3,247 passengers, 2,364 members of crews and 25 labourers.

In the country districts the control of health matters and sanitation is in the hands of nine District Medical Officers, 58 Native medical practitioners, and four Indian medical practitioners. There is also one European Sanitary Inspector, who is at present seconded to the Rockefeller Foundation as officer in charge of the soil sanitation campaign, and six Indian Sanitary Inspectors.

A very complete system of hospitals exists throughout the Colony. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva is a well-equipped building with 120 beds, an operating theatre and an X-ray plant, and caters for all classes of the community. During the year, 2,398 persons were admitted, the daily average number of in-patients being 106.45. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital is also a Nurses' Training School. The Australian Nursing Association accepts the prescribed course of training and grants its nursing diploma to candidates who pass the necessary examinations. The medical and nursing staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Superintendent, a Matron, an Assistant Matron, four trained Sisters and thirteen European probationer nurses. In addition there are 21 native nurses in training.

The Methodist Mission conducts a hospital for Indian women at Ba, and there are cottage hospitals for Europeans at Ba and Taveuni. These hospitals are subsidized by Government, as is also a Maternity Home in Suva. In addition there are 14 provincial hospitals and some 29 dispensaries in the Colony, where Fijians and Indians may obtain free medical treatment.

The Central Medical School, erected six years ago, is situated in the Suva Hospital grounds, and includes lecture-rooms, library, museum, laboratory, dissecting rooms, and two separate dormitories. The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of £8,000 to assist in the cost of erection and maintenance of the school, and at the end of the year under review presented a further sum of £2,200 towards the construction of a Pathological Laboratory to be attached to the School. The teaching staff now consists of a whole-time tutor and fourteen honorary lecturers and demonstrators. The students, who are all boarders, include seventeen Fijians, one Indian, four Tongans, five Samoans, four Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, one Cook Islander, three Solomon Islanders, and one from the New Hebrides, making a total of thirty-six on 31st December. Dormitory accommodation is available for a maximum number of forty students.

The syllabus of instruction, which now covers a period of four years, is divided into three sections; the first section of six months with instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology; the second section of one year for anatomy, and physiology; and the third section of two and a half years for medicine, surgery, mid-wifery, etc.

After graduating, the medical students receive diplomas as medical practitioners, and they are then given appointments in

country districts, or are attached to a hospital under a European Medical Officer. A subordinate medical service has thus been created consisting of 58 native medical practitioners and five Indian medical practitioners. In addition, the Central Medical School has already turned out twenty-two similarly qualified native medical practitioners who are in actual practice in other island groups, including Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands.

The Central Medical School took the place of the former Fiji Medical School, at which from the years 1888 to 1928 Fijian students received training in medicine.

The Child Welfare Scheme, which is under the control of a Central Executive Committee of which the Secretary for Native Affairs is the present Chairman, has been firmly established in the Colony and since its inception in 1927 has progressed steadily. The Inspecting Medical Officer, during his tours of inspection, has done much to organize and establish Child Welfare Committees in the more remote parts of the Colony and has greatly stimulated native interest in the scheme. In practically every village Child Welfare Committees have been established, each of which is responsible to the Child Welfare worker in charge of the district. There are four trained European nurses engaged in the work in various parts of Fiji, assisted by ten specially trained native nurses. Infant mortality among Fijian children under the age of five years during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Under one month	90	88	99
Over one month, under one year	236	244	368
Over one year, under five years	140	174	290

The increase in infant death-rate is largely due to an epidemic of whooping cough.

Health and Sanitation.

For the first three quarters of the year the general health of the community was good, but during the last quarter influenza of a mild type was epidemic.

Infectious Diseases.

Dysentery.—The total number of cases reported for the whole Colony in 1934 was 399, 150 cases more than the preceding year. At no time did the disease reach epidemic proportions. There were 35 cases in the Suva District, and on bacteriological examination of these, the following results were obtained:—

Flexner	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sonne's	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balantidium Coli (isolated in Fiji for the second time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The remaining seventeen cases, some of which gave bacteriological negative results, were treated as clinical cases.

Infantile paralysis.—Two cases were notified for the year, one each from Rewa and Nandi.

Typhoid.—Fifty-eight cases occurred in 1934, compared with 196 in 1933. Only four of these cases were reported from the Suva area. The incidence and spread of typhoid has been kept within strict limitations by a system of inoculation with T.A.B. which has been practised during recent years.

Epidemic dropsy.—Nine cases occurred during the year, eight of which were at the Suva Gaol. Improvement in their condition commenced within ten to fourteen days of the substitution of bread for rice.

Diphtheria.—Eighteen cases were notified during the year, eleven of which came from the Suva District.

Leprosy.—The problem of leprosy continues to be very thoroughly dealt with in Fiji. On the island of Makongai there is a most modern and up-to-date leper hospital, with a staff consisting of a Medical Superintendent, a Lay Superintendent, and fourteen European and ten Fijian Roman Catholic Sisters. Cases of leprosy reported in the Colony, irrespective of race, are compulsorily segregated in this hospital, and lepers are also received from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. The cost of the institution is borne by the various participating Administrations proportionately to the number of their patients. The hospital proper is divided into two compounds, one of which is reserved for female patients while in the other are hospital wards for male patients who are acutely sick or unable to look after themselves. There are also five different villages for patients of the various races whom it is unnecessary to detain in hospital. These villages are visited daily by Nursing Sisters.

Admissions during 1934	...	...	...	89
Repatriation of Indians	...	...	...	8
Conditional discharges	...	...	...	25
Deaths	...	...	...	17
Number of patients at the end of 1934	...	...	...	466

Since 1911 there have been 1,763 admissions, 308 conditional discharges, 54 re-admissions (many of which have been on account of trophic ulceration rather than for reactivation of the disease), and thirteen cases have been re-discharged.

Miscellaneous.

Food control, and dairies.—Twenty-five dairies were registered during the year within the rural district of Suva. These were inspected bi-monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health and were maintained in a satisfactory condition, some minor defects being corrected on request.

Milk.—Six summonses for selling milk below standard resulted in six convictions with fines up to £5.

Tuberculin testing of cattle.—Of 827 cattle in registered dairy herds tuberculin-tested by Government Veterinary Officers only 14 or 1.69 per cent. gave positive reactions. In other herds of 671 cattle 87 or 12.98 per cent. were positive.

Slaughterhouses.—In the Suva and Rural District three slaughterhouses were registered during the year and one application to erect a slaughterhouse was received. All slaughterhouses were visited daily. Of 3,954 carcasses inspected, 93 (2.4 per cent.), including 67 bovines (3 per cent.) and six pigs (0.84 per cent.), were condemned as unfit for human consumption, tuberculosis being the cause of rejection; in addition, organs or parts condemned for the same cause comprised, bovine 6 per cent., porcine 9 per cent.

Restaurants and "kava" saloons were inspected in detail quarterly prior to the issue of police permits; in seven instances permits were refused.

Sanitation Campaign.

In May, 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Government of Fiji, commenced an intensive campaign for the installation of latrines of the bore-hole type throughout the Colony. The campaign is still proceeding and is nearing completion. The Government will continue the campaign unassisted by the Rockefeller Foundation after the middle of 1935.

In 1928, experiments were undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation with this type of latrine in the district of Rewa, where some 1,400 bore-holes were put in use among Fijians and Indians. Towards the end of 1930 and during the early months of 1931 the Foundation co-operated with the Central Board of Health and installed 1,815 bore-holes in Suva and the nearby district of Navua. This new type of latrine proved to be satisfactory with both Fijians and Indians. The campaign was continued and over 2,000 bore-holes were installed in 1932, 4,329 in 1933, and 4,030 in 1934.

V.—HOUSING.

In the urban district of Suva the Municipal Council is the Local Authority for the area which it controls. The Medical Officer of Health, who is not a member of the Local Authority, attends its meetings in an advisory capacity. The sanitary duties in the urban area are carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food inspection and work in connection with infectious diseases is now carried out by a Central Board of Health Inspector.

For sanitary purposes the town of Suva is divided into an inner or business area and an outer or residential area, and effect is gradually being given to the intention that all buildings within the business area shall be constructed of concrete. Within the town boundary there is no marked tendency towards segregation on racial lines, and the Administration has never attempted to bring it about. The type of dwelling varies with the means of the occupants. The labouring classes are usually drawn from the native and Indian communities, and a proportion of them live in tenement dwellings, but many Indians, who obtain their employment in Suva, live in separate houses on settlements surrounding the town area. The most important of such settlements is situated at Samambula. European settlements are springing up at Vatuwanga and Lami.

The re-laying of all the main sewers within the Municipality, which is now nearing completion, is a work of the highest importance. Consideration is at present being given to the question of improving the present method of disposal of sewage.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in Fiji continued to benefit during the year as a result of the Colony being allotted by the Imperial Government a quota, for the financial year 1934-1935, of 44,000 tons of sugar, in respect of the importation of which into the United Kingdom a special preferential rate of duty was allowed. The whole of this quota was allotted to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited—the only sugar company operating in the Colony, which was thus enabled to maintain the local price paid for cane.

Sugar production continues to be the principal industry in the Colony and, though production is very largely in the hands of Indians, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Fijians engaged in cane growing during the past few years. During 1934, Fijians were reported to have earned some £24,000 by sugar cultivation, and their earnings show every sign of increasing.

While the 1934 crop was better than expected, it fell considerably below that of the previous two years, on account of an unusually wet period at the beginning of the year.

Exports of sugar during the year amounted to 103,863 tons, which were shipped to the following destinations:—

						Tons.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	56,468
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	46,275
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
Total	...	...	...	...	...	103,863

The value of sugar exported in 1934 was £1,069,049, as against £1,180,782 in 1933. It may be mentioned that the lowest price yet known to the industry was recorded in November, 1934.

Exports for the past five years have been :—

								<i>Tons.</i>
1930 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,979
1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,937
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,302
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,836
1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,863

The usual activities of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited in the direction of scientific control and research, both in the field and in the factory, have been maintained, and further progress has been made with the introduction and testing of new varieties of cane.

Bananas.

The banana exports from the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to :—

							<i>Cases.</i>
To Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,398
To New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,822
Total ...							161,220

The system of control of exports by quotas continued in operation during the year and it is to this restriction on marketing that reduced exports of bananas is due. Under the quota system as controlled in Fiji, it is however possible to safeguard the interests of the Fijians who have, for many years past, been the principal growers of bananas for export. There is little doubt that, but for the introduction of the quota system, the Fijians would have been driven to a large extent from the trade in which they have been the principal producers for many years.

Average prices paid to growers at packing stations have varied as follows during the past three years :—

							<i>Per Case.</i>
							<i>s. d.</i>
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8
1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prices on the New Zealand market showed some appreciation over those for the previous year, and there is no doubt that this is due principally to the measures of restriction agreed on by the supplying territories and the New Zealand Government. The average gross price realized in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. per case in 1932 to 13s. 11d. per case in 1933, while the same average was reached in 1934.

Under the Ottawa Agreement, Fiji is permitted to export 40,000 centals of bananas to Australia at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. The market was, however, not found to be profitable as charges such as primage and sales tax considerably increased the taxation on shipments to the Commonwealth. As a consequence, during the year exports totalled only 9,398 cases, whereas the total quantity admissible at the reduced tariff charge is approximately 50,000 cases. However, representations made to the Australian authorities during the year resulted in a reduction in inspection fees and the abolition of the sales tax and primage being obtained. the aggregate reduction being 1s. 10d. to 2s. per case.

As a result of this reduction in costs of importing bananas into Australia, a small shipment in December realized good prices, and demand increased; but prospects are not good at present. A trial shipment to Canada was made in December, which showed that carriage to that market offered no particular difficulties; the fruit arrived in good condition and its flavour gave rise to favourable comment. This market offers good prospects provided that only fruit of good quality is used and it is shipped within 36 hours of being cut.

Copra.

Exports of copra during the year amounted to 23,526 tons, compared with 22,597 tons in 1933. The market declined during the year, the opening price of £4 a ton at ports of export in Fiji at the beginning of the year falling at the close of the year to £3 12s. 6d. a ton. Accurate figures of the quantity of copra produced by Fijians are not available, but it is generally accepted that 50 per cent. of the copra production of the Colony is produced from native sources. The European and half-caste coconut planters continued to suffer as a result of the low price of copra. The Special Committee appointed in November, 1933, to consider and report on the best means of assisting the industry, completed its investigations during the year and submitted its report to the Government. As the result of the Committee's recommendations various export taxes on copra, amounting to 2s. 6d. a ton, were remitted. The copra industry also benefited from the continued depreciation of the local currency relative to sterling, £111 (Fiji) being equivalent to £100 (sterling).

The operations of the Coconut Committee were discontinued during the year as a measure of economy. The introductions of parasites of the leaf-mining beetle and of the coconut spathe borer made from Java in 1933 were followed up and indicated that the insects concerned had established themselves in the Colony and were doing useful work.

Individual records of pedigree palms established at Navuso Experimental Station have been maintained, and a wide range of variation has been found in the flowering and fruiting characters of these palms, which indicates abundant scope for selection when they are more mature.

Rice.

The year 1934 marked the turning point of the rice industry in Fiji, as Government notified growers that it would not purchase paddy after the 1933 season and the Government mill would cease operations when existing stocks had been milled and sold. It was considered that the purchase of paddy and the milling of rice by Government had achieved its object by establishing within 12 years a permanent producing and milling industry of such proportions as to render importations of rice unnecessary under normal conditions.

Thirty-eight privately-owned power-driven "hullers", each having a capacity of approximately two tons of cleaned rice per working day of ten hours, have been established in the Colony, and more are expected to be in use by the 1935 season.

Only 291 tons of rice were imported in 1934, and even this was not economically necessary. It is estimated that 10,000 acres were planted to rice during the year, and that about 7,000 tons of rice were produced.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were distinctly favourable. As formerly, almost all of the paddy produced is grown by Indians, but the amount produced by Fijians is steadily increasing, as is also the consumption of rice by that race. Small stocks of seed of selected high-yielding strains of rice were maintained by the Department of Agriculture for distribution to applicants, the number of whom is increasing.

Cotton.

Owing to the depressed state of the world's market only 220 acres were planted in 1934. Weather conditions also were most unsatisfactory as regards this crop, since lack of rain at planting time seriously delayed the planting.

The whole of the seed-cotton purchased in 1934 was procured from only 98 growers. The quantity produced was 15,768 lb. of lint, of which 11,800 lb. was Sea Island types, the balance being selected hybrid strains possessing Sakel characteristics.

Seven bales of Fiji No. 172 (New Guinea cross Sea Island back-cross) were sent to England for spinning tests made at the Peel Mills, and the strength at 80s. twist was found to be 3.1 lb. or 3.2 lb. stronger than the control type and only 1 lb. weaker than the Sakel control used in the previous year. This indicates that a good type of cotton suitable to local conditions has been produced, but the future of the industry depends very largely on the sugar industry. Should the profits on cane growing diminish, then cotton would probably become an important crop, and areas planted could readily be increased. Experimental work connected with this crop is being continued with a view to improving lint and yielding characters.

Citrus.

Citrus exports were considerably less in 1934 than in 1933, and during the year only 1,102 cases of oranges and 2,420 cases of mandarines were shipped to New Zealand. The season only yielded a poor crop, but better harvesting and stricter supervision of transport to the packing sheds were exercised. As a result, enhanced prices were realized and there were no rejections at Auckland on account of fruit fly; at the same time, the quality of the fruit on arrival gained favourable comment.

Preparation of the fruit for market, consisting of colouring, sizing, grading, wrapping, and packing, was carried out by the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the shippers.

Although some few acres of citrus groves on commercial lines are established, practically all of the fruit exported has been obtained from trees growing haphazardly about native villages. Every effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage planting of groves properly laid out with budded stocks of tried and selected varieties. As these new groves come into bearing control and progress of the industry will become increasingly easier.

Subsidiary Crops.

Mauritius bean (*Stizolobium atterimum*).—Formerly large quantities of this bean were produced and exported to Queensland for use as a green manure crop. This trade has declined of late, owing to the use by Queensland farmers of other leguminous plants for the purpose.

Prior to shipment 1,600 cwt. valued at £2,666 were sampled and tested for germination and freedom from foreign matter.

Rice bean (*Phaseolus calcaratus*) and *cow pea* (*Vigna catieng*).—These are used fairly extensively, as well as Mauritius bean, as green manure crops, in the sugar districts in Fiji.

Kumalas (*Sweet potatoes*).—During the year 1,666 sacks were exported to New Zealand. Large quantities of this vegetable are grown and it forms one of the main articles of native diet during the season. The kumulas for export are grown mainly by Chinese. Rigid inspection prior to export has greatly improved the quality and has reduced rejections for weevil infection, in New Zealand, to a minimum.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, etc.—These products are exported to New Zealand in small quantities, inspecting, grading, and packing being carried out under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Quality is improving and there should be a larger market for these products when conditions improve in the Dominion. Chinese are the main producers, and exports in 1934 amounted to 193 cases of tomatoes to Australia and 604 cases of cucumbers to New Zealand. There were also 2,684 melons and 78 pumpkins exported.

Ginger.—Ginger of excellent quality is grown and exported in the green state in small quantities.

Coconuts.—Owing to low price of copra, some attention was given to the market for whole husked coconuts, of which 3,000 sacks were exported during the year.

A small quantity of coconut meal is manufactured locally as a by-product of the soap works and is used as a stock food.

Granadillas, pawpaws, and avocado pears.—These and allied fruits attain to perfection in the Colony. During 1934, exports of granadillas amounted to 192 cases and pawpaws to 372 cases.

Maize.—During the last five years the area under maize has decreased considerably. Formerly, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, alone purchased 50,000 to 60,000 bushels per annum but their consumption now is much reduced. This is due in part to the increased use of tractors, but mainly to the change from plantation methods of production of cane to production by individual tenant farmers. The crop grows very well on alluvial flats and 50-60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Storage of the grain has been difficult unless treated by a mechanical drier and stored in sealed tanks. Export of maize in the past has not proved profitable. Further consideration is being given to the possibility of manufacturing maize flour and encouraging its use among the Indian population so as to reduce the large quantity of wheat flour and sharps imported.

Tobacco.—This appears to do well in all parts of the Colony. Many types are grown but there is a preponderance of poor varieties suitable only for the manufacture of "trade" twist which suits the natives' taste. Much experimental work remains to be done in selecting a few good varieties to displace the large number of mixed types at present being cultivated. Selection work is proceeding and selected samples have been sent to London for report and valuation.

Kava (Piper methysticum).—Although no figures are available, large quantities of the dried root of this plant are produced. It forms a remunerative crop to many Indians, Chinese and Fijians near Suva. The root when ground is mascerated with water to form the native "grog" or Yangona (kava) common to most Pacific Islands.

Potatoes.—During the last few years increasing quantities of potatoes have been grown along the Singatoka Valley. These are of excellent quality, but it has not been possible to keep "seed" from harvest to next planting, and new "seed" has to be imported each year at considerable cost.

Native food-stuffs.—Taro, cassava, yams, breadfruit, kumulas, "vundi" or plantain, bananas, and coconuts, in one form or another and according to season, form the basis of the vegetable

diet of the native Fijians. These goods are produced in considerable quantities in gardens adjacent to villages. Production was sufficient for the needs of the people during the year under review.

Within the last few years Chinese have gone into the production of these vegetables for sale to natives and others in and around townships.

Indian food-stuffs.—Rice, beans, peas, lentils, maize, bringall, gourd, chillies, coriander, tamarind, tumeric, groundnuts, mango, guava, melons, potatoes, eschalots, as well as many other foodstuffs of lesser importance, are all grown in Fiji by the Indians. Large quantities are however imported, more particularly the spices for curry powder. It is hoped to encourage the Indians to grow and prepare more of these commodities themselves.

It is noticeable that the Indian population is tending to include more and more of the Fijians' foodstuffs in their diet; similarly the Fijian is developing a taste for Indian curry foods and rice.

European vegetables, i.e., cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, radish, pumpkins, marrows. Quite a wide range of so-called European vegetables grow well in all parts of the Colony, but probably a great deal more care is required to raise them successfully than would be the case in more temperate zones. The production for sale is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese.

Live Stock.

Fiji being largely an agricultural Colony live stock plays an important role in its economic life. Horses and bullocks perform for the farming community practically the whole of the traction required; the milch cow produces milk, butter and ghee for the majority of the inhabitants; and beef cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry supply the greatest part of the meat and egg supply for the Colony.

The equine population of the Colony is now estimated at over 14,000, the majority being used for farming pursuits. The number of cattle is estimated at close on 70,000. Goats, of which there are approximately 20,000, are used amongst the Indian community as a source of meat supply. The sheep-breeding industry has not been successfully established locally, and most of the mutton is imported either on the hoof or frozen. The number of live sheep imported during the year was 1,288.

Swine.—Practically all the pork for the local meat trade is now supplied locally. A large piggery is conducted by the Fiji Pastoral Company as an adjunct to their dairying industry, while many smaller dairymen have also established smaller piggeries. In the cane-growing districts, piggeries are run in conjunction with the Colonial Sugar Refining Companies' butcheries.

Bacon curing has not yet been attempted in the Colony, although there is a considerable bacon and ham consumption. The number of live pigs imported during the year was 110, of which 15 were for breeding purposes.

Dairying.

The protection by import duty of 4d. a lb. on Empire butter and 8d. a lb. on foreign butter remained in operation during 1934. The imposition of an increased duty on edible ghee substitutes has led to an increased prosperity in the dairying industry. Prior to 1934 a considerable portion of the butter manufactured was exported. During 1934, a large portion of the butter fat produced was made into ghee and sold locally.

The following figures relate to butter manufactured by the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company of Fiji and the Fiji Pastoral Company, Limited, the two major dairying companies operating in the Colony.

Year.	Butter manufactured. lb.	Sold locally. lb.	Exported. lb.	Converted into ghee. lb.
1930	440,277	339,141	101,136	—
1931	490,055	309,511	180,544	—
1932	543,815	272,663	271,152	—
1933	544,375	388,631	205,744	17,920
1934	560,649	268,383	146,384	145,882

Ghee.—There are also large quantities of ghee, more or less pure, as well as that admittedly adulterated (mainly with coconut oil), manufactured by the Indians and disposed of among themselves.

Milk for human consumption.—This constitutes no small portion of the dairying industry. At the various sugar mill centres dairies are owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, to provide cheap, reasonably pure milk. At other country centres private dairies or individuals supply the needs of the community. Suva and its environs are well cared for as to milk supply and the distribution thereof.

A compulsory tuberculin test is applied to all registered dairy herds in the Suva district, and a few registered herds outside this area are voluntarily subjected to the test. Regular visits of inspection are made by Veterinary Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to registered dairies.

One of the larger dairy companies operating in the vicinity of Suva continued the distribution of pasteurized milk in sealed bottles. This modern hygienic method of milk handling has many desirable features, especially in a tropical town such as Suva.

Poultry.

Fowls and ducks are found in all parts of the Colony and turkeys do well in certain parts. The best strains of pure-bred Orpington,

Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Game have been imported from time to time and maintained. There are a number of commercial poultry farms, but a fair portion of the local supply comes from small Indian farmers whose stock is mostly of the "barn-yard" type. The price of eggs ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen wholesale.

Table birds are not bred as such, but a large number of fowls and ducks, and a limited number of turkeys, are disposed of for consumption. Prices for live birds are:—fowls 3s. 6d. to 5s. and ducks 5s. to 6s. each.

Agricultural Instruction to Fijians and Indians.

This phase of agricultural education is controlled by the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which consists of the heads of the Agricultural, Education, Native, and Indian Departments and a representative of the Methodist Mission. For the purpose of this description it may be divided into two main spheres, namely primary instruction and adult instruction.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The work under this heading may be briefly described as the operation of the agricultural bias which it is intended to give to certain portions of the curriculum of existing schools. This training is more or less confined to nature study lessons and work in school gardens. Its widespread application is handicapped by want of sufficient qualified instructors, but some centres have made excellent progress. This course is pursued not only at the primary schools but also at the more advanced Queen Victoria School and the Teachers' Training College. The Methodist Mission Agricultural Colleges at Navuso goes a step further in specializing in agriculture, and the training of students at the Government Experimental Stations goes further still. It is from the last-named institutions that recruits are selected for employment as Native Field Instructors of the Agricultural Department for work mainly amongst the adult population.

ADULT INSTRUCTION.

As an organized scheme this has been practically confined to the Fijian section of the population, but advice has been freely given to Indians who seek assistance. The Indian agricultural community is far ahead of the Fijian in modern agricultural practice. The majority of the Indians are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and since the adoption of the tenant farmer system by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, the individual comes under the direct supervision of the trained officers of that Company.

In these circumstances the Government's restricted financial resources have been directed towards assisting the more backward Fijian to a comparative equality with the Indian in agricultural practice.

Mining.

A new Mining Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council on 2nd July, 1934, and Regulations under the Ordinance were made by the Governor in Council on 4th July. The Mining Board, constituted under the provisions of the Ordinance, was appointed on 13th September, and the Tavua and Yanawai Mining Areas were gazetted on 4th October.

The discovery of gold-bearing ore in the Tavua district attracted the attention of an Australian syndicate headed by Mr. E. G. Theodore. It acquired options over certain prospecting licences in the immediate vicinity of the original discovery, and instituted intensive prospecting operations by modern methods and with an experienced staff. In October, Mr. Theodore applied for a mining lease of 100 acres with attendant special site and water-right licences, and commenced the erection of a small but modern milling and treatment plant. Tavua Gold Options, Limited, an Australian Company, commenced prospecting operations towards the end of the year on prospecting licence areas adjacent to those acquired by Mr. Theodore and his associates.

Mount Kasi Mines, Limited, temporarily ceased mining operations at Yanawai in October, and commenced the installation of a larger and more efficient treatment plant.

At the October Session the Legislative Council allowed refunds of duty paid or to be paid by Mr. Theodore and Mount Kasi Mines, Limited, on imported machinery to the value of £15,000 each, upon certain conditions as to repayment of the duty so refunded before the payment of any dividend to shareholders.

Prospecting work was continued by local prospectors in other districts but no discovery of note was reported.

The following statement shows the gold produced in the Yanawai and Tavua Mining Areas since the commencement of mining operations :—

Year.		Yanawai.	Tavua.	Total.
1932 ...	...	311.1 oz.	nil	311.1 oz.
1933 ...	...	1,844.2 „	nil	1,844.2 „
1934 ...	...	796.7 „	134.7 oz.	931.4 „
Totals	...	2,952.0 „	134.7 „	3,086.7 „

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade of the Colony for the year 1934, exclusive of transshipments, amounted to £2,451,659, this figure being made up of imports valued at £995,204 and exports valued at £1,456,455. As compared with the previous year, the total trade showed a decrease of £343,136. Imports showed a drop of £74,062 and exports £269,074. It should be noted that as from the 1st January, 1934, the import statistics show the country of origin and not the country of consignment as in previous years, and it is on this account that difficulties will arise when making comparisons with previous years.

The principal increases and decreases in the value of articles imported during 1934 as compared with 1933 are as follows:—

Increases.—Boots and shoes, £1,903; coal, £2,262; cordage and rope, £446; fruit and vegetables, fresh, £956; hardware, £9,944; iron and mild steel, £806; leatherwear, £1,304; machinery, £8,565; motor vehicles, £13,015; soap, £2,247; tyres and tubes, £452.

Decreases.—Bags and sacks, £12,300; beer, £414; cement, £888; drapery, £29,681; fancy goods, £3,832; fish, £6,503; flour, sharps and pollard, £7,799; ghee, £3,508; matches, £963; meats, £2,818; milk, £796; oils, edible, £2,320; oils, other, £21,052; paints, £385; tobacco, £765.

The total value of exports, amounting to £1,456,455, was made up of exports, the products of the Colony, valued at £1,341,678 and re-exports £114,777. As compared with 1933, the products of the Colony were £190,483 less in value and re-exports £78,591 less.

Although 923 tons more copra were exported in 1934, the value decreased from £195,788 in 1933 to £127,941 in 1934, a decrease of £67,847 due to the low prices ruling for this particular product in the world's markets for which the bedrock price was paid during the year. The sugar exported in 1934 was 9,974 tons less in quantity and £111,733 less in value than that exported in 1933.

Values of imports, exports, total trade, and visible trade balance for each of the past five years are set out in the following table:—

<i>Year ended 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	1,219,184	1,484,526	2,703,710	265,342
1931 ...	929,514	1,000,187	1,929,701	70,673
1932 ...	857,346	1,698,964	2,556,310	841,618
1933 ...	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	656,263
1934 ...	995,204	1,456,455	2,451,659	461,251

In 1934, the total trade of the Colony was divided between the different countries as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom ...	362,763	674,395	1,037,158	42·32
Australia ...	261,108	74,490	335,598	13·69
Canada ...	45,309	470,229	515,538	21·03
India ...	63,588	302	63,890	2·61
New Zealand ...	34,343	119,941	154,284	6·29
Dutch East Indies ...	24,643	4,968	29,611	1·21
Japan ...	29,764	2,964	32,728	1·33
United States of America ...	86,285	10,800	97,065	3·98
Other British Possessions ...	23,587	13,533	37,120	1·51
Other Foreign Countries ...	40,010	81,985	121,995	4·96
	971,400	1,453,607	2,425,007	98·93
Ships' Stores ...	—	2,848	2,848	·12
Parcels Post ...	23,804	—	23,804	·95
Totals ...	£ 995,204	1,456,455	2,451,659	100·00

The following table shows how the trade was distributed during the past two years :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of imports.</i>		<i>Percentage of exports.</i>		<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	34·24	36·45	49·22	46·33	43·49	42·32
Other British Possessions.	52·58	43·00	41·57	46·58	45·79	45·13
Foreign Countries...	11·16	18·16	9·04	6·90	9·85	11·48
Parcels Post ...	2·02	2·39	—	—	·77	·95
Ships' Stores ...	—	—	·17	·19	·10	·12
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports.

The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	373,694	258,171	250,748	366,151	362,763
Australia ...	449,845	372,284	317,046	379,886	261,108
Canada ...	60,076	40,134	25,675	38,175	45,309
India ...	43,239	32,622	33,944	39,242	63,588
New Zealand ...	102,339	81,470	100,255	88,174	34,343
Japan ...	17,135	23,909	29,814	39,269	29,764
Dutch East Indies ...	21,889	20,115	22,633	18,794	24,643
United States ...	86,224	51,789	25,937	42,431	86,285

The proportion of the total import trade done with these countries during the same period was as follows:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	30·65	27·77	29·25	34·24	36·45
Australia ...	36·90	40·05	36·98	35·53	26·24
Canada ...	4·94	4·32	3·00	3·57	4·55
India ...	3·55	3·51	3·96	3·67	6·39
New Zealand ...	8·39	8·76	11·69	8·25	3·45
Japan ...	1·45	2·57	3·48	3·67	2·99
Dutch East Indies ...	1·80	2·16	2·64	1·76	2·48
United States ...	7·06	5·57	3·03	3·97	8·67

The principal articles imported from the above-mentioned countries during the last two years are as follows:—

FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
		<i>Value.</i> £		<i>Value.</i> £
Boots and shoes...	—	2,024	—	1,394
Cement and lime	45,924 cwt.	5,274	45,180 cwt.	4,584
Cinematograph films.	—	—	434,189 ft.	4,896
Drapery ...	—	87,614	—	72,602
Drugs ...	—	6,729	—	7,240
Hardware ...	—	32,158	—	51,483
Iron, black, and steel, mild.	5,958 cwt.	3,478	7,730 cwt.	4,415
Iron, galvanized...	14,393 cwt.	11,343	14,163 cwt.	11,190
Machinery ...	—	20,437	—	23,744
Manures ...	2,886 tons	19,914	4,737 tons	22,418
Matches, wood ...	51,350 gross	7,410	31,600 gross	5,806
Motor vehicles ...	77	10,547	46	6,002
Oils ...	54,330 gal.	5,775	60,523 gal.	6,225
Paints ...	137 tons	6,129	114 tons	5,378
Salt ...	12,600 cwt.	2,295	12,435 cwt.	2,062
Spirits ...	12,456 gal.	14,152	15,131 gal.	16,398
Stationery ...	—	3,981	—	4,536
Tobacco ...	18,061 lb.	6,429	15,442 lb.	6,453
Toys and fancy goods.	—	11,960	—	5,973
Other articles ...	—	108,502	—	99,964
TOTAL ...		£366,151		£362,763

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bags and sacks ...	113,946 doz.	35,936	—	—
Beer ...	40,995 gal.	7,563	41,815 gal.	6,819
Biscuits, fancy ...	117,527 lb.	5,003	109,629 lb.	4,490
Confectionery ...	76,024 lb.	3,489	82,123 lb.	3,378
Coal ...	20,523 tons	14,817	26,138 tons	17,855
Cordage and rope	1,459 cwt.	3,861	1,023 cwt.	2,757
Drapery ...	—	4,706	—	1,882
Drugs ...	—	5,312	—	3,926
Flour, sharps and pollard.	15,493,617 lb.	54,436	15,100,709 lb.	46,579
Fruits and vegetables, fresh.	26,204 cwt.	6,809	25,687 cwt.	7,746
Grease ...	2,594 cwt.	2,065	2,019 cwt.	1,157
Hardware ...	—	31,275	—	21,325
Machinery ...	—	35,342	—	34,097
Meats ...	170,063 lb.	3,945	109,771 lb.	2,017
Oils ...	269,296 gal.	14,721	648 gal.	105
Paints ...	58 tons	3,135	65 tons	3,362
Photographs and films ...	1,480,484 ft.	12,878	58,243 ft.	597
Rice ...	3,713 cwt.	1,958	229 cwt.	143
Spirits ...	3,190 gal.	3,131	598 gal.	481
*Tea ...	125,756 lb.	7,792	—	—
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	78,211 lb.	23,461	75,536 lb.	22,537
Other articles ...	—	98,251	—	79,855
TOTAL ...		£379,886		£261,108

FROM CANADA.

Fish ...	694,516 lb.	13,177	296,900 lb.	6,172
Motor Vehicles ...	—	—	—	17,113
Timber ...	2,203,636 sup. ft.	11,822	2,230,544 sup. ft.	10,793
Tyres and tubes...	—	4,204	—	4,188
Other articles ...	—	8,972	—	7,043
TOTAL ...		£38,175		£45,309

FROM INDIA.

Bags and sacks ...	27,208 doz.	7,062	119,986 doz.	32,639
Dhall ...	11,632 cwt.	6,529	14,029 cwt.	7,202
Drapery ...	—	4,189	—	2,962
Ghee and ghee substitutes.	328,603 lb.	6,213	182,389 lb.	2,829
Oil, mustard ...	57,412 gal.	7,591	45,125 gal.	5,362
Other articles ...	—	7,658	—	12,594
TOTAL ...		£39,242		£63,588

* See Note on p. 30.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Article.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bacon and hams	62,503 lb.	2,694	64,765 lb.	3,004
Bags and sacks ...	9,924 doz.	2,280	—	—
Drapery ...	—	3,708	—	1,846
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	19,195 cwt.	5,073	17,809 cwt.	4,891
Grease and tallow	3,040 cwt.	2,781	1,424 cwt.	1,184
Manure ...	24,986 cwt.	4,619	991 cwt.	318
Meat ...	245,126 lb.	5,817	209,605 lb.	4,964
Photographs and films.	2,325,283 ft.	21,935	9,200 ft.	115
Soap, plain ...	224,267 lb.	1,898	352,954 lb.	2,920
Sugar ...	330,476 lb.	2,198	421,537 lb.	2,410
*Tea ...	64,892 lb.	5,934	—	—
Other articles ...	—	29,237	—	12,691
TOTAL ...		£88,174		£34,343

FROM JAPAN.

Drapery ...	—	34,535	—	24,487
Other articles ...	—	4,734	—	5,277
TOTAL ...		£39,269		£29,764

FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Oil, crude ...	247,390 gal.	2,608	788,385 gal.	4,102
Kerosene ...	164,355 gal.	5,747	123,848 gal.	3,891
Motor fuel ...	268,391 gal.	10,439	422,594 gal.	16,646
Other articles ...	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ...		£18,794		£24,643

	Country of Origin.	lb.	£
*Tea imports for 1934 :—	Ceylon	131,972	12,107
	Java	55,608	2,618
	India	26,796	1,630
	China	8,290	375

FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Article.	Quantity.	1933.	Quantity.	1934.
		Value. £		Value. £
Cinematograph films.	—	—	3,772,163 ft.	36,466
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	1,487 cwt.	1,054	1,111 cwt.	1,231
Hardware ...	—	3,975	—	6,672
Oil, kerosene ...	219,106 gal.	9,176	154,473 gal.	5,450
Motor fuel ...	724,061 gal.	16,373	536,251 gal.	7,553
Other ...	157,834 gal.	2,807	28,898 gal.	3,420
Machinery, agricultural.	—	1,732	—	1,594
Other articles ...	—	7,314	—	18,541
Motor Vehicles ...	—	—	—	5,358
TOTAL ...		£42,431		£86,285

It should be noted for purposes of comparison that the import figures for 1934 are based on the country of origin of the article and not on the country of consignment as in previous years. For instance, the United Kingdom, for the first time in years, takes priority over Australia in being the largest exporter to Fiji, mainly through many items which, though purchased from Australia, are not of Australian origin, while New Zealand figures show a decrease of 62 per cent. as compared with 1933 for the same reason, the main items being sacks, drapery, films, and tea, which are still being imported from New Zealand but are not of New Zealand origin.

Food-stuffs, produce, and coal are still the main items imported from New Zealand and Australia, whilst all classes of manufactured articles are mainly the imports from the United Kingdom.

The imports of Canadian goods have increased during the year, the chief items being fish, timber, and tyres and tubes.

Imports from India have increased by 62 per cent., due principally to such items as bags and sacks being credited to that country instead of to Australia as in previous years.

Owing to the institution of the quota system for controlling cotton and artificial silk piece-goods imported from foreign countries, imports of drapery from Japan have considerably decreased.

Imports from the United States of America show a marked increase on account of cinematograph films which were formerly credited to New Zealand and Australia.

Exports.

The exports of the principal products of the Colony for the past five years were as follows :—

Article.	1930.		1931.		1932		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Sugar ... tons	90,979	853,833	67,937	624,310	131,302	1,289,239	113,836	1,180,792	103,863	1,069,049
Copra ... tons	23,882	369,524	16,917	177,786	15,076	170,240	22,597	195,788	23,520	127,941
Molasses ... tons	12,337	12,337	9,019	9,019	9,448	9,448	12,937	12,937	16,828	16,828
Bananas ... bunches	169,044	57,178	194,875	57,368	346,968	67,237	326,422	69,243	324,494	67,845
Biscuits ... lb.	338,892	8,456	149,630	3,325	133,266	3,135	84,654	1,919	53,749	1,088
Butter ... cwt.	903	6,496	1,612	7,519	2,421	11,299	1,837	7,564	1,307	4,016
Cotton ... lb.	127,077	6,727	78,932	1,146	101,997	5,100	34,870	2,300	2,513	84
Vegetables ... cwt.	8,568	5,459	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,645	1,228	1,961	940
Pines, canned ... lb.	306,913	6,593	297,301	5,961	621,036	8,095	380,711	5,582	—	3,808
Pines, fresh ... cases	7,633	2,296	5,607	1,510	1,776	668	2,684	1,007	2,171	816
Trocas shell ... tons	193	11,209	183	7,371	266	12,125	365	19,945	319	20,733

The figures as regards the quantity and value of bananas exported during the year compare favourably with those of the previous year. Most of the bananas exported went to New Zealand, Australia taking £6,000 less in value than the previous year.

Canada and the United Kingdom again took the greater portion of the sugar exported, while most of the copra was absorbed by the United Kingdom and Europe. The average price of copra fell from £8 10s. 0d. per ton in 1933 to £5 10s. 0d. in 1934.

The export figures for trocas shell show a slight decrease in quantity though an increase in value. The bulk of the shell was exported to European countries and a small portion to Australia and Japan.

During the year 1,033 ounces of gold, valued at £7,590, were exported. The decrease in the amount exported was the result of the installation by one of the mining companies of larger plant, which necessitated the temporary suspension of its mining activities.

The following table shows quantity and value of twelve of the minor products of the Colony exported during the last five years :—

Article.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, Mauritius.. cwt.	1,288	1,290	968	£ 1,212	2,590	£ 3,237	1,201	£ 1,855	1,595	£ 2,660
Bêche-de-mer ... cwt.	2,672	13,886	2,864	16,045	2,074	8,801	255	1,348	272	1,408
Coconuts ... No.	298,886	895	300,860	906	330,930	994	251,330	754	300,040	807
*Fruits, fresh, other than bananas or pines.	—	341	—	1,919	—	1,116	—	3,663	—	2,010
Gold bullion ... oz.	—	—	—	—	305	2,053	2,079	13,500	1,033	7,590
Gum ... cwt.	2,875	4,025	1,025	1,092	3,074	3,103	2,618	3,220	3,936	4,364
Oil, coconut ... tons.	69	2,451	61	1,631	18	410	50	1,129	65	1,352
Shell, pearl ... lb.	1,120	15	24,304	216	21,504	193	12,824	128	7,817	80
" turtle ... lb.	1,196	1,729	1,881	1,594	1,400	879	1,687	1,041	2,788	1,870
Soap, plain ... cwt.	498	694	2,406	3,456	3,141	4,332	3,084	4,388	2,632	3,244
†Vegetables, fresh cwt.	8,568	5,459	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,645	1,228	1,961	940
Hides ... No.	5,856	4,216	4,208	2,283	3,473	1,724	3,857	1,318	4,546	1,917

* In 1934 included the following:—Mandarines ... 2,420 cases valued at £ 1,271
 Oranges ... 1,102 " " £ 430
 Melons ... 2,684 fruits " £ 168
 Other ... " " £ 141

Total ... £2,010

† In 1934 included the following:—Tomatoes ... 34 cwt. valued at £ 51
 Kumalas (sweet potatoes) 1,675 cwt. " £ 659
 Cucumbers ... 120 cwt. " £ 180
 Other ... " " £ 50

Total ... £940

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**Labour of Fijians.**

No change has been made during the year in the conditions governing the employment of labourers under contract of service. In consequence of the continued low price of copra the wages of labourers on coconut plantations remained at between £9 and £10 per annum. Agricultural labourers may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding twelve months. Every contract for a period exceeding one month must be made before a District Commissioner who may withhold his consent if the contract appears unreasonable or inequitable. The hours of labour are nine a day, from Monday to Friday, and five on Saturday, making a working week of 50 hours. When additional hours are worked by the labourers they are either paid overtime or given time off to compensate for their additional work. The cost of bringing labourers to an estate and returning them to their villages is borne by the employer. Adequate safeguards are provided by law for the proper housing and treatment of labourers, and employers are required to provide medical care in cases of sickness.

All recruitment of labour is entirely voluntary. As each Fijian is a member of a land-owning unit and has the right to use a portion of the tribal lands he is capable of supporting himself and his family from the products of his lands. There is, therefore, no necessity for him to work for wages, and generally speaking he only does so in order to gain money for some specific object. The majority of Fijians do support themselves from the products of their lands, and those who elect to work under contract of service usually return to their villages on completion of the contract. There is, therefore, no labouring class of Fijians dependent for their subsistence solely upon the wages they earn. The constant change in the personnel of the labourers obviates any serious interference with the native social system and prevents the growth of a class of Fijians divorced from tribal associations and dependent for their livelihood on the economic condition of the labour market. These conditions provide probably the most effective safeguard for the proper treatment of labourers under contract of service.

The employment of casual labourers is mostly confined to the ports of Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. The men are employed chiefly in the loading and unloading of cargo vessels, and many of them return to their villages after the work of each ship is completed. A large number of these labourers are drawn from the native villages in the vicinity of the ports, and as their personnel is constantly changing they do not form a class of casual labourers. A limited number of Fijians are employed in the commercial houses, and a certain proportion of these remain more or less permanently in the commercial centres. There is, however, nothing to prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming their place in the native social system if they so desire.

The number of Fijians employed as carpenters, boat-builders, marine engineers, and firemen is comparatively small. Their employment as skilled workers is limited, not only by the demand for such work but by their ability to compete with members of other races. Most of the small inter-insular sailing vessels are manned by Fijians under the charge of a certificated native master. Few, if any, of these men work under contract of service. The conditions of labour vary according to the size of the vessel and the particular work on which it is employed, and they are in all cases a matter of agreement between the owner and the crew. This type of work is popular with the Fijians, and the wages they earn are sufficient for the support of themselves and their dependants.

During 1933 and 1934, Fijians found employment on road work. The collection from the Fijians, with the exception perhaps of certain specified areas, of their rates and taxes is a matter of some considerable difficulty in these times of general economic depression. Next year (1935) will see a further development in the road policy, and it is hoped that a considerable number of Fijians will obtain employment on this road work largely as a means of finding their taxes.

The wages paid for the various classes of labour are a matter of agreement between the employer and the worker. No scale of wages is laid down by law, but in all contracts of service exceeding one month the District Commissioner may decline to register the agreement if the terms offered are unreasonable. Statistics concerning the current rate of wages are given elsewhere.

Labour and Wages of Indians.

There was no marked alteration in labour conditions or in the rate of wages, which tended to remain at the levels of 2s. 6d. per day in Suva and 2s. per day elsewhere. Employment is to a large extent seasonal, particularly in the sugar districts where the maximum opportunities are afforded during the months when the mills are operating, but there is very little hardship during other periods because the majority of Indian labourers, having smallholdings of their own, are not entirely dependent for their livelihood on their wage earnings.

Public Works Department Labour.

The total average number of labourers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the Public Works Department, including Road Boards, was 1,193. Of these, 785 were employed in Suva District and 408 in the various country districts.

Approximately three-quarters of these workmen were engaged on road work, and, as has been the case in the past, Indians predominated on maintenance work, whereas the bulk of the labour employed on new construction work was Fijian.

Wages for unskilled labour ranged from 2s. per day in some of the country districts to 2s. 6d. per day in Suva.

No fixed rate is paid to skilled workmen, rates ranging from 14s. to 20s. a day according to the proficiency displayed. Half-castes are employed as boat-builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. This class of labour is gradually displacing the skilled European mechanic in the various trades enumerated above, and the time is not far distant when Europeans will only be employed as foremen and in the higher grades.

The following figures give an idea of the wages paid to the various classes of workmen :—

Carpenters and joiners 3s. 6d. to 20s. a day depending on the degree of skill.

Boat-builders 8s. to 20s. Some skilled Fijians employed in the boat sheds are paid 3s. 9d. to 8s. a day.

Mechanics (including motor mechanics, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc.), up to 20s. a day. Apprentices (usually European and half-castes) 5s. rising to £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Painters (usually Indians) 3s. 6d. a day, leading hands up to 9s. a day, lorry and steam-roller drivers (mostly Europeans) 10s. to 18s. a day. The average wage is £4 10s. a week.

Road overseers (chiefly Europeans) £16 to £25 per month. Road gang sirdars (Indians) £4 10s. to £10 a month. Average £7 10s. a month.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department, and the conditions under which the labourers work, are practically identical with those obtaining outside the Department. The hours of work are 8 a day or 48 a week, and these hours are only departed from by the planters and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, whose employees work 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week.

There are no records kept by the Public Works Department of the cost of living of the different classes of labourers employed. In any case, there is no single standard of living which could be taken as applicable to all classes, as there are at least four categories, each with a distinct standard. Again, the standards vary within each group and any generalization would be of little value.

Cost of Living.

The tariff in hotels varies from 10s. to 17s. 6d. a day, or from £9 to £20 a month. Boarding-house terms average about £9 a month.

In Suva and Levuka the rent of houses varies from £5 to £8 a month unfurnished, and £8 to £10 furnished. Furnished houses are very scarce and usually are only available for limited periods while the owners are absent from the Colony on holiday. In country districts houses are almost unprocureable.

The usual number of servants employed is between one and three, comprising a cook-general, cook and house-boy, and cook, house-boy and a garden-boy or nurse-girl.

Cooks earn £5 to £6 per month and food, others, £2 to £4 per month and food.

Indians are usually employed as domestic servants. Fijian servants are cheaper but less efficient. White servants are very rarely employed, except as children's nurses.

A family of four persons would find little margin for the provision of education for their children, or for an occasional holiday in a cooler country on a gross income of less than £500 a year.

In Suva, a single man could live, though with little margin for emergencies, on £200 a year. In country districts, if quarters were provided, he could live on slightly less.

European artisans tend to be employed only on fairly responsible work, and are usually men who keep up a fairly high standard of living. Since they are unlikely to have any privileges in the shape of free housing, it is unlikely that a married man could manage on less than £250 to £300 a year.

Average cost of foodstuffs in common use.

Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	3d. per lb.
Milk	...	...	6d. per quart.
Cheese	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Fresh beef	...	...	10d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Pork	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	3d. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Sugar, white	...	...	3d. per lb.
Sugar, brown	...	...	2d. per lb.
Salt	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.
Preserved meats	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	14s. per cwt.

Education.—Primary education can be obtained in Levuka, and primary and secondary education in Suva in Government schools. Tuition fees are as follows:—

		<i>Children of Ratepayers.</i>	<i>Children of Non-Ratepayers.</i>
Primary	...	Free	£2 2 0 a year.
Secondary	...	£6 0 0 a year	£7 10 0 a year.

A charge of £50 a year is made for boarding in the hostels attached to the Suva grammar schools.

For higher education and for health purposes many Europeans send their children to Australia or New Zealand. The average cost of education in these circumstances is about £150 a year.

Medical fees.—The usual fee charged by a private medical practitioner is 10s. 6d. a visit. The fees charged in Government hospitals are 6s. a day for the public wards, and 10s. 6d. a day for private wards. Operation fees in these hospitals range from £1 1s. to £10 10s. Medicines and medical appliances are expensive.

Sports and social clubs.—Entrance fees to social clubs range from £2 2s. to £10 10s. and yearly subscriptions from £2 2s. to £4 4s. The entrance fees for tennis, golf, and cricket clubs are from £1 1s. to £2 2s., and the yearly subscription fees £1 1s. to £4 4s.

Holidays.—For health reasons it is advisable that Europeans should periodically visit countries which have a more temperate climate. The average return passage rates are as follows:—

New Zealand	...	...	£12 to £25.
Australia	...	...	£25 to £50.
England	...	...	£87 10s. to £159 10s.

A special cabin-class return passage to England is quoted at £119 16s.

It is difficult to give an accurate indication of the actual cost-of-living of Fijian and Indian labourers, of whom only a small number are dependent on their wages. In very many cases these labourers live in their own houses and cultivate small plots of land which enable them to grow a portion of their food supplies. It is also the common practice for Indian labourers to grow and husk their own rice. In these ways they materially reduce their actual living costs. All Fijian labourers are landowners and are under no economic necessity to work for wages, as they can return and live on their own lands whenever they so desire. All Fijians and Indians receive free medical treatment at all Government hospitals. Agricultural and other labourers employed under contract of service are provided with food, lodging, and medical care. In general, the wages paid to Fijians and Indians, who live largely upon locally produced food-stuffs, are more than sufficient to meet their needs.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Historical.

Native education owes its origin to missionary enterprise, which commenced with the arrival of the Methodist Mission in 1835. The Roman Catholic Mission followed in 1844, the Anglican Mission in 1870, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in 1889.

On their own initiative the early Methodist missionaries established schools throughout the Colony, reduced the language to writing, produced a Fijian-English dictionary, and printed a translation of the New Testament. Primary education is still largely under the influence of the various Missions.

An important step forward in the educational policy of the Colony took place in 1916, when an Education Bill was passed creating a Department of Education and a Board of Education. The latter was given power to register and classify schools and teachers and to regulate a system of grants-in-aid.

In 1926, an Education Commission was appointed to inquire into the education system and advise as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in the methods of, and facilities provided for, the education of the various races in the Colony. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Department of Education was strengthened by the appointment of a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and two Inspectors of Schools. The Education Ordinance of 1916 was repealed and Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 substituted. This Ordinance reconstituted the Board of Education and gave it greater control over the registration and classification of schools and teachers, the instruction to be given, the standards of attainment to be maintained, and the qualifications and number of teachers required for various grades of schools.

The value of practical education was recognized by making eligibility for registration and for grants-in-aid dependent on satisfactory instruction being given in agriculture or manual work for boys and domestic crafts for girls.

Returns in respect of the year 1934 were submitted by 282 schools. The number on the roll was 19,873, and the average attendance approximately 80 per cent.

European Education.

There are thirteen schools which enrol Europeans: three are maintained wholly by Government, five by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at the sugar centres, three by the Roman Catholic Mission, and two by local committees. Primary education is given in all these schools, while in addition secondary tuition is available in Suva at the grammar schools, St. Joseph's Convent, and St. Felix College, pupils being prepared for the New Zealand Public Service, and the Cambridge Local Examinations. Manual instruction for boys and cookery for girls are included in the curriculum. At the Convent and the Girls' Grammar School an alternative commercial course may be taken which includes book-keeping, shorthand, and commercial practice. In 1934, St. Joseph's Convent presented nine candidates, and St. Felix College one candidate, for the Cambridge Local Examination. Eight candidates from St. Joseph's Convent passed. The Girls' Grammar School presented three candidates for the New Zealand Intermediate Examination, all of whom passed.

European children in isolated parts of the Colony may be enrolled in the Government correspondence classes which are organized to enable a pupil taking the course to pass into an appropriate class in one of the grammar schools without loss of time. These classes are conducted by a former head mistress of the Girls' Grammar School, and are of great value to children in outlying country districts. Fifty-six pupils were enrolled during the year.

Under a scheme of co-operation between the Education Department of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji, the grammar schools in Suva and Levuka Public School are staffed by trained, certificated New Zealand teachers. The syllabus of instruction used is very similar to that used in New Zealand schools.

Three grades of European scholarships, tenable for three years, may be awarded by the Board of Education on the results of competitive examinations. The local junior scholarships provide for free tuition at one of the Suva European schools, and a monetary grant of £20 a year to country children under the age of 12 years. The local senior scholarships, one for girls and one for boys under 14 years of age, provide free tuition in the secondary departments and a grant of £5 or £20, according to whether the scholar is or is not resident in Suva. The Fiji scholarship, of an annual value of £120 and tenable for three years at an approved university or training institute in one of the neighbouring Dominions, is awarded on the results of the entrance examination of the University of New Zealand. For financial reasons no Fiji scholarship was awarded during 1934.

Half of the net cost of the three Government schools for Europeans is met from general revenue and half from a special education rate levied in the Municipalities of Suva and Levuka in which the schools are situated. The children of parents occupying houses on which education rate is paid are exempt from the payment of school fees in the primary departments, but pay a fee of £6 a year in the secondary departments. The fees for children of non-residents are £2 2s. and £7 10s. a year in the primary and secondary departments respectively. All fees are reduced by one-third when two or more members of a family attend school.

The Government maintains two hostels in Suva, one for girls and one for boys. The boarding fee is £50 a year with varying reductions for two, three, or more members of the same family. There are also hostels attached to St. Felix College and St. Joseph's Convent. In Levuka, a hostel is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The children on the roll of these European schools during the year numbered 443 girls and 484 boys, the net cost to the Government being £4,926 8s. 10d.

There is in Suva a private kindergarten school for pupils under six years of age.

Fijian Education.

The population of Fiji, estimated at 197,449, is composed mainly of Fijians and Indians. Each race has its own schools. Village vernacular schools for Fijians have long been established by the various Missions and practically all the Fijians can read and write the vernacular. Many of these one-teacher schools are being grouped into district schools under the control of District Commissioners, and are staffed with trained, certificated native teachers as they become available. The standard of instruction given is not high, but it is improving. In 1934, 113 Fijian and Rotuman primary schools received grants-in-aid. The enrolment was 3,783 girls and 4,880 boys, with an average attendance of 84 per cent. The net cost to the Government of Fijian education in 1934 was £17,339 5s. 1d.

There are six Government provincial schools in which a primary course is given. All these schools are residential. Every effort is made to encourage the practise of Fijian customs and ceremonies, and at least nine hours a week are devoted to instruction in practical agriculture and wood-work. The food gardens of each of these schools cover areas varying from ten to fifteen acres. One school is actively engaged in sugar-cane cultivation, another is developing a dairy herd, and a third has a banana project. The Fijians contribute £4,350 (approximately half the total cost) towards the maintenance of these six schools. Candidates for admission are selected by the local village chiefs, and places are allocated to the various Provinces in proportion to their monetary contributions.

Queen Victoria Memorial School is a residential school for Fijians situated five miles from Suva. It is maintained by Government funds. The fees are £6 a year. The course provided is an elementary one in which is included agriculture, animal husbandry, and wood-work. Twenty-two acres of crops are in cultivation and the school maintains a dairy herd of 24 cows. The roll in 1934 was 88. Pupils are prepared for admission to the Government Service, the Teachers' Training Schools, and the Central Medical School.

The gross Government expenditure on Fijian education was approximately £23,034 18s. 11d., of which £5,695 13s. 10d. was recovered through fees and provincial contributions.

Indian Education.

In 1934, there were seven Government and fifty-one assisted schools for Indians, with a total roll of 3,290 boys and 1,119 girls. Many of these are two-teacher schools under the control of local committees, the members of which for the most part are uneducated and parochial. Each school was inspected during the year, and there was evidence of progress which will be accelerated as

qualified teachers become available. The medium of instruction in the lower classes is Hindustani. English is taught, and tends to become the medium of instruction in the higher classes.

Indian boys may proceed from these schools to the Government Indian school at Natabua, which was established in 1919, where they may prepare for the entrance examination of the New Zealand University. The fee in the primary school is 10s. a year and in the secondary department £7 10s. a year. Provision has been made for boarders in a hostel, the fee being £24 a year.

In Suva there are two Roman Catholic Schools for non-European children at which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

A few years ago the instruction given in Indian schools was of a poor quality: the lack of experience on the part of managers, who were often illiterate, the lack of qualified teachers, and the complete absence of school material and textbooks each contributed its quota to this undesirable state of affairs. However, trained teachers are now becoming available, managers are taking a keener interest in their duties, and a Hindi-English school journal has been published.

The net cost to the Government of Indian education in 1934 was £9,439 9s. 9d.

Professional and Technical Training.

There are four teacher-training institutions (three Mission and one Government), one medical school, two agricultural training institutions, and two Mission schools for joinery.

Training of Teachers.—The earlier missionaries felt the urgent need for native teachers, and tried to satisfy it. As early as 1856 the Methodist Mission established a central institution for the training of pastors and teachers. It was followed by others better situated and with improved curricula. It was not until 1916 however that the present training institute for teachers was established at Davuilevu where teachers are now prepared for the Government teachers' examinations. The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, for a number of years, trained teachers in their own schools, but to-day each Mission has a teacher-training institution on the island of Ovalau.

The Education Commission of 1926 recommended that a Government institution for the training of teachers be established, and that the Methodist Mission training institute be continued and supported by a more generous system of grants-in-aid. Both of these recommendations were adopted. The number of teachers in training at these and the Catholic Mission institutions during 1934 was 79.

There are five classes of teachers' certificates. To be eligible for a first-class certificate candidates must hold the Bachelor's degree of an approved university, or an equivalent qualification;

for the lowest or fifth class the standard required is that which would be attained by an English child passing out of the sixth standard. In 1934, 63 Fijian and 14 Indian candidates from training institutions sat for the teachers' certificate examinations. 27 passed and 28 obtained partial passes. The standard of attainment required for a pass is being gradually increased, and already the effect on the efficiency of the schools is very marked. The number of registered teachers and recognized teachers in the Colony during 1934 was 522 and 798 respectively.

There is no provision for the training of European teachers. The posts are filled by teachers trained overseas.

Central Medical School.—This school is a development of a scheme of medical training for natives inaugurated in 1873 at the Colonial Hospital, Suva. The present school was established in 1928 with the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is maintained by joint contributions from the various Pacific administrations. The school is residential, and has accommodation for 40 students. Candidates for admission must have a fair knowledge of English, and selection is made by examination. After a four years' course graduates are granted diplomas in medicine and surgery. There were 36 students in 1934. The decrease in the number of students is consequent on the change from a three to a four years' course. The gross cost of the school was £2,516 8s. 7d.

Navuso Agricultural School.—This school was established by the Methodist Mission in 1924 on an estate of 830 acres and provides an elementary course in farming and the management of stock. The roll was 100. Government financial assistance amounted to £300.

In 1926, the Government took over 30 acres of the Navuso estate to be used as an experimental station. There are now nine students at the station receiving instruction in agriculture and a training fitting them to become native agricultural instructors in the Provinces.

Physical and Moral Welfare.

In 1932, regulations for the medical examination of school children were made, under which school medical officers are invested with powers to examine all pupils in registered schools. Indian and Fijian children are entitled to free medical treatment. Instruction in hygiene and sanitation is emphasized in all schools, and pupils are required to keep their school building and grounds clean. Physical exercises and organized games are part of the curriculum of all registered schools. Football, both rugby and association, cricket, and basket-ball are played throughout the Colony, and in certain districts competitions arouse great interest.

An annual grant of £100 and £25 is made by the Government to the Fiji Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides respectively.

Finance.

The gross expenditure on education during 1934 was £46,367 12s. 2d. out of a total expenditure for the Colony of £595,460 6s. 6d. The gross revenue was £12,356 6s. 8d. representing native and other contributions, education rates of Suva and Levuka, boarding and tuition fees, and sale of school requisites. The net Government expenditure on education was therefore £34,011 5s. 6d. or 4s. 8-4d. per head of the population.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Mail communication within the Colony is maintained by means of vessels subsidized by Government, by subsidized motor road services, by mail carriers, and by itinerant vessels.

The S.S. *Malake* runs between Suva, Levuka, Savusavu, Ndeloi (Butha Bay), Rambi, and to the Taveuni coast twice monthly, and between Suva and Lautoka twice monthly. This vessel also calls once every two months at Malau, the port for Lambasa, if so required.

The S.S. *Andi Rewa* runs between Suva, Levuka, Nambouwalu, Ndreketi and Lambasa twice monthly, calling at certain small places *en route* either on the inward or outward journey.

A subsidized cutter conveys mails between Taveuni and Ndeloi (Butha Bay), once weekly.

With the opening of the transinsular road on Viti Levu, it has been possible to arrange for the transport of practically all mails on this island by motor vehicle. The following services are in operation:—

- (1) From Suva to Nausori, and return, daily.
- (2) From Suva to Nausori, Nanduruloulou, Korovou, Nanukuloa, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and Lautoka, and return, three times weekly.
- (3) From Lautoka to Nandi and Nandroga, and return, three times weekly.

There is a service by motor launch between Nausori, Viria, and Vunindawa for mails and goods three times weekly.

Carriers are chiefly used on Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu, between post offices on those islands. The services run once weekly.

External communication is provided by the British vessels *Aorangi* and *Niagara* of the Canadian-Australasian Line, to which Company a subsidy of £5,000 per annum is paid, and by the American vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey* of the Matson Navigation Company. The former vessels call at Suva, once in every four weeks, on their voyages in each direction between Sydney,

Auckland, Honolulu and Vancouver, and the latter, once in every four weeks, on their voyages between Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Pango Pango, Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The *Waipahi* provides a four-weekly cargo and limited passenger service between Sydney, Lautoka, Suva and Auckland.

Direct steamers from London to Suva, via Panama, arrive at intervals of approximately six weeks, and occasional calls are made by vessels from Australia and New Zealand travelling to ports in the United Kingdom, via Panama. Calls are also made at fairly regular intervals by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's vessel *Fiona*.

Telephone communication is available between Suva, Nausori, Nanduroulou and Vunindawa; between Suva, Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau (communication between Tailevu and Ovalau being by submarine cable); between Suva and Navua; between Nanukuloa, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and Lautoka, and between Nandarivatu and Mba. Telephone exchange areas are Suva, Lautoka, Levuka, Nausori and Navua, and rural party lines are maintained on Taveuni (40 miles), and in the Savusavu district on the south-east coast of Vanua Levu.

Wireless stations, operated by Amalgamated Wireless, Limited, are situated at Suva, Taveuni, Lambasa, and Savusavu. The Government operates a permanent station on the island of Rotuma, and also a temporary station at Lautoka. Wireless telephone communication exists between Levuka and the Central Leper Hospital at Makongai.

Telegraphic communication beyond the Colony is provided by submarine cable operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, and by wireless from the Suva station with the principal Groups in the Western Pacific, and also with Honolulu and Sydney.

Roads.

The total length of the roads of the Colony is made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled	169½
Gravelled	336½
Earth (motorable)	80½
Earth (not motorable)	50½
Bridle tracks	1,593
Total	2,230

Tramways.

The only railways or tramways in existence in Fiji are of the narrow two-foot gauge laid down by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company on the Rewa River, along the sea coast from Singatoka (south-west Viti Levu) to Tavua (north of Viti Levu), in the

neighbourhood of Penang on the north-east corner of Viti Levu, and at Lambasa on the island of Vanua Levu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Singatoka to Tavua provides a free passenger service operating to a schedule approved by the Government.

The total length of permanent line laid down by the Company is 380 miles. About 220 miles of this total consists of the main line from Singatoka to Tavua, with the necessary branch lines.

Between 40 and 50 locomotives are used in connexion with the transport work of the Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two private banks are operating in the Colony—the Bank of New South Wales, with three establishments, and the Bank of New Zealand, with two. The paid-up capital of the former is £8,780,000, while that of the latter is £6,328,125. The amount of deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales was £1,262,920 and by the Bank of New Zealand £388,418 at 31st December, 1934.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, during the year under review, the number of accounts increased from 13,234 to 14,190, while the total amount on deposit at the end of the year was £237,681, an increase over the previous year's figure of £1,471.

The assets, exclusive of the Depreciation Fund, were as follows :—

	£
Investments (market price on 31st December, 1934)	297,618
Cash at Bank and with Treasury	8,647
Total	<u>£306,265</u>

The transactions of the Savings Bank for the year 1934 were as follows :—

	£	£
Income from investments		11,570
Interest credited to depositors... ..	6,410	
Salaries	1,146	
Expenses	1,854	
	<u> </u>	<u>9,410</u>
Surplus		<u>£2,160</u>

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 3 per cent. up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits exceeding £500 up to a maximum of £1,000.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

The currency in circulation consisted of Government notes, British sterling coin, and Fiji coins of the following denominations issued under Ordinance No. 1 of 1934 :—

Silver—	florin.
	shilling.
	sixpence.
Cupro-nickel—	penny.
	half-penny.

British coinage is being gradually replaced by the new Fiji coinage, of which £38,170 had been placed in circulation at 31st December, 1934. Government currency notes of a total face value of £506,876 15s. were in circulation at 31st December, 1934. These are fully covered by the investments and cash held in the Note Security Fund at that date.

The surplus of ordinary income over expenditure on account of the transactions of the Commissioners of Currency for the last year amounted to £23,157 14s. 5d. which was transferred to the Colony's general revenue.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure from Public funds on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted in all to £190,718 1s. 1d. This expenditure was incurred under the following headings :—

	£	s.	d.
Personal emoluments and other charges ...	17,178	19	2
Public works recurrent	78,578	7	1
Public works extraordinary	27,907	1	0
Loan funds	49,462	10	0
Miscellaneous	17,591	3	10
Total ...	£190,718	1	1

The corresponding figures for the previous five years are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1929	242,077	0	0
1930	212,792	0	0
1931	166,690	0	0
1932	160,747	0	0
1933	148,155	0	0

The administration of the Department is under the control of the Director of Public Works, with headquarters in Suva, the execution of the works being carried out by two Assistant Engineers and one Mechanical Engineer.

The Assistant Engineer, Suva, is responsible for all civil engineering work in the Suva district which comprises approximately half of Viti Levu and most of the other islands including Rotuma. His headquarters are at Walu Bay, Suva, where the stores, workshops, garages, etc., are situated.

The Assistant Engineer, Lautoka, is similarly responsible for work in the Lautoka district which comprises the other half of Viti Levu and Yasawa Group. There is a smaller Public Works Department depot at Lautoka, with offices, stores, workshops and garages.

The Mechanical Engineer, is in charge of the principal quarry and stone crushing plant, a fleet of nine launches and tugs, two slipways and extensive workshops for boat building and all kinds of repair work. It is noteworthy that, owing to the recent increase of road mileage and to the low price of copra, the revenue derived from the slipways is declining. In 1932, £1,872 were derived from this source: in 1934, £1,328. As the small craft used on coastal work become unserviceable they are not being replaced at present.

In August, a start was made on the construction of the Rewa River Bridge. This bridge was designed by Messrs. Rendell, Palmer & Tritton from information supplied by the Director of Public Works. When completed, it will consist of three 60 ft. girder spans and nine 129 ft. steel truss spans. The concrete deck, which will be 30 ft. above ordinary high-water level, will be 28 ft. wide to provide an 18 ft. roadway and two 5 ft. footways. The concrete piers will be built upon cylinders which, in some cases, extend to 80 ft. below high-water level. The estimated cost of this work is £75,000 (sterling). By the end of the year much of the plant had been assembled, two large pontoons and three standard punts had been built locally, one abutment had been completed, and the first two piers were in hand. It is expected that the bridge will be completed in 1937.

Other works completed during the year include a new bridge over the Lami River (four 40 ft. spans); Mission Hill Bridge (two 20 ft. spans); and four small bridges on the Mba—Ellington road, all of which are concrete bridges built to replace defective timber structures; the Nandrau Bridge (three 30 ft. spans) which affords access to a large Indian settlement near Mba; and the Waisavu Bridge (three 30 ft. spans) and the Waisomo Bridge (one 30 ft. span), both of which are on the transinsular road.

Two new roads were constructed; one, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, is a branch from the transinsular road to the Wainimbuka River near Vinindawa Government station, and the other, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs

from Tavua to the new goldfields area. The latter was constructed in 17 weeks at a cost of £4,970 9s. 10d. which includes the provision of one 60 ft. and three 30 ft. bridges.

A new 9 in. cast iron main was laid from Tamavua Reservoir to the King's Wharf, Suva, to supply water for shipping. Ample water is now available and revenue is benefiting accordingly.

The detailed survey for the construction of the Suva-Singatoka road was started from Suva and from Singatoka simultaneously. By the end of the year some 16 miles had been completed and over half of the bridge sites had been investigated.

The beaconing of the various waterways and marine dangers was continued during the year. Twenty-two new beacons were driven and 32 defective tops were replaced.

Increased funds for recurrent works were available this year and the general condition of the buildings, floating stock, water supplies, etc., shows considerable improvement.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The administration of justice throughout the Colony is provided for by the constitution of the Supreme Court and various District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1875, declares the Supreme Court to be a Court of Record and Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony.

The Supreme Court consists of a Judge, called the Chief Justice, appointed from time to time by Letters Patent. There is a Registrar and a staff of assistants.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Ordinance. By these sections it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall, within the Colony, have the same jurisdiction as that which His Majesty's High Court of Justice has in England, and it is thereunder constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery Assize and *nisi prius*, with like powers and jurisdiction as such Court has in England.

It is a Court of Equity, and has, within the Colony, the same jurisdiction as the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England. It is further a Court of Probate and a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and, under an Order in Council dated the 10th of March, 1894, an Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court was also established.

Under Ordinance No. 4 of 1875, provision is also made for the appointment of a Sheriff whose duty it is to execute all process of the Supreme Court and to act as Marshal of the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction. The Sheriff is assisted in his work by Deputy Sheriffs in the country districts, the duty being performed by the various District Commissioners.

In addition to the local Ordinances, the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 2nd of January, 1875, are in force in the Colony, but only so far as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit.

During the year there are four Criminal Sessions of the Court sitting at the Central Criminal Court. These sessions are held at Suva every third month. The Court also goes on Circuit at regular intervals each year to obviate the expense and inconvenience of bringing into Suva cases from some of the outlying districts.

The Criminal Procedure of the Supreme Court is laid down by Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,* by which it is directed that trials shall be either by a jury of seven or by the Chief Justice sitting with assessors. When the accused, or one of them, or the person against whom the crime or offence has been committed, or one of them, is a native or a person of Asiatic origin or descent, the trial takes place before the Chief Justice with the aid of assessors in lieu of a jury, unless the Chief Justice shall for special reasons think fit to order a jury. It is provided that the opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and recorded in writing, but the decision shall be vested exclusively in the Judge. In jury cases, the members of the jury are required in the first instance to give a unanimous verdict, but if after a deliberation of at least four hours they are unable to agree, the Court can accept a majority verdict of not less than five to two.

In ordinary cases two assessors sit with the Chief Justice; in capital cases there must not be less than four assessors. Male residents, of an age between 21 and 60, with a competent knowledge of English, are liable to be called as jurymen and assessors, with the exception of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Government officers, salaried functionaries of any foreign Government not carrying on business, persons employed by the Cable and Wireless, Limited, or by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, practising physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and solicitors in actual practice and their clerks, clergymen and ministers, officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, masters of vessels and licensed pilots, salaried officials of the Municipal Council, persons disabled by mental and bodily infirmity or earning an income of less than £150 a year, and persons convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous crime who have not received a full pardon, are disqualified from serving. Persons are called to serve as assessors from lists compiled by the Sheriff, consisting of such male persons as are considered qualified from their education and character to serve in such a capacity. Exemptions from serving as assessors are similar to those in the case of jurymen.

* Cf. Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

In capital cases sentence of death is pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is laid down in section 36 of Ordinance 6 of 1875 that the Chief Justice shall forward to the Governor a copy of his notes of evidence taken at the trial with a report containing any recommendations or observations he may think fit to make. The Governor, after considering the report in Executive Council, communicates the terms of his decision to the Chief Justice, who causes the tenor and substance to be entered in the Court records. The Governor in these cases issues either a death warrant, an order for sentence of death to be commuted, or a pardon.

On the Civil side, the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction within the Colony, and is governed in its practice by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1933, which adopt, with certain modifications, the Rules of the Supreme Court of England.

The Civil Procedure Rules have been supplemented in special matters by other Rules, the chief of which are: The Bankruptcy Rules, 1890, and Admission of Barristers and Solicitors Rules, 1888.

Provision is made for obtaining evidence for foreign Courts and Tribunals under Rules made in 1908, and service out of the jurisdiction and of foreign process within the jurisdiction are covered by Rules made in 1912.

The ordinary sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Suva and there are three in number, Michaelmas Term beginning on 1st October, Easter Term on the 1st March, and Trinity Term commencing on the Monday following Whitsun week.

The only appeal from the Supreme Court is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, both Criminal and Civil, are, in the country districts, presided over by the District Commissioners to whom the various districts are assigned, and in Suva by the Chief Police Magistrate. Broadly speaking, the powers of these officers are confined to dealing with minor offences on the Criminal side with power to inflict a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, while on the Civil side the Summary Procedure Rules of 1916 limit their jurisdiction as Commissioners of the Supreme Court to claims of value less than £50.

District Commissioners exercise Criminal jurisdiction and also Civil jurisdiction, as Commissioners, within the limits of the magisterial districts to which they are appointed or in which they are acting. District Commissioners also conduct the preliminary investigations in all indictable cases, the procedure being laid down in Ordinance No. 3 of 1876. Appeal from decisions of those inferior Courts to the Supreme Court is governed by Ordinance No. 22 of 1934, which provides that an appeal shall lie to the Court from the decision—

(1) of any Provincial Court established under the provisions of the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, upon the terms and in the manner which may be from time to time prescribed by regulations made under the said Ordinance; or

(2) of any District Commissioner where—

(a) the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds the sum of three pounds exclusive of any costs ordered to be paid ; or

(b) a person has been adjudged by a conviction or order made on information or complaint either as punishment for an offence or for failing to do or abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or left undone to be imprisoned without the option of a fine ; or

(c) a charge has been dismissed ; or

(d) in any case with leave of the Court where the question involved is one which in the opinion of the Court is of sufficient importance to justify an appeal ; or

(e) a sentence of corporal punishment has been ordered.

provided that no appeal shall lie in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea except to the extent and legality of the sentence. Appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Commissioners in Civil matters are provided for under the Summary Procedure Rules, 1916, in all cases in which any judgment or order is pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £10.

Administration in the districts is supplemented by the Native Regulations which provide for the establishment of Courts having jurisdiction over natives of the Colony only. The most recent edition of these Regulations was brought into force by Proclamation on September, 1928. The Courts constituted under the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, and these Regulations, are of two kinds. First, there are the Provincial Courts, composed of the European Magistrate (District Commissioner) sitting with the Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and dealing with matters under the Native Courts Code, 1927, and the other Regulations passed by the Native Regulation Board to govern the life of the natives in accordance with their customs and their communal social system and their system of land tenure. These Courts are given minor Criminal and Civil powers over natives, and can hear petitions for divorce from natives but cannot pronounce decrees, the documents in each case being forwarded to the Chief Justice for actual decision. Secondly, there is the District Court, presided over by the Native Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, whose jurisdiction is limited to petty offences amongst natives involving a maximum penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for two months, and in Civil matters having jurisdiction where the sum of money or the value of the property claimed does not exceed 80s.

There is one Judge in the Colony (the Chief Justice), 17 Magistrates (District Commissioners), 1 District Magistrate who performs the duties of itinerating Magistrate, 67 Justices of the Peace, and 29 Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

Provision is made for appeals from the District Court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

There were 45 criminal cases heard at the sessions during 1934 of these three were murder charges. There were 62 Civil cases instituted in the Civil Division at the Central Registry, composed as follows :—

Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Admissions of Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Actions for debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Actions for Damages	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Appointment of Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Goods sold and delivered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injunctions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Habeas Corpus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction of Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petitions and Motions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

In the Divorce Court twenty-two petitions were filed, including two by Europeans, four by half-castes, and fourteen by Indians. There were 73 petitions for divorce by native Fijians.

Grants made in the Probate Jurisdiction totalled 101; of these 73 were grants of probate or of Letters of Administration, and 28 re-seals of Colonial and other grants. A total amount of £70,335 1s. 6d. was involved in these grants.

One petition was filed in the Bankruptcy Court.

There were seven applications for admission as barristers and solicitors during the year. There are 17 European and four Indian practitioners in the Colony.

Nine Criminal Appeals were entered for hearing during the year.

A comparative table of cases heard in the various divisions of the Supreme Court from 1930 to 1934 is given below.

Year.	Civil.	Divorce.	Native Divorce.	Criminal.	Bankruptcy.	Civil Appeal.	Criminal Appeal.	Grants of Probate.
1930	115	13	73	48	3	6	3	96
1931	84	12	89	35	2	—	5	66
1932	106	16	79	52	4	2	4	82
1933	103	15	67	35	—	2	12	89
1934	97	22	73	45	2	—	9	101

As a result of increasing Court work on the western side of the island, and to facilitate business, a District Registry was opened at Lautoka in 1932, and process (with the exception of Probate applications and proceedings in Divorce and Bankruptcy) from the districts of Nandroga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tholo North and Nambalau are dealt with at that Registry under Supreme Court Rules, 1931. Statistics from this branch are included in the above table as from the year 1932.

Police.

COMPOSITION.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of a mixed force of Fijians and Indians officered by Europeans. The Headquarters of the Force are at Suva, where there is a Central Station at Totongo and a depot at Nasova.

Being quasi-military in organization, the Constabulary is required to suppress internal disturbances and also assist in defending the Colony against external aggression.

Special constables may be enrolled in cases of need.

There are 26 detachments distributed throughout the Colony. In those districts where there are no European officers the detachments come under the supervision of the District Commissioners.

ARMAMENT AND TRAINING.

The Force is armed with the S.M.L.E. Mk. III rifle. Regular parades are held throughout the year at Headquarters, and an annual course of musketry is fired. The Force parades for annual inspection by the Governor and also with the Defence Force on ceremonial occasions. Whenever possible police training is given, but in the absence of a Reserve it is difficult to arrange a complete course of training. It is anticipated, however, that approval will be given in 1935 for the establishment of a training school.

STRENGTH.

On the 31st December, 1934, the authorized strength was:—

European.

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	7

Fijian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	22
Constables	...	...	...	...	83

Indian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	13
Constables	...	...	...	...	69

EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Force was £23,733 8s. 8d., being a rate per head of the population of 2s. 4½d.

CRIME.

Persons prosecuted for offences against the Person	...	...	...	...	...	230
Persons prosecuted for offences against Property	...	...	...	...	...	356
Persons prosecuted for other offences	...	...	...	...	...	1,564
Committed for Trial by Supreme Court :—						
Offences against the Person	...	...	...	...	...	34
Offences against Property	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	9

OTHER OFFENCES.**Dealt with by District Commissioners :—**

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	1,897
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	192

TRAFFIC.

The Constabulary control traffic in the Colony and carry out the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers. The total number of motor vehicles registered for 1934 was 1,418 made up as follows :—

Motor-cars for private use	...	...	...	...	...	549
Public motor-cars	...	...	...	...	...	243
Lorries for private use	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lorries for carriage of goods and materials	...	...	...	...	...	226
Private chars-à-bancs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Public chars-à-bancs	...	...	...	...	...	77
Motor-cycles	...	...	...	...	...	123

Convictions under the Traffic Ordinance and Regulations numbered 307.

Motor vehicles having a gross loaded weight of more than 5 tons are prohibited, as the existing roads, many of which have no proper stone foundations, are lightly constructed; and road bridges are mostly constructed for a rolling load of 10 tons.

Prisons.

The control of prisons is vested in the Superintendent of Prisons.

The central gaol is situated at Suva, in the direct charge of the Superintendent of Prisons.

There are in addition 17 provincial gaols where short term prisoners are confined. Constabulary officers and in some instances District Commissioners are superintendents of these gaols.

In provincial gaols the prisoners are principally employed in the maintenance of Government stations, in cutting firewood, or in manning the Government boats. They are also employed in the prison food plantations, where native food-stuffs are grown with

view to reducing the cost of rations. Only a limited number of prisoners are confined in provincial gaols, any surplus being transferred to the central gaol in Suva.

All gaols are visited weekly by the District Commissioner as sitting Justice who hears complaints and sees that the Prison regulations are complied with.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

At the central gaol, bread-baking, tailoring, tin-smithing, mat-making, carpentry, gardening, the making of awnings and tarulins, and saw-milling are taught.

Bread is supplied from the gaol to all Government institutions and around Suva. The output for the year was 271,055 lb. of bread.

Firewood cut from the local forests by prisoners and sawn at the central gaol saw-mill, is also supplied to all Government institutions in and around Suva.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

A fully-equipped infirmary is attached to the central gaol at Suva, in the care of a resident Indian medical practitioner, under the supervision of a European medical officer who visits the infirmary three times a week. The health of prisoners during the year was good.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Ministers and priests of the following denominations are authorized to hold weekly services: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Hindu, Sikh and Moslem. The services are well patronized and the work of these religious institutions is greatly appreciated by the administration. Religious books are available for prisoners at all times.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are detained on the island of Makuluva under a European officer who gives them educational instruction and manual training. They are visited regularly by the Superintendent of Prisons as Superintendent of Places of Detention for Juveniles, and quarterly by a Board of Visitors consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, and the Director of Education.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

First Class.—Debtors, persons confined for contempt, persons committed under civil process, or failure to find sureties to keep the peace.

Second Class.—Prisoners waiting trial or under remand.

Third Class.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only.

Fourth Class.—Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or imprisoned with hard labour.

STAFF.

The Gaoler and Overseers at the central gaol are European also are the Superintendents in charge of provincial gaols. subordinate staff consists of Fijians and Indians.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

There was only one case of corporal punishment inflicted during the year.

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although subject, in common with all other sections of the community, to the laws of the Colony, the Fijians continue to enjoy a very large measure of self-government. Under the Native Regulations, which were revised in 1927, provision is made for the performance communally of all duties which are deemed to be for the benefit of the Fijian community. These duties include house building, village sanitation, cultivation of crops for food or for maintenance of roads and communal property, the care of the land and the control of infectious diseases. The domestic affairs of each district are under the control of a District Council which is composed of tribal Chiefs and village Headmen, and is presided over by the Mbuli of the district. Subject to the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to make regulations for the good government of their respective districts, and to elect representatives to the Provincial Councils. The Native Administration of each Province is controlled by a Provincial Council. These Councils are composed of native officials and representatives elected by the District Councils, and are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs, or such officer as may be appointed by the Governor. With the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to levy rates to defray the cost of provincial administration, and to make regulations for the good government and welfare of the inhabitants of the respective Provinces. They also have the power to elect representatives to the Great Council of Chiefs. The Great Council, which is composed of native officials, Chiefs nominated by the Governor or the Secretary for Native Affairs, and provincial representatives, meets every two years and advises the Governor on all matters touching the welfare of the natives as a whole. From the Chiefs nominated by this Council the Governor selects the Fijian representatives in the Legislative Council. This system of Councils provides a means whereby the opinions and aspirations of the Fijian people are adequately represented in the Legislature of the Colony. Infringements of Native Regulations are dealt with in District and Provincial Courts. A District Court is presided over by a Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Provincial Court by a District Commissioner and Native Stipendiary Magistrate. Appeal lies from a District to a Provincial Court and from

Provincial Court, in its original jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court of the Colony. No change was made during the year in the system of native administration, which is well understood by the Fijians and is in accord with native tradition and custom.

Throughout the year the general health of the native population was good, although outbreaks of whooping-cough were responsible for an increase in infantile mortality. The physical well-being of the natives is under the care of the Medical Service, the staff of which is comprised of European medical officers and nurses, native and Indian medical practitioners, and native obstetric nurses. The native and Indian medical practitioners are trained at the Central Medical School attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, and the native obstetric nurses at the Suva and Lautoka hospitals. All Fijians are given free medical and surgical treatment at the general and provincial hospitals, and at the hands of the European and native medical officers throughout the Colony. Many of the native medical practitioners and native obstetric nurses are not attached to hospitals but travel throughout the country districts and attend to the natives in their own homes.

The campaign undertaken conjointly by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Government for the improvement of sanitary conditions in native villages by the provision of bore-hole latrines was continued during the year. The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory and show improvement over those of the previous year. The total increase in the population was 1,823, as compared with 1,680 in 1933. The total native population at the end of 1934 was estimated at 98,479 which gives an increase of 14,004 since the last census, in 1921.

Child welfare work has been continued during the year. The control of this work is in the hands of a Central Executive Committee consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Inspecting Medical Officer. District Committees, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, have been formed in each district. The Inspecting Medical Officer travelled extensively during the year and was able to visit and supervise the work in many of the distant parts of the Group. Child welfare work has now been extended to practically every district in Fiji. In most of the villages women's committees have been formed, and regular inspections of the children are carried out and minor ailments treated. Severe cases are brought to the nearest hospital for treatment. Towards the latter part of the year it was possible to re-establish a child welfare centre at Rotuma. A Roman Catholic Mission Sister carried out this work conjointly with her other duties. There has been a steady increase in the total native population which is no doubt largely due to the efforts of the child welfare workers.

There continues to be an improvement in the standard of Fiji education. This is mainly due to better-trained teachers becoming available. The number of recognized schools which employ trained teachers and receive no assistance from Government funds is decreasing. Several new schools were established during the year and in many districts the natives have levied upon themselves, by resolution of their District Councils, a small education rate. The rates are, in the majority of cases, supplementary to the salaries granted from the Government, and are used for equipment and maintenance expenses. The further development of Fijian district and group schools will depend upon the funds to be made available as grants-in-aid, and to the extent to which the Fijians can afford to supplement these funds. Although funds do not as yet permit of the universal education of the natives, the high standard which is being attained by a large number of group and district schools provides a sure foundation upon which to build in the future. Education of a more advanced type, including practical agriculture and manual instruction, is provided in the Government provincial schools, and the central Mission institutions. Selected pupils from these schools may continue their education at the Queen Victoria Memorial School, from which many pass to the Teachers' Training Institution, the Central Medical School, the Agricultural Department Training Centre, and the Government and Provincial Services. A detailed survey of native education is given in another section of this report.

The majority of the Fijians remain dependent for their livelihood upon the produce of their lands. The past year has again been free from hurricanes and floods. Throughout the whole of the native food-stuffs have been more than sufficient for the needs of the people. The yield of the copra plantations has continued to improve, although the market price of copra was only £4 a ton at the end of the year. During 1934, 23,520 tons were exported, as compared with 22,597 tons in 1933. Banana shipments during the year were as follows:—151,822 cases to New Zealand, and 9,398 cases to Australia, or a total of 161,220 cases. This represents an increase of 552 cases over the exports for 1933. The average price paid to Fijian growers for bananas shipped to both Australia and New Zealand has increased to 3s. 7d. per case for 1934, against 2s. 8d. in 1933, and 2s. 3d. in 1932. Of the bananas exported 79.01 per cent. were purchased from the Fijians, as compared with 78.1 per cent. in 1933, and 64.3 per cent. in 1932. The quota system, which was instituted some five years ago, has proved a great success, resulting in a much better class of fruit being sent to Suva by the growers for export. The Agricultural Department is also spared a vast amount of work in the matter of inspection, which was unavoidable under the old system of indiscriminate export. Trial shipments of bananas to Canada have recently been made, and there is every reason to anticipate that before long a firm and reliable market will be established in the

country. The Fijians have continued to take up land for the cultivation of sugar-cane as a result of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's successful scheme of settling them on cane lands as tenant farmers. They have also taken up cane planting on their own lands in increasing numbers. The Methodist Mission Agricultural School for Fijians at Navuso continues to do good work, and the effects on the Fijian race show promise of being far reaching. The natives are now more and more adapting themselves to the use of agricultural implements and the use of animals.

A meeting of the Native Regulations Board was held in October.

XV.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vital Statistics and Allied Questions.

No census has been taken since the year 1921, but it is estimated that the Indian population on the 31st December, 1934, was 83,289, being 48,748 males and 34,541 females. The disproportion in numbers of the sexes is slowly being adjusted by natural causes, assisted by the strict control that is now exercised over immigration. During the year there were 3,098 births, representing a birth-rate of 31.19 per 1,000, and 845 deaths, representing a death-rate of 10.15 per 1,000, and the infant mortality rate under five years was 10.55 per centum of live births. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 2,253, but Indian emigration exceeded immigration by 214 so that the net increase of population for the year was 2,039. The natural increase in population of 2,253 compares favourably with the increase over the same period of 1,748 in the larger native Fijian population, and may be accepted as an indication of the healthy, virile state of the Indian people of Fiji.

In the absence of a recent census it is impossible to arrive at a close estimate of the situation regarding the Provinces of their origin in India of Indians in Fiji. The position was surveyed in the Annual Report for 1931, and taking this and whatever new information is available as a basis for calculation, it may be restated with respect to the year under review as follows: The great majority of the Indians of Fiji, being either persons who came to the Colony under indenture or their descendants, can trace their origin to the United Provinces or to Madras, a rough estimate of the population derived from each of these sources being 50,500 and 23,500 respectively. During the years which followed the cessation of immigration under indenture a new class of immigrant, consisting almost entirely of males derived from the eastern districts of the Punjab and from the Bombay Presidency, was attracted to the Colony by rumours of high wages and favourable economic conditions generally. Owing to measures adopted, principally in the interests of Indians in Fiji, to control immigration it is

estimated that the numbers of these recent immigrants do not exceed in the case of Punjabis 2,500 and in the case of Gujaratis 2,000. These figures may be taken as a rough estimate of the proportions of the population that have been drawn from the four Provinces in India from which the great bulk of the Fiji Indians have originated. They account in round figures for 78,500 out of a total estimated population of 83,289, and leave a balance of 4,787 of which the origin is in doubt.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration.—Some three years practical experience of Ordinance No. 24 of 1930 has shown that it has removed most of the difficulties and misunderstandings that formerly existed with regard to repatriation. Very little desire is being evinced by Indians to exercise their repatriation rights, and the number of passengers, including one small infant, returned to India by the S.S. *Ganges* on the 22nd of August, 1934, at the Government expense, fell to 123, namely, 87 males and 36 females. There also left the Colony by the S.S. *Ganges* some 125 males and 10 females who paid their own passages to India, while those Indians who left the Colony during the year by all other routes numbered 285 males and 65 females, bringing the total number of Indians who left the Colony during the year up to 608, namely, 498 males and 110 females.

Immigration.—A total of 394 Indians entered the Colony by all routes during the year, the number being made up of 310 males and 84 females.

The establishment of a direct steamship service with India has been of advantage to the Government and to the Colony, but from the viewpoint of the owners of the S.S. *Ganges* it has been unfortunate that the inauguration of the service coincided both with a decline in repatriation and with the imposition of restrictions on immigration by the Government. From every point of view it is hoped that the residue of trade between India and Fiji will continue to provide inducement for the maintenance of this service.

There is still a very strong demand in India for opportunities to emigrate to Fiji, and constant vigilance is required to give effect to the policy of restricting immigration which is carried out with the helpful co-operation of the Government of India under a system of issuing permits to successful applicants. Under the present policy assurance is obtained that employment awaits all new immigrants. Female immigration and immigration in small families are encouraged to a limited extent, but male immigration is restricted as closely as possible to such skilled workers as are required to maintain the essential Indian trades in a state of efficiency. This policy appears to be fully justified by conditions now existing in the Colony.

Economic.

Indians have come to participate on a generous scale in practically every sphere of the economic life of the Colony. In trading occupations they play a more important part as individual traders than as proprietors of large business concerns, but in the matter of road transportation they are by far the largest proprietors and they provide the greatest number of drivers of all classes of vehicles plying for hire. As labourers they are entering the skilled trades in increasing numbers, while they are still the most numerous and the most efficient in the class of unskilled labourers for most classes of work.

It is natural that it should be in the capacity of agriculturists that Indians play their most important role, and they play it in all branches of farming and in practically every capacity. Although there is a steady increase in the number of Indian large-scale land owners, the great bulk of the proprietary agricultural population consists of peasant farmers whose holdings are either in the form of direct leases from the native owners, or of sub-tenancies. The situation with regard to short-term sub-leases is still often difficult because the sub-tenants are slow to avail themselves of the security of registered sub-leases. In several recent cases the Government has made the renewal of the head leases conditional upon an undertaking by the lessors to provide all sub-tenants with registered sub-leases, and this action is effecting the dual purpose of providing security to the sub-tenants concerned, and of illustrating the advantages to be obtained from registered sub-leases.

By far the greatest number of sub-leases in the sugar areas are let by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company to their sugarcane farmers, but in their case the conditions of the sub-lease provide ample security of tenure for the industrious tenant who is willing, in his own interests as much as otherwise, to agree to certain restrictions imposed by the Company chiefly with the object of securing profitable crops and of conserving the fertility of the soil. In addition to the opening which it provides for the Indian agriculturist an immense educational value attaches to the tenant farmer system, which has contributed more than any other enterprise towards the general prosperity and advancement of the Indian community.

It has been stated in the reports of former years that the value to the Indian community of the sugar industry extends beyond its actual cash takings as growers and labourers, to a large number of Indian traders, agriculturists and others, who are dependent for their livelihood on activities arising in an indirect manner out of that industry. In this manner it is estimated that the number of Indians who are dependent both directly and indirectly on the sugar industry is now hardly less than 45,000, representing approximately 55 per centum of the total Indian population of the Colony.

During the 1934 season the Colonial Sugar Refining Company purchased 727,110 tons of sugar-cane from Indian farmers which was cropped off 39,618 acres and yielded to the growers the total sum of £563,545, representing an average price equal to 15s. 6d. per ton. Of the total area under crop, 20,775 acres which were cultivated by tenant farmers of the Company yielded 417,302 tons, equivalent to 20.9 tons to the acre, and 17,843 acres cultivated by independent farmers yielded 307,808 tons, equivalent to 17.4 tons per acre. The difference of 3.5 tons between the yield per acre of the Company's tenants and that of the independent farmers, even when account is taken of the better average quality of land owned by the Company, provides an instructive lesson in the value of scientific cultivation.

Outside of sugar cultivation most of the crops produced by Indians are disposed of in the local markets. Rice ranks next to sugar in order of its importance, and it is worthy of note that the industry was profitably maintained with the assistance of the small mills that are springing up throughout the Colony, after the closing of the Government rice mill in Suva. A regrettable incident was the loss incurred to Indian pineapple growers through the failure of the West Coast Pines Company, and the feeling of insecurity that was induced by these losses among small Indian investors. The suspension of cotton operations for a time is another matter which gave concern to Indian growers, many of whom were prepared to plant cotton on a large scale.

There has been no change in the general level of wages, nor in the conditions of work, and there is little unemployment in the Colony. The opportunities afforded to labourers by the sugar industry are largely seasonal, the greatest number of labourers being employed in the mills and in the field during the cane crushing season. This arrangement is well suited to the needs of the labourers, the great majority of whom are peasant-holders, as it enables them to cultivate their holdings during the parts of the year when the mills are not operating. Field labourers in the sugar areas earn up to 20s. per week, and mill labourers earn from 10s. to 21s. a week. The standard wage in Suva continues to be 2s. 6d. per day, and the wages in the country districts vary between 2s. and 2s. 6d. A small minority only of the population is entirely dependent for its livelihood on cash wages.

Religious and Social.

With respect to the religious observances of Indians, it is estimated that there are in the Colony 72,690 Hindus (including approximately 5,000 Arya Samajists and 2,000 Sikhs), 8,830 Muslims, 973 Christians, and 787 whose religions have not been determined. It is natural that some modification in religious forms should have taken place as a result of the new environment of Fiji, and the most obvious change has been the discarding of

most of the caste system. There is, on the other hand, no tendency to fall away from religion, which appears, on the contrary, to play an increasingly important part as the social and economic position of the Indian community advances. The Colony is not, of course, free from outbursts of sectional strife either between rival religions or within the ranks of individual religions, and, if no serious consequences have yet resulted from these disputes, they have often given rise to anxiety, and the disunity produced by religious rivalries is perhaps the most serious obstacle in the path of Indian education and of the advancement of Indians in many other respects.

It may justly be stated that the Indians of Fiji are making the same steady progress in the social sense as they are in other regards. There is an increasing tendency to resort to legal marriages in preference to those casual unions which have caused so much difficulty and suffering in the past. There were registered during the year 1,038 marriages between Indians, a figure which exceeds one half of the total number of marriages of all classes for the period. Some revision of the marriage laws as affecting Indians is now under consideration, the chief reforms that are contemplated being the raising by one year of the marriageable age, and the removal of certain provisions which have been rendered obsolete owing to the advancement attained during recent years by the Indian community. Indian thought is moving steadily towards the abolition of all the old standing social abuses, a healthy indication of this progressive tendency being evidenced in the growing interest shown by enlightened Indian women in all social matters. An Indian Women's League was founded recently in Suva, and under intelligent leadership it is proving a social asset of high potential value which has already extended its activities to hospitals and other institutions where Indians are detained. The Women's League is now successfully directing its attention towards the adjustment of the difficulties that are not infrequently experienced by Indian women of a certain class who, neglected by husband or paramour, are, by reason of poverty or ignorance, unable to defend themselves. The higher tendencies which are becoming more and more evident are certain to produce a form of public opinion which will play an important part in eliminating certain objectionable practices which are still too common in Indian social life.

In manners, dress, and some other respects there is a tendency to fashion social advancement on the European pattern, and it is difficult at this stage to say how far custom and religion will allow this tendency to progress. Apart from the most formal functions there has been very little tendency in the European and Indian communities to form a close association in the social sense, but the limitations of their association are recognized by enlightened Indians, as well as Europeans, to be the result of differences in religion, custom or mode of living, which for the

present are irreconcilable, rather than to race prejudice. Educated Indians, and especially professional men who have come to the Colony from elsewhere, are at a serious disadvantage owing to the difficulty they experience in finding associates in their own race who are intellectually and socially their equal. In spite of differences which have so far precluded any intimate association, there is a growing cordiality in the relationship of European and Indian which is tending to remove many old causes of misunderstanding.

Medical and other Services.

Provision has always been made either directly by Government, or under Government supervision, for the free medical treatment of Indians of humble means. The introduction of the Residential Tax followed soon after the cessation of the indenture system, and at a time when the Medical Services had to be readjusted to meet the needs of the Indian community in its altered circumstances. A policy of extending the Medical Services in the interests of Indians as well as of the remaining community was given effect to during the succeeding years in various ways, but principally by opening up new hospitals and dispensary services. As a result of this policy the people of the Colony, including the Indian community, have at their disposal a very extensive and efficient medical organization.

Indian Paupers.

In the days when the system of labour under indenture was in force, all employees were obliged to contribute towards the Destitute Immigrants Fund, which was expended by the Government on the relief of necessitous Indians. Since the cessation of the indenture system the Government has continuously shouldered the responsibility for the care of Indian paupers, and its efforts in this direction are carried out by the twofold means of distributing outdoor relief, and of maintaining a combined poor-house and infirmary. In the favourable conditions of Fiji pauperism is almost entirely confined to a small number of old people and chronic invalids. The total number of persons in receipt of Government assistance during 1934 was 47. Outdoor relief has seldom to be paid in sums that would be sufficient for the complete maintenance of an individual or family, but rather it takes the form of a subsistence allowance, and in this manner it encourages the relatives and friends of necessitous persons to bear a share of the burden of their support. In this connexion it has to be stated to the great credit of the Indian community that every effort is made to support the aged and infirm without calling for Government assistance. The poor-house was reconstructed recently on the site of the old immigration depot in Suva, and is capable of housing 20 inmates, the average daily number of inmates in 1934 having been 9. Since the majority of inmates

are permanent and helpless invalids a comparatively large staff is required to attend to them and overhead costs are high, the total average cost per pauper being very much higher than in the case of outdoor relief. The whole system of pauper relief has been carefully thought out, and may justly be regarded as conforming with the present needs of the Indian community.

Education.

No change has taken place in the Government's policy with regard to Indian education. The Government schools are always more or less full, and being centrally situated they are fulfilling the purpose of exemplifying the correct conduct of schools of this type. Since it has been found impossible in the present state of the Indian community to devise means of raising any direct levy for educational purposes no alteration has been made in the system of paying grants towards the cost of maintaining schools where the education attains an approved standard. It has frequently been noted that the grant-in-aid system has the advantage of securing a contribution from Indians, and of giving Indians a share of responsibility in school management, while it retains to the Government a reasonable measure of control over educational standards.

The rolls* of Indian schools contain the names of 3,660 boys and 1,140 girls, as compared with 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls in 1933. The average attendance was—2,651 boys and 881 girls.

Teachers continued to be trained at the Teachers' Training School in Lautoka, and at institutions belonging respectively to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Mission, which are subsidized by the Government.

Administrative.

Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, Secretary for Indian Affairs, who acted as Chief Medical Officer during most of the year, remained in the post of Secretary for Indian Affairs only from the 1st of January to the 17th of February, when he was succeeded for the rest of the year by Mr. J. Judd, who had previously been acting as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

Indian Advisory Committees have now been appointed in eight districts, and the District Commissioners all report favourably upon the valuable assistance and advice which they obtain from these Committees on all matters affecting Indians. Members of the Committees are showing a keen and intelligent interest and are already recognized by the members of their community as the holders of a responsible and authoritative position. Many valuable suggestions regarding administrative matters have emanated from the members of the Advisory Committees.

* These figures include enrolments in unassisted schools.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1934, of which the following are the principal :—

The Fiji Coinage Ordinance provides the legislation required to cover the issue of the new Fiji silver and copper-nickel coinage within the Colony. The new coins are made legal tender in the case of silver coins up to 40 shillings and in the case of copper-nickel coins up to one shilling. Provision is made for the establishment of a Coinage Security Fund and the keeping of a Coinage Income Account, and the Commissioners are required to publish half-yearly statements showing the number of Fiji coins in circulation, the amount of the Coinage Security Fund and a list of the nominal value, cost price and latest known market price of the securities held by the Fund. An annual statement of their transactions must also be made by the Commissioners to the Governor and to the Secretary of State.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance introduces a system of import quotas applicable to textile goods of foreign manufacture. The Governor by Proclamation fixes the quota for the prescribed period. No goods covered by the quota may be imported without a licence issued by the Comptroller of Customs. When the total value of the goods has been imported the licence must be surrendered to the Comptroller. The Comptroller is required to keep a record of goods covered by the quota and any person may at any time ascertain from the Customs Department the total value of any textiles already imported from any particular foreign country during the quota period. Importation in excess of the quota may be allowed if the Governor so proclaims upon payment of such additional duty as may be prescribed in the Proclamation.

The Mining Ordinance replaces the Mining Ordinance, 1908. Although the new Ordinance contains much fuller provisions there is no radical departure from the general policy of the previous Ordinance. There are two material changes; the first is that the Governor may proclaim a mining area in any given district without the necessity of prior acquisition of the land for public purposes; the second one is the expressed reservation to the Crown of all minerals of every description. The rent to be charged in respect of a mining lease is a sub-surface rent only. Provision is included for the occupation and use for mining purposes of any part or the whole of the surface of the land as may be allowed and specified in the mining lease. Licences may be granted for the use of land outside the boundaries of a mining lease for purposes connected therewith, and a surface rental is charged therefor. Provision is made for the amalgamation of one or more contiguous mining leases. There are special provisions relating to prospecting and mining on alienated lands. There

is a provision for the deposit of an amount estimated to be required as compensation for any damage likely to be done to the surface of the land or to any improvements thereon. The administration of the Ordinance is retained in the Mining Board which is to comprise three official and two unofficial members. In addition to their general powers the Board is empowered subject to the approval and discretion of the Governor, to grant prospectors' rights, prospecting licences and with the approval of the Governor in Council, mining leases. Every prospector is required to notify the District Commissioner of his intention to operate in his district.

The Public Works Loan Ordinance authorizes the raising of a loan not exceeding £105,000 sterling to be applied in the construction of the Suva-Singatoka road and West Coast Road. Provision is also made to empower the Legislative Council to fix a toll for the use of the roads or any part thereof.

Education Rating Ordinance provides for the levying of an Education rate in the districts of Suva and Levuka and for the Town Councils to levy such rate under the powers conferred by the Municipal Institutions Ordinance, 1909.

Appeals Ordinance replaces the Appeals Ordinance, 1932. It follows very closely on the lines of the Repeal Ordinance but contains several new provisions.

The Suva Improvement (Loan) (Amendment) Ordinance gives general powers to the Municipal Council at any time with the prior consent of the Secretary of State to raise loans for the purpose of making desirable improvements within the Municipality.

The Emigration (Amendment) Ordinance removes certain restrictions on the emigration of Indians.

The Immigration Fund Ordinance closes the immigration fund at £140,000 and transfers the balance to General Revenue. The interest accruing on the £140,000 is to be credited to General Revenue.

XVII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The progress of the Colony in the realm of finance is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Excess of Liabilities over Assets.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	584,515	536,079	750,010	785,027	35,017	—
1927 ...	586,574	534,939	898,491	881,752	—	16,739
1928 ...	709,534	567,845	597,903	439,475	—	158,428
1929 ...	677,945	642,124	557,043	362,794	—	194,249
1930 ...	638,763	645,291	408,971	221,250	—	187,721
1931 ...	565,393	605,973	452,080	304,940	—	147,140
1932 ...	547,461	528,604	449,743	283,746	—	165,997
1933 ...	605,201	569,984	590,660	389,446	—	201,214
1934 ...	782,914	722,963	770,343	509,178	—	261,165

At the close of the year 1922 the Colony had an accumulated deficit on Revenue Account of £243,481, and at the close of 1929 there was an accumulated surplus of £194,249. This surplus was reduced to £147,140 at the end of 1931 but increased at the end of 1934 to £261,165.

Debt.

The Loan Debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1934, was as under:—

	£
Specific Loan (Ordinance No. 7 of 1928)	765,000
Public Purposes Loan (Ordinance No. 2 of 1929) ...	171,408
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 14 of 1932) ...	154,996
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 and Ordinance No. 17 of 1934)	182,497
Total (sterling)	£1,273,901

The loan of £765,000 was raised in London during the year 1928 and is redeemable between 1946-53. The stock bears interest at 5 per cent. and was issued at 101.

A second loan sufficient to produce £170,000 was authorized in 1929. It was arranged that it should be in the form of a direct loan to be provided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and is redeemable in 1955. During that year, £80,204 was made available for public purposes and the balance was provided in 1930. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent.

The Public Works Loan, sufficient to produce £160,000, was raised in 1932 by the Crown Agents in two instalments, on 2nd August and 3rd November, at the price of £102 and £105 respectively for each £100 of stock. This loan bears interest at 4 per cent. and sinking fund contribution is at the rate of 2.32 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st February, 1959.

The Rewa Bridge Loan of £75,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 (as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1931 and Ordinance No. 5 of 1934) and the Public Works Loan of £105,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 17 of 1934 were raised as a single loan of £180,000 by the Crown Agents in November, 1934. Fiji Government Inscribed Stock was created to the nominal value of £182,497 of which £120,000 was sold to the market at 99 and the balance was taken up by the Crown Agents at the same price on behalf of various Colonial Government funds. The annual rate of interest is 3 per cent., and the Sinking Fund contribution is at the rate of 1.56 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st December, 1970, with optional redemption, in whole or in part, on or after 1st December, 1960.

The sinking fund in connexion with the Specific Loan amounted to £51,913 Fiji at the close of the year. A supplementary sinking fund for the redemption of any other loans raised now amounts to £22,783 Fiji. Provision for sinking fund contributions in respect of the Public Purposes Loan was first made in 1932, and amounted to £13,584 Fiji at the close of the year. The Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Works Loan amounted to £7,862 Fiji at the close of the year.

Revenue.

The revenue of the year amounted to £782,914, an increase of £177,713 as compared with 1933. The main items of revenue grouped under their various heads are as follows:—

	£
Customs	311,845
Port, wharfage, and light dues	22,565
Native taxes	14,389
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	89,582
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements-in-aid	64,889
Post Office	23,973
Rent of Government property	13,446
Interest	45,639
Miscellaneous	8,794
Land sales and premia on leases	16
Colonial Development Fund	5,920
Extraordinary receipts	181,856

The amounts collected for licences, stamp duties, and income tax were £18,111, £4,000 and £23,649 respectively.

The amount collected under the Residential Tax Ordinance was £22,115. The rate is £1 per annum on all males (other than Fijians) between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions. All persons liable for the tax are required to register themselves and the tax must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or a Sub-Accountant by the end of March each year: penalties are imposed for failure to register and for non-payment of the tax. The Fijians pay two direct taxes, the Native Tax and the Provincial Rate, and are exempted from payment of the Residential Tax.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff is in general on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. in most cases, 50 per cent. in others, and in one or two cases 75 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final process of manufacture was performed within the Empire.

On most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty the British preferential rate is 20 per cent. and the general rate 40 per cent. On imports subject to a specific rate of duty the general rate is usually 50 per cent. higher than the preferential rate, the principal exceptions being illuminating and power kerosene and benzine on which duties of 9d. and 8d. per gallon respectively are levied irrespective of the country of origin.

The following are some of the principal articles which, if of British manufacture, are admitted free of duty :—

Aircraft and accessories; certain specified educational material; articles for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; bags and sacks over two bushels; cans and casks for use as containers of Fiji produce; coal and coke; church furniture; infants' foods; muntz metal and copper sheathing; tar and bitumen; approved weed-killers; wire netting, galvanized, of not less than 4-inch mesh; wire, galvanized, fencing not less than 10 British gauge; fencing posts; gates; standards and droppers other than ornamental of iron or steel.

The above articles if of foreign manufacture pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The following articles are admitted free of duty from all countries :—

Animals; birds and fish, living; bacteriological products; ship's ballast; books; periodicals and music, printed; coconuts; collections of antiques for public institutions; natural history specimens; containers used in the export of products of the Colony; copra; gas and ammonia cylinders; manures; crude and diesel oils; plants and seeds; used and unused postage stamps; and vessels being yachts the property of tourists visiting the Colony.

Machinery imported pays the following rates of duty :—

Agricultural implements and butter making and milking machines pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of British manufacture and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign manufacture; agricultural machines; sugar-making machinery; fruit and meat canning machinery; engines, steam, oil or gas, marine or stationary; timber milling and sawing machinery; electric machinery and mining machinery pay the British preferential rate of 15 per cent. and the general rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are some of the principal articles that are admitted at specific rates of duty :—

Ale and beer in bottles 4s. a gallon British preferential rate, 6s. a gallon general rate; confectionery 3d. a lb. plus 10 per cent. British preferential rate and 6d. a lb. plus 30 per cent. general rate; cornflour 1d. a lb. and 1½d. a lb.; cinema films

free British preferential rate and 3d. per 100 feet general rate; dried ginger per 1d. lb. and 1½d. a lb.; matches, wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches British preferential rate per gross boxes 4s. 6d., general rate 6s. 9d. per gross; hops 1s. a lb. and 2s. a lb.; macaroni and vermicelli 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; maize 6d. a bushel and 10½d. a bushel; malt extract, non-spirituous, 1s. a lb. and 1s. 9d. a lb.; oatmeal, 1d. per lb. and 1½d. a lb.; soap plain 1d. a lb. and 2d. a lb.; spices 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; tea 6d. a lb. containing no less than 75 per cent. British growth and 9d. a lb.; tobacco manufactured 7s. and 10s. 6d. a lb.; cigars 9s. and 13s. 6d. a lb.; cigarettes 8s. and 12s. a lb.; timber rough 2s. and 4s. per 100 superficial feet; timber dressed 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; spirits 26s. and 39s. a gallon; wines, still, 4s. and 6s. a gallon; wines, sparkling, 10s. and 15s. a gallon.

The following are the principal articles which are subject to alternative rates of duty:—

Bicycles, preferential rate 15s. each or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty. General rate 30s. each or 40 per cent.

Boots and shoes, rubber and canvas, British preferential rate 6d. to 1s. per pair according to sizes or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. General rate 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. or 40 per cent.

Textile piece-goods—British preferential rate 1d. to 3d. per yard according to width or 20 per cent. General rate 2d. to 6d. or 40 per cent.

Hats and caps, men's and boys'—British preferential rate 6d. each or 20 per cent., general rate 1s. or 40 per cent.

Shirts—British preferential rate 4s. to 6s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. to 12s. or 40 per cent.

Singlets or undervests—sizes up to 28 inches, per dozen, 1s. preferential rate, general rate 2s., sizes exceeding 28 inches, per dozen, 2s. preferential rate and 4s. general rate; or *ad valorem* 20 per cent. preferential rate, 40 per cent. general rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Towels, bath and face, exceeding 24 inches in length—British preferential rate 2s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 4s. or 40 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—each, British preferential rate 6d., general rate 1s. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Electric lamp bulbs, incandescent filament, having, at the marked voltage, a power consumption—

Not exceeding 8 watts, each, British preferential rate 1d., general rate 2d.

Exceeding 8 watts and not exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 2d., general rate 4d.

Exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 3d., general rate 6d. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Wrapping paper—British preferential rate 5s. per cwt. or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. 9d. or 40 per cent.

Spirits, perfumed and scented waters—British preferential rate 26s. and 10 per cent. per liquid gallon or 20 per cent., general rate 39s. per gallon and 25 per cent. or 40 per cent.

The tariff in general is a revenue tariff but aims at fostering, as far as possible, local industries, and in this regard affords protection to the rice industry by imposing a duty of £2 per ton under the British preferential rate and £3 per ton under the foreign rate, and provides, further, that if the cost, duty paid and landed at a Customs shed at a port of entry in the Colony, falls below £15 per ton, the duty shall be increased by such amount as shall bring such landed cost duty paid to £15 per ton. It provides, further, for the admission free of duty of bags and sacks over two bushels.

Protection is also afforded to the local butter industry by the imposition of a duty of 4d. per pound on all fresh butter imported and provides for the admission free of duty of boxes of wood made up or in shooks to be used as containers of butter the produce of the Colony.

The soap industry is also protected by a duty of 1d. per pound under the British preferential rate and 2d. per pound under the general tariff rate on soap, laundry, in bar or cake, and sandsoap. and, with a view to affording further assistance to this industry the tariff was recently amended providing for the admission free of duty of resin and tallow of British manufacture which previously paid a duty of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

LAND.

Prior to the British occupation of Fiji, European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native Chiefs, and, after the Deed of Cession, Crown grants for land, on claims substantiated before the Lands Commission, were issued. In this manner 414,615 acres were alienated.

By the year 1912, Crown grants for a further area of 20,184 acres of land purchased from the natives had been issued, but in that year the sale of native lands, except to the Government for specific purposes, was prohibited.

The standard tenure of land is leasehold up to 99 years for leases for agricultural purposes, 75 years for building purposes, and 21

years with option of renewal for a further period of 21 years, subject to reassessment of the rental, for leases for pastoral purposes. The rent for an agricultural leasehold for the maximum period of 99 years is subject to reassessment in the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years, or in the thirtieth and sixtieth years in the case of a lease for less than the maximum period. In leases for building purposes the rent is subject to reassessment in the twenty-fifth and fiftieth years. In all cases the rent is subject to reassessment to a maximum not exceeding five per cent. of the unimproved capital value of the land. Lessees of expiring leaseholds of native-owned land are afforded a considerable measure of security of continuance of tenure by legislation which provides that, in the event of refusal of the native owners, without just cause, to surrender control of the land for renewal of an expiring lease, the Governor in Council may require the native owners to agree to renew the lease or to pay such amount of compensation as the Governor in Council may decide to be the reasonable value of the permanent and unexhausted improvements made on the leasehold by the lessee.

Leases of Crown lands are submitted as a rule to public auction, usually with an upset premium of £2 to cover the cost of advertising the auction sale. Leases of small areas applied for by Indians are exempt from sale by public auction. Instructions for survey are issued by the Crown Surveyor on payment of the survey fees by the lessee, who is then entitled to enter into occupation.

The rent of land in Fiji varies according to situation and quality. Pasturable lands vary from 1d. to 2s. per acre, coconut lands from 6d. to 5s., hill land from 6d. to 2s., banana, sugar-cane, rice, and maize land from 5s. to £1, the latter rental prevailing only in certain favoured localities in which supply and demand have resulted in that high rent.

The following statement shows the position as regards land alienated at the end of the year 1934:—

Nature of title.	No. of titles.	Area.	In process of alienation.		Total.	Total area of Colony.
			No. of lots.	Estimated area.		
Freeholds	1,592	532,605	2	34	532,639	—
Leases of Crown land	729	20,236	61	2,625	22,861	—
Leases of Native land	7,745	305,782	324	5,205	310,987	—
Total					866,487	4,523,620

Four hundred and ninety-two applications for leases of native lands aggregating 11,250 acres were received during the year. Of these, 253 applications for 3,054 acres were approved and 137 applications for 5,809 acres were under consideration at the end of the year. Applications by Indians formed 88 per cent. of the total. Seventy-two applications for leases of Crown lands aggregated 3,563

acres. Of these, 41 applications for 986 acres were approved and 18 applications for 2,186 acres were under consideration at the end of the year, the remainder having been declined or withdrawn.

NATIVE LANDS COMMISSION.

The Native Lands Commission, which operates under the Native Lands Ordinance, 1905, is charged with the duty of ascertaining what lands in each Province of the Colony are the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijian owners, and whether the ownership is by Matanggali (a tribal division) or by some other division or subdivision of the people.

The Commission consists of a European chairman, and two native Chiefs of high rank. The clerical staff is composed entirely of native officers, and the official language of the Commission is Fijian.

The members of the Commission are vested with powers to summon and examine on oath any persons whom they think are able to give relevant evidence, and to require the attendance of all claimants to any land the title of which is being inquired into, and of all persons likely to be interested in such land.

Any appeal against any decision of the Native Lands Commission, provided notice of appeal is lodged within 60 days of the announcement of the decision, is heard and determined by the Governor in Council, whose decision is final. If no notice of desire to appeal is given, the record of the decision is conclusive.

All lands recorded by the Commission as the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijians are surveyed by a staff of surveyors especially employed for the purpose. The cost of the survey is borne by the proprietary unit owning the land, and is assessed on a scale prepared by the Crown Surveyor and approved by the Governor in Council. The law requires that the cost of survey shall be paid within six months after demand; but, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that any proprietary unit is unable to pay, the Governor is empowered to make such order as may seem fit and just.

During the year the Commission completed the preparation of supplementary registers containing the names of land-owners of illegitimate birth in the Provinces of Tholo North, Ra, Mba. Lautoka, Nandi, and Nandroga and Tholo West. Enquiries were continued in the Province of Lau.

SURVEY.

The strength of the survey staff of the Lands and Survey Department was reduced from six officers to five in September by the retirement of one officer. Two senior members of the staff were almost continuously employed at headquarters in administrative work, in the examination of plans, and in alignment surveys for

the Suva Municipal Council. The remaining members of the staff were employed in country districts in the survey of leased lands, standard traverse surveys, the design and re-subdivision of Indian settlements, and other miscellaneous work. Fifty-six miles of main and subsidiary traverse surveys were carried out in the Provinces of Nandronga and Tailevu in Viti Levu, and in the island of Taveuni. Instructions for the survey of leases of native and Crown lands were issued by the Crown Surveyor to six surveyors in private practice. Four hundred and ten plans of surveys made by Government and private surveyors were examined and passed for issue of leases.

Meteorological Records.

It is pleasing to record that another year passed without a visitation by a hurricane or cyclonic disturbance.

The weather conditions that prevailed during 1934 were somewhat similar to those of the previous year, except that the months of November and December were comparatively dry. On the whole however 1934 was a wet year with a total fall of 134.33 in.; this being 15.72 in. above the average of 118.61 in. over a period of fifty years. March was the wettest month, with a fall of 22.65 in., and June the driest, with 3.20 in. for the month. The wettest day of the year also occurred in March when 6.16 in. fell on the 19th. November and December were dry and rather pleasant summer months, particularly December which had only one day with extreme temperature, namely, 91° F., and an average daily sunshine of 8.8 hours.

There are now 44 rainfall stations in the Colony which forward to the central office at Suva monthly returns from which the normals are worked out each month and a summary published in the Annual Meteorological Report. Salialevu, Taveuni, again proved to be the wettest station, with a total fall for the year of 213.69 in. This is in marked contrast with a total fall of 47.54 in. recorded at Richmond, Kadavu, which is the least amount recorded at any station during the year. Both these stations had the wettest and driest months respectively, an exceptional fall of 65.72 in. occurring at Salialevu in March, whilst only 0.23 in. fell at Richmond in June.

TEMPERATURES.

The mean temperature for the year was 77.6° F., an increase over the average of 0.6° F., but 0.2° F. lower than last year. January proved to be the hottest month and July again the coolest.

PRESSURE.

Pressure for the year was again above normal especially during the summer months.

WINDS.

The prevailing direction of wind for the year was East, as shown by the following table, which records the wind frequency for 730 observations :—

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms
63	142	238	130	35	30	20	10	62

SUNSHINE.

The average daily sunshine for the year amounted to 5.2 hours. May, a cloudy and wet month, had very little sunshine, the average daily hours being 2.3. For the sixteen days (13th to 29th) the total amount of bright sunshine was only 1.1 hours reducing the average for the period to 0.07 hours daily. December was a month of sunshine, the total hours being 274.1. There were no sunless days.

DESCRIPTIVE MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY.

January.—A hot summer month with mean temperature 2.1° F. above the average. The extreme temperature of 95° F. which occurred on the 20th was the highest temperature recorded during the year. Rainfall was a little less than normal, the deficiency being 2.21 ins.

February.—A normal month as regards temperature, but wet and humid. Rainfall exceeded the average by 8.39 ins.

March.—Mean temperature was slightly above normal. A very wet month, rainfall exceeding the average by 13.75 ins. There were only five days without rain.

April.—A normal month. The strongest gust of wind recorded during the year occurred on the 14th at 2.42 p.m. when the wind reached 40 m.p.h., force 8.

May.—A very wet month with temperature slightly below normal. Rain fell on 25 days totalling 20.92 ins., an excess of 10.73 ins. on the average. There were nineteen sunless days.

June.—A fine month. Rainfall was 3.35 ins. less than normal, while mean temperature was slightly in excess.

July.—A wet humid month for the time of the year. Temperature was normal whilst rainfall was 4.49 ins. in excess of normal. During the heavy fall of rain on the 9th, 1.72 ins. fell in one hour, between 4 and 5 p.m.

August.—Mainly dry and warm. Most of the rainfall for the month fell on the 8th, the total for the month being 2.79 ins. below the average. Mean temperature was 1.2° F. above the average.

September.—A normal month generally, temperature showing a slight decrease compared with the average and rainfall an increase of 2.21 ins.

October.—Rainfall, pressure, and temperature all exceeded the averages. The first twenty days were fine and pleasant, but the remainder of the month was exceptionally wet. An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred on the 21st, when 2.45 ins. of rain fell in 7 minutes.

November.—A fine and dry summer month, rainfall being .56 ins. less than the average. Most of the month's rainfall fell on the nights of the 12th to the 15th.

December.—A fine and pleasant summer month. Mean temperature was 1° F. above the average. Rainfall was less than the average to the extent of 6.40 ins. There were fifteen days in the month on which the amount of bright sunshine exceeded 10 hours.

General.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., administered the Government throughout the year.

Among the New Year Honours a Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred on Mr. A. W. Seymour, Colonial Secretary.

Among the Birthday Honours the rank of Knight Bachelor was bestowed upon His Honour Captain Sir Maxwell Maxwell-Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. (Retd.), Chief Justice; Mr. N. B. Casey, Superintendent of Prisons, was awarded the distinction of Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and a similar honour was awarded to Sowani Puamau, Native Medical Practitioner.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1934, was £261,165, the largest in the history of the Colony. In addition, the Colony possesses the following reserves—Immigration Fund Proceeds Account, £140,000, and a Reserve Fund, £110,000. The finances of the Colony are in a sound state.

At the beginning of the year the new Fiji coinage was issued, silver coin of the denominations 2s., 1s., and 6d., and copper-nickel coin, 1d. and ½d. There was also a new issue of Fiji Currency notes of values £20, £10, £5, £1, 10s. and 5s.

Increased interest was taken overseas in gold mining activities in Fiji. The two principal finds, one at Tavua (Viti Levu) and the other at Yanawai (Vanua Levu) have been proved and mining has commenced.

The development of road communication on Viti Levu was continued, and a proposal to complete the circuminsular road approved.

At the end of the year the Rockefeller Foundation donated a sum of £2,200 towards the cost of a new pathological laboratory at the Colonial War Memorial hospital in Suva.

Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in March, June, and October.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher or Agents</i>
Fiji and the Fijians. By Rev. T. Williams and Rev. J. Calvert.	Alexander Heylin, London. 1860. 2nd Edition (2 vols.) ...
Viti. By Berthold Seeman ...	Macmillan and Co., London. 1862 ...
King and People of Fiji. By Rev. J. Waterhouse.	Wesleyan Conference Office. 1866 ...
Natives' Taxation and Communal System in Fiji.	Cmd. 2240—His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1901
The Fijians. By Basil Thomson ...	Heinemann, London. 1901
The Hill Tribes of Fiji. By A. B. Brewster.	Seeley, Service and Co. Ltd., London. 1922
Journal of William Lockerby ...	Hakluyt Society, Cambridge University Press. 1925
Journal of Thomas Williams. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney. 2 vols. 1931
Fiji and Fijians, 1835-1856. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, and The Australian Book Co. London ...
The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Murray, London. 1933

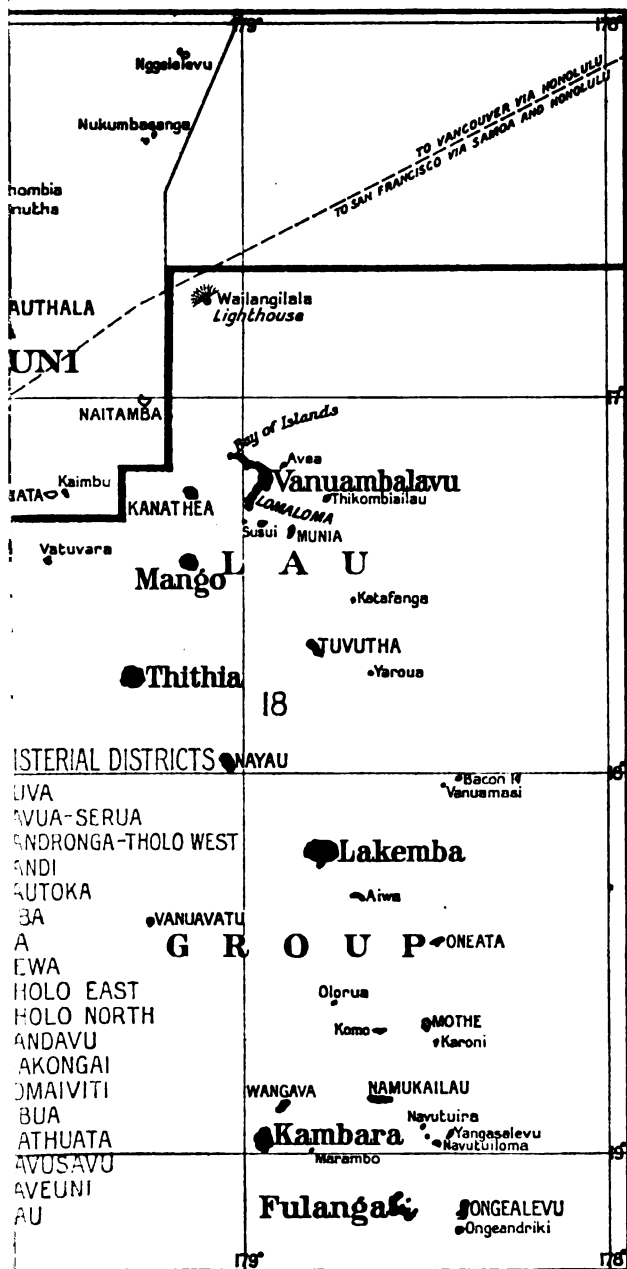
The following official publications can be obtained from the Crown Printer for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, or from the Government Printer, Suva.

- The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931. Lib. edition. 6s. Mag. edition. 10s.
- Annual Blue Book, 1934. 5s.
- Census Report, 1921. 5s.
- Forests of the Colony of Fiji—Report by Mr. R. A. Sykes (with maps). 2s.
- Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1934. 2s.
- Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture, 1934. 1s.

The Agricultural Journal, published half-yearly or more frequently, as required, is obtainable from the Director of Agriculture, Suva. 1s. per copy.

Postage is charged extra on all official publications.

A more complete bibliography will be found in "The Colony of Fiji, 1874-1931."



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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TECTORATE.
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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
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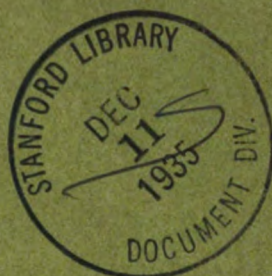
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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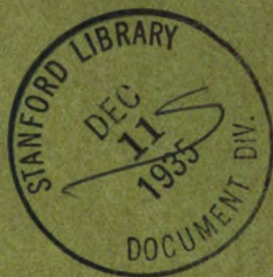
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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

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[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1934.



TRINIDAD :
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1935.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, for 1934.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between $10^{\circ} 3'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74° . The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	....	....	....	....	1,454
Europe	....	....	....	....	437
North America	....	....	....	....	614
South America of (whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	....	....	....	....	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage	....	....	....	....	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage	....	....	....	....	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent	....	....	....	....	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	....	....	....	....	46,267
Total	....	....	....	....	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1933, was estimated at 425,572 and on 31st December, 1934, at 432,058.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1934 was 1,918, viz. : 1,910 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and eight under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 8·95. In 1933 the marriage rate was 9·19. Included in the 1,910 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 38 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 12,743 (6,543 boys and 6,200 girls). The birth rate was 29·7 per 1,000. In 1933 the birth rate was 31·08 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 30·9.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1934 was 7,970, of which 4,222 were males and 3,748 females. The death rate was 18·6 per 1,000. In 1933 the death rate was 19·6 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 19·8.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,624, *i.e.*, at the rate of 127 per 1,000 births. In 1933 the rate was 131 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 131 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1933	1934
Enteric Fever	74	192
Influenza	64	21
Malaria	700	594
Dysentery	106	200
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	412	406
Syphilis	151	176
Cancer	148	133
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	23	209
Convulsions, Infantile	25	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	236	501
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	520	454
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	175	262
Diarrhoea	243	416
Ankylostomiasis	176	193
Nephritis	400	442
Disease of Puerperal State	97	117
Diseases of Early Infancy	943	974
Old Age	784	899

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds for persons destitute and suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and anti-natal welfare work.

5. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

6. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Black-water fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

7. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and in San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

8. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and

abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

9. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

10. *Enteric Fever* has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. Unfortunately a severe outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan at the end of 1934.

11. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timate), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage

installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment was initiated some years ago on Caroni sugar estate. The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are only gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Building regulations now require a definite amount of space around houses.
6. The following action is being taken throughout the Colony to improve housing conditions :
 - (a) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

(b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are two Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—

1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
2. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). as amendment by Ordinance No. 15 of 1934. Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City, and in St. James to the west of it. During 1934 the expansion in building mostly for housing wage earners and artisans has been maintained.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions has matured and is shortly to be begun.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter of petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1934, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1934.

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TABLE I.

CROP.	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		Average of previous five years.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Cocoa ..	lb.	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127	579,170	51,311,274	555,907	26,803,149	349,694	908,718
Sugar ..	tons	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	108,517	1,115,567	93,613	916,232	938,092
Coconuts ..	nuts	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,013,345	108,009	65,036,934	88,823	163,597
Coffee ..	lb.	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416	525,115	10,595	17,816
(Citrus : Grapefruit ..	boxes	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	3,433	2,586	23,518	18,634	2,945
" " Juice	gls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,177	1,646	14,280	1,688	..
Oranges	No.	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,913,179	2,347	3,126,059	4,143	2,534
" " Juice	gls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	113	..	..	..
Limes :														
(a) Raw Lime Juice	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203	3,479	294	..
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gls.	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	12,309	622	9,110	535	3,365
(c) Distilled Oil	"	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,467	2,304	30,034	789½	9,726	*1,889	22,575	2,830	24,253	18,261
(d) Handpressed Oil,,	..	..	..	..	..	109	2,037	140	3,114	..	..	52	802	..
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	..	..	..	..	221,589	257	54,217	424	52,800	389	96,693	641	..
(f) Green Limes	brls.	61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	2,101½	2,381	1,439	1,991	600
(g) Picked Limes	brls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40	25	78	..

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

SUGAR.

3. Sugar and sugar bye-products again headed the list of exports, thus bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of the Imperial Preference. The sugar crop for the year was 105,342 tons as compared with 120,763 tons in 1933. Exports of sugar in 1934 amounted to 93,153 tons and their value was £916,232; in addition the exports of rum and molasses were valued at £35,603.

4. Cane farmers sold 370,153 tons of canes to the Factories, for which the basic price was 11s. per ton, and received a total sum of £203,580.

5. Owing to the drought the crops both on estates and on cane farmers' holdings were less than in the previous year. The drought continued after the harvesting season and its effects will be further reflected in the 1935 crop.

6. Sugar prices per cwt. f.o.b. fluctuated from January to June between 9s. 5d. to 7s. 5½d. with an average of 8s. 4d.

7. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its work on soils and fertilisers and on the frog hopper pest, and study of the moth borers was added to the investigations undertaken by the Committee. Special attention was given during the year to a scheme for the trial of new varieties; this has been made possible by the opening of the Plant Quarantine Station for which a grant was made from the Colonial Development Fund.

COCOA.

8. Exports for the year totalled 26,803,149 lb. valued at £349,694. The yield for the year was little more than half that of 1933, the reduction being attributable to abnormally unfavourable climatic conditions. Prices were somewhat better than in the previous year but continued to be low in spite of the comparatively sound statistical position of the world's supply of and demand for this commodity. The acreage under this crop was maintained at approximately 220,000 acres, 200,000 acres being in Trinidad and 20,000 acres in Tobago.

9. The three Co-operative Fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government-owned Fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small cocoa proprietors.

10. Witchbroom continued to spread to estates previously unaffected but owing to the drier weather the intensity of broom was less than in 1933.

11. Loans aggregating £32,054 were distributed under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance and advances totalling £26,429 were made to cocoa and coconut growers in the area affected by the hurricane of June, 1933.

12. Much progress has been made in the investigations of the Cacao Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Successful studies have been made of heavy bearers and of methods of vegetative propagation, and the soil and fertiliser investigations have resulted in important discoveries regarding the practical use of fertilisers.

COCONUTS.

13. The value of coconuts and their bye-products copra and coconut oil exported in 1934 amounted to £88,823 as compared with £108,009 in 1933. There was a small reduction in the quantities exported calculated on the basis of nuts but the difference in value is mostly attributable to the fall in the price of copra compared with the previous year. Owners of coconut estates were appreciably assisted by the bonus paid by the oil factories on their purchases of copra. The sum of £29,194 was distributed by the factories.

14. Studies of Wilt Disease have been continued ; a correlation has been established between the disease and certain broad soil formations and it is clear that water relations with regard to root development play an important part in inducing the death of palms.

COFFEE.

15. Exports of coffee amounted to £10,595, an increase on the previous year. Robusta coffee is being interplanted with cocoa in many districts.

GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES.

16. During the shipping season 1933-1934 about 18,000 cases of grapefruit were exported and it is anticipated that the crop for the 1934-1935 season will amount to 45,000 cases. The expansion in exports necessitated enlarging the central packing house, and the accommodation has now been doubled. A small grant and a loan from the Colonial Development Fund made these improvements possible.

17. Over 3,000,000 oranges were exported, the market being as a rule confined to the West Indian Islands.

LIMES AND LIME OIL.

18. Shipments of green limes were comparatively small. It would be an advantage if this trade could be developed owing to the limited demand for raw lime juice and concentrated lime juice. The price of lime oil fell, but appreciably larger quantities were exported, their value being £25,055 as against £22,575 in 1933.

BANANAS.

19. A Banana Board has been established and in May a contract was made with the Canadian Banana Company. The Company has agreed to purchase at fixed prices all marketable Gros Michel bananas offered for export during the next five years. Shipments to the end of December amounted to 33,000 bunches.

20. Bananas interplanted with cocoa are proving a useful crop, but owing to the incidence of Panama Disease it is not expected that this industry will ever attain large proportions in the Colony.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 12,743 (6,543 boys and 6,200 girls). The birth rate was 29·7 per 1,000. In 1933 the birth rate was 31·08 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 30·9.

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abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

9. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

10. *Enteric Fever* has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. Unfortunately a severe outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan at the end of 1934.

11. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage

installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment was initiated some years ago on Caroni sugar estate. The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are only gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. *Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.*
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Building regulations now require a definite amount of space around houses.
6. The following action is being taken throughout the Colony to improve housing conditions :
 - (a) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

(b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are two Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—

1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
2. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98), as amendment by Ordinance No. 15 of 1934. Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City, and in St. James to the west of it. During 1934 the expansion in building mostly for housing wage earners and artisans has been maintained.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions has matured and is shortly to be begun.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter of petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1934, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1934.

TABLE I.

Crop.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average of previous five years.							
	Quantity.	Value. ₹	Quantity.	Value. ₹	Quantity.	Value. ₹	Quantity.							
Cocoa ..	lb. 61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,066	57,186,512	826,383	41,822,127	579,170	61,311,274	555,907	26,803,149	349,694	53,206,754	908,716
Sugar ..	tons 81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	108,517	1,115,567	93,513	916,232	86,233	938,092
Coconuts ..	nuds 87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	297,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,013,345	108,009	65,036,934	88,823	68,740,671	163,597
Coffee ..	lb. 817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416	525,115	10,595	681,904	17,816
Citrus:														
Grapefruit..	boxes 809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	3,433	2,586	23,518	18,634	4,356	2,945
* " Juice	gals. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+14,177	1,646	14,280	1,688	..	..
Oranges	No. 1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,913,179	2,347	3,126,059	4,143	2,168,270	2,833
* " Juice	gals. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+900	113	100	13	..	..
Limes:														
(a) Raw Lime Juice	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203	3,479	294	..	..
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gals. 55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	12,309	622	9,110	535	20,424	3,365
(c) Distilled Oil	" *797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	789½	9,726	*1,889	22,575	2,830	24,253	1,485	18,261
(d) Handpressed Oil,,	..	..	..	..	+109	2,037	+140	3,114	..	..	52	802	..	..
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb. ..	..	..	..	+21,589	257	54,217	424	52,800	389	96,693	641	..	..
(f) Green Limes	brls. 61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	2,101½	2,381	1,439	1,991	522	600
(g) Picked Limes	brls. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40	25	78	..	..

• Not distinguished from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

SUGAR.

3. Sugar and sugar bye-products again headed the list of exports, thus bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of the Imperial Preference. The sugar crop for the year was 105,342 tons as compared with 120,763 tons in 1933. Exports of sugar in 1934 amounted to 93,153 tons and their value was £916,232; in addition the exports of rum and molasses were valued at £35,603.

4. Cane farmers sold 370,153 tons of canes to the Factories, for which the basic price was 11s. per ton, and received a total sum of £203,580.

5. Owing to the drought the crops both on estates and on cane farmers' holdings were less than in the previous year. The drought continued after the harvesting season and its effects will be further reflected in the 1935 crop.

6. Sugar prices per cwt. f.o.b. fluctuated from January to June between 9s. 5d. to 7s. 5½d. with an average of 8s. 4d.

7. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its work on soils and fertilisers and on the frog hopper pest, and study of the moth borers was added to the investigations undertaken by the Committee. Special attention was given during the year to a scheme for the trial of new varieties; this has been made possible by the opening of the Plant Quarantine Station for which a grant was made from the Colonial Development Fund.

COCOA.

8. Exports for the year totalled 26,803,149 lb. valued at £349,694. The yield for the year was little more than half that of 1933, the reduction being attributable to abnormally unfavourable climatic conditions. Prices were somewhat better than in the previous year but continued to be low in spite of the comparatively sound statistical position of the world's supply of and demand for this commodity. The acreage under this crop was maintained at approximately 220,000 acres, 200,000 acres being in Trinidad and 20,000 acres in Tobago.

9. The three Co-operative Fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government-owned Fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small cocoa proprietors.

10. Witchbroom continued to spread to estates previously unaffected but owing to the drier weather the intensity of brooms was less than in 1933.

11. Loans aggregating £32,054 were distributed under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance and advances totalling £26,429 were made to cocoa and coconut growers in the area affected by the hurricane of June, 1933.

12. Much progress has been made in the investigations of the Cacao Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Successful studies have been made of heavy bearers and of methods of vegetative propagation, and the soil and fertiliser investigations have resulted in important discoveries regarding the practical use of fertilisers.

COCONUTS.

13. The value of coconuts and their bye-products copra and coconut oil exported in 1934 amounted to £88,823 as compared with £108,009 in 1933. There was a small reduction in the quantities exported calculated on the basis of nuts but the difference in value is mostly attributable to the fall in the price of copra compared with the previous year. Owners of coconut estates were appreciably assisted by the bonus paid by the oil factories on their purchases of copra. The sum of £29,194 was distributed by the factories.

14. Studies of Wilt Disease have been continued ; a correlation has been established between the disease and certain broad soil formations and it is clear that water relations with regard to root development play an important part in inducing the death of palms.

COFFEE.

15. Exports of coffee amounted to £10,595, an increase on the previous year. Robusta coffee is being interplanted with cocoa in many districts.

GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES.

16. During the shipping season 1933-1934 about 18,000 cases of grapefruit were exported and it is anticipated that the crop for the 1934-1935 season will amount to 45,000 cases. The expansion in exports necessitated enlarging the central packing house, and the accommodation has now been doubled. A small grant and a loan from the Colonial Development Fund made these improvements possible.

17. Over 3,000,000 oranges were exported, the market being as a rule confined to the West Indian Islands.

LIMES AND LIME OIL.

18. Shipments of green limes were comparatively small. It would be an advantage if this trade could be developed owing to the limited demand for raw lime juice and concentrated lime juice. The price of lime oil fell, but appreciably larger quantities were exported, their value being £25,055 as against £22,575 in 1933.

BANANAS.

19. A Banana Board has been established and in May a contract was made with the Canadian Banana Company. The Company has agreed to purchase at fixed prices all marketable Gros Michel bananas offered for export during the next five years. Shipments to the end of December amounted to 33,000 bunches.

20. Bananas interplanted with cocoa are proving a useful crop, but owing to the incidence of Panama Disease it is not expected that this industry will ever attain large proportions in the Colony.

LIVESTOCK.

21. Breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with Zebu cattle have been continued at the Stock Farm and the results are encouraging. The larger dairies are now breeding animals along the same lines and the Government assists peasants with selected bulls standing for service at the Farm and in the Port-of-Spain area. All cows supplying milk to Port-of-Spain are required to be tuberculin-tested before the City Council will grant a license.

22. During the year investigations were undertaken into the life history and habits of bats with a view to establishing lines for control of the bats responsible for Paralytic Rabies. Deaths from this disease were less than in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

23. In Trinidad there are 38 Agricultural Credit Societies of which 23 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, Ltd. and 15 by Government; in Tobago there are 13 Societies all of which are financed by Government.

24. The Government granted financial assistance to the Tobago Producers' Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, and loans were made for the establishment of two Co-operative Cocoa Fermentaries in Tobago.

GENERAL.

25. The agriculture of the colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to a large company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing but a few bags of cocoa, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

26. For years past, cocoa has played an important part in the economic fabric of the colony; consequently the low prices obtaining more recently have caused proprietors considerable financial embarrassment and have resulted in a curtailment of the demand for labour. It is estimated that in normal times the industry gave employment to some 40,000 persons. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of families of French descent, whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

27. The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies, five of which have headquarters in the United Kingdom. The canes ground in these factories are supplied from three sources, namely: estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, and canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands. Approximately 42 per cent.

of the cane is produced by some 17,200 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indians and one-third West Indians. Holdings vary in size from the "back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents approximate £1 per acre per annum.

PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripiero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1934 there were 13 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 237,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases, of which approximately 126,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C. C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co. Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-à-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.		Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products, £	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Exports. %
	Crown	Pri-vate.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
1930	1,121	659	1,780	254,116	118,414	372,530	5,260,366	4,158,541	9,418,907	7,678,807	2,790,695	52.0
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	80,260	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	8,964,303	1,949,455	46.7
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,886	4,515,225	10,126,121	9,637,474	2,382,846	56.8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	8,909,298	2,254,055	52.1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	9,981,774	2,928,360	63.2

ASPHALT.

33. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprises an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an export duty of 5s.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an export duty of 6s. 11d.

34. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years :—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	<i>tons.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	157,859	802	118,055	19,057	313,397
1931	123,138	328	94,584	15,405	236,597
1932	107,457	472	52,679	8,619	132,442
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	8,855	151,347
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	9,621	166,052

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1934 as compared with 1933.

2. Imports in 1934 were valued at £4,404,580, being £402,859 more than in 1933, while exports were valued at £5,271,115, showing an increase of £672,694 as compared with 1933. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at £1,003,520 in 1934 against £808,476 in 1933. Re-exports are included, being valued at £638,242 in 1934 as compared with £274,307 in 1933. Bullion and coin are not, and will not in future, be included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows :—

	1926	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Imports :</i>					
United Kingdom	28	36	44	44	40
Canada	21	17	14	12	11
United States of America	27	19	13	13	14
<i>Exports :</i>					
United Kingdom	29	16	25	47	42
Canada	11	14	12	12	6
United States of America	31	26	17	10	16

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1934 amounted to 58·62 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 7·73 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1934 amounted to 58·95 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 1·36 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 4·68 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 7·36 per cent. during 1934. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 38·39 per cent. in 1933, rose to 42 per cent. in 1934, while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 31·00 per cent. to 39·64 per cent. during the same period.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries whence they were mainly consigned for the year 1933 and the countries of origin for the year 1934 :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. No.	7,534	72,606	8,315	72,372
Venezuela	7,174	70,659	7,518	69,879
APPAREL :				
Total		62,959		64,574
United Kingdom		26,047		22,798
Japan		17,407		26,768
United States of America ..		13,029		6,993
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. doz.	163,659	60,113	127,202	42,561
United Kingdom	27,153	9,357	9,732	2,682
British East Indies ..	134,462	50,175	117,445	39,871
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. doz. prs.	37,686	77,432	44,362	79,100
United Kingdom	18,006	53,415	15,546	43,913
Canada	2,026	2,969	5,101	5,996
Czecho-Slovakia	5,709	11,977	6,461	12,836
Japan	4,691	2,571	9,672	9,975
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. lb.	1,493,588	71,239	1,715,630	69,664
United Kingdom	1,101,378	50,766	762,488	28,667
Canada	20,535	1,280	23,268	1,146
France	198,034	12,414	106,625	6,817
Australia	12,992	735	95,736	3,988
Holland	57,011	1,489	52,222	1,291
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		153,910		160,987
United Kingdom		88,772		66,571
Canada		48,059		65,116
United States of America ..		13,766		23,826
CEMENT :				
Total .. tons.	19,087	56,703	20,959	55,796
United Kingdom	15,564	46,869	16,909	46,168
Canada	1,375	4,452	1,874	5,034
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	10,081,151	101,852	10,455,760	128,810
Venezuela	9,906,346	100,377	10,330,432	127,271

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		£		£
Total		220,335		143,192
United Kingdom		162,127		122,146
Japan		9,153		5,378
United States of America		26,305		13,323
FISH :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	6,728,424	85,524	6,594,578	85,440
United Kingdom	864,764	11,437	960,122	9,663
Canada	3,887,873	53,022	4,264,740	56,858
Newfoundland	1,763,084	16,084	1,102,902	12,387
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		498,998		515,385
United Kingdom		118,773		120,760
Canada		201,062		196,517
British East Indies		88,927		127,821
British Guiana		69,380		37,653
HARDWARE :				
Total		59,284		54,034
United Kingdom		32,085		26,092
United States of America		9,352		11,945
MACHINERY :				
Total		504,162		556,866
United Kingdom		351,006		352,735
United States of America		133,258		183,018
MEATS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	4,957,479	94,487	5,056,897	87,960
United Kingdom	679,411	22,636	161,842	8,365
Argentine	1,505,471	23,286	1,843,993	25,025
United States of America	1,946,368	33,283	2,061,602	34,786
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		169,069		309,005
United Kingdom		133,067		263,804
United States of America		10,471		22,951
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total .. <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	97,561	83,324	116,632	94,709
United Kingdom	14,543	13,048	9,583	9,892
Canada	6,462	6,853	2,168	2,687
Holland	49,646	40,875	87,694	69,383
OILS :				
Total .. <i>gals.</i>	15,165,579	156,330	24,408,195	224,490
United Kingdom	153,032	20,580	201,357	21,560
Dutch West Indies	473,503	4,860	3,122	154
United States of America	140,454	23,542	148,482	15,697
Venezuela	14,263,018	83,974	23,948,107	168,394

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :				
Total		£		£
United Kingdom		75,569		88,030
Germany		24,240		27,058
		35,758		46,876
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total				
United Kingdom		65,189		67,106
United States of America		33,500		33,299
		8,420		13,621
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total				
United Kingdom		95,965		52,187
Japan		12,332		14,152
United States of America		73,299		27,227
		1,062		1,631
SOAP :				
Total	lb.	3,427,293	39,236	3,683,481
United Kingdom .. ..	..	3,275,731	36,380	3,358,718
				38,951
SPIRITS :				
Total	gals.	31,251	26,920	36,773
United Kingdom .. ..	..	14,060	15,755	16,421
France .. ..	..	2,445	3,394	2,595
United States of America .. ..	..	1,807	4,056	1,513
				3,062
TOBACCO :				
Total	lb.	616,959	40,154	791,962
United Kingdom .. ..	..	16,084	6,818	16,795
United States of America .. ..	..	516,739	27,808	571,189
				26,944
TONCA BEANS :				
Total	lb.	36,185	7,154	925,078
Venezuela .. ..	..	36,086	7,142	924,814
				271,463
VEGETABLES :				
Total				
Canada .. ..	..		55,256	56,668
British West Indies .. ..	..		10,078	12,711
Holland .. ..	..		7,091	7,114
Portugal .. ..	..		16,259	13,267
			4,482	3,398
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total				
Canada .. ..	..		140,271	139,395
United States of America .. ..	..		42,397	45,893
			75,642	78,654

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1933 and 1934 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT :		£		£
Total .. tons	52,129	151,347	55,992	166,052
United Kingdom ..	23,795	69,890	28,322	84,986
United States of America ..	8,650	24,725	9,096	27,288
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	59,337,431	659,622	37,591,437	499,656
United Kingdom ..	6,472,918	83,784	3,375,429	45,109
Canada ..	7,699,600	84,431	2,523,170	34,609
France ..	4,761,719	56,193	3,557,306	44,414
Germany ..	4,786,214	54,005	2,900,067	37,073
United States of America ..	25,607,840	259,030	19,009,574	257,729
COCONUTS :				
Total .. No.	7,888,980	21,406	10,016,839	29,563
United Kingdom ..	3,102,710	7,352	774,435	1,862
Canada ..	2,257,500	7,263	1,797,500	5,288
United States of America ..	2,498,990	6,704	6,611,760	20,306
COFFEE, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	339,196	7,416	524,615	10,582
United Kingdom ..	—	—	14,382	264
Canada ..	164,250	3,347	398,053	8,285
United States of America ..	—	—	10,000	156
COPRA :				
Total .. lb.	19,357,980	82,945	18,377,223	58,848
United Kingdom ..	11,388,000	48,641	6,348,900	21,529
Colombia ..	6,222,660	26,421	11,885,243	36,842
Holland ..	604,000	3,250	—	—
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total .. No. Boxes	3,433	2,586	* 1,723,525	18,634
United Kingdom ..	2,742	2,150	* 1,465,238	16,140
Canada ..	424	278	* 195,816	2,106
OILS : LIME— HAND-PRESSED :				
Total .. gals.	67	1,160	52	802
United States of America ..	54	910	52	802
DISTILLED :				
Total .. gals.	1,822	21,415	2,830	24,253
United Kingdom ..	524	5,901	1,155	9,038
United States of America ..	1,181	14,313	1,494	13,617

* Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.		Quantities.	
	Value.		Value.	
		£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. gals	311,919,411	2,259,922	349,457,014	2,934,174
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. gals	17,375	1,203	3,479	294
United Kingdom ..	13,606	1,047	3,259	289
Canada ..	—	—	—	—
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. gals	11,730	633	9,110	535
United Kingdom ..	8,868	460	5,650	433
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. gals	75,862	34,155	67,955	40,769
United Kingdom ..	69,483	25,173	51,817	22,756
United States of America ..	700	869	6,547	7,903
SUGAR :				
Total .. lb.	243,078,886	1,115,576	209,471,098	916,232
United Kingdom ..	200,946,720	945,162	163,386,330	748,277
Canada ..	42,118,720	170,331	46,083,519	167,946
MOLASSES :				
Total .. gals	3,026,077	31,634	2,310,381	24,115
United Kingdom ..	1,889,100	19,437	2,006,560	20,901
Canada ..	1,124,817	12,003	289,656	2,812

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpagatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of many classes of imports and exports continued to fall during 1934. Any advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has however been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of cocoa and others of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn up to 2s. 11d. a day on task work.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labour are as follows :—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Chauffeurs from £4 to £7 10s. per month.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 21s. to £2 and for male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows :—

Ordinary unskilled labourMen1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. per day.

Women 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. do.

Skilled labour3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d. do.

Artisans3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. do.

Artisan Foremen7s. 1s. to 14s. 2d. do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows :—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.

9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compound, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.

1 lb. of rice costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	....	....	£125
Food	....	....	180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	40
Clothing	....	....	105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	100
Education of children	....	....	60
Holidays	....	....	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	40
Total	....	....	<u>£900</u>

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows :—

House rent	....	....	£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	135
Servants	....	....	35
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	30
Clothing	....	....	65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	30
Education of children	....	....	35
Holidays	....	....	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	20
Total	....	....	<u>£485</u>

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary—(Compulsory Education was proclaimed in Port-of-Spain in 1935). The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 71,065 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,242 and in the Secondary Schools 1,692. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16.

Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Boards' Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1934 was 100. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for Boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L'Hospice, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 5 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 1d. to 2d. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assists those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 50 working girls at from 40 cents to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies.

The Salvation Army Sailors Home and Men's Metropole, Port-of-Spain, provides cubicles at rates varying from 12 cents per night to 60 cents per week.

The Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, controlled by the Salvation Army, affords shelter to a limited number of poor and destitute people free of charge.

The Ozanam Shelter, controlled by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, provides free sleeping accommodation for discharged male prisoners, males on probation and destitute male persons having nowhere to sleep.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 10 destitute persons.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4'8½") gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>		<i>No. of Tons of freight Carried.</i>
1929	....	1,284,980	....	361,940
1930	....	2,150,529	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901,175	....	309,444
1932	....	1,845,655	....	370,000
1933	....	1,378,926	....	434,505
1934	....	1,188,555	....	370,251

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 298 miles metal and oil, 361 miles metal, 201 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 758 miles and are made up of seven miles metal and oil, 62 miles metal, 228 miles gravel or burnt clay and 461 natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAY .

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out-offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc. with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras, and the Republic of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Can. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana Paramaribo and return	do.	do.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	do.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam, Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	do.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	Passenger and cargo	do.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Cristobal, Colon	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	.... New York	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad and the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-'o-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara. Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assist the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1934, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £226,391 and in respect of temporary advances £8,238. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1934, being \$525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

1. A contract for the construction of a Deep Water Wharf at Port-of-Spain has been awarded to Messrs. Nuttall and Mowlem (Joint) Limited, on a bid of £813,000 and the work is now under way. Provision for a tug and other equipment will increase the cost to about £950,000. The contract period for completion of the work is four years.

2. To provide accommodation for the minor waterside industries now carried on on the frontage which will be closed by the reclamation works the Government is reclaiming an area of the foreshore to the South of the Port-of-Spain Station yard. This work will provide some eight acres of new ground with 1,400 feet of frontage on the sea.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

3. The partial failure of the 1934 rains caused a temporary reduction in the employment of labour on the estates, and public relief works were carried out to ease the situation. Over £3,000 was spent on road works, drainage, sanitation and similar works. The Public Works Department also co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in carrying out irrigation schemes designed to relieve rice-growers who had been deprived by the drought of their usual seasonal employment and whose food supplies were threatened. The measures taken met with marked success.

NEW TREASURY AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

4. The general plans of the proposed new building were completed by the Consulting Architect, in December, together with the preliminary estimate of cost.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

5. Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the obsolete apparatus permits.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

6. The 1934 programme of Extraordinary works was not large. The Rum Bond was completed, water supplies installed for the villages of Talparo and Avocat, a 20,000 gallon reservoir built at Plaisance and improvements to the Tobago supply commenced. A school to accommodate 150 pupils was built at Salybia: this is of a new and economical type which promises to prove satisfactory. Two existing buildings in Port-of-Spain were converted for use as a Government Training College and as an annexe to the Queen's Royal College, respectively. Cocoa fermentaries were built at Biche and Debe.

7. On the roads the principal works were the widening to 40 feet of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Eastern Main Road, together with the provision of a footpath; the extension for two miles of the Arima-Blanchisseuse road improvements: the extension of the Paria Main Road for a further $\frac{3}{4}$ mile towards Matelot, including the construction of a 90-foot timber bridge over the Shark River; reconstruction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Naparima-Mayaro Road; the continuation, to the 11th mile, of the Moruga Road; and the continuation of the new Mayaro-Guayaguayare road to the 4th mile. Improvements in the safety and carrying capacity of other roads were also effected.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

8. During the year 1934, the following progress was accomplished by the Resident Engineer and his staff under the supervision of the Consulting Engineers.

DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.

9. Fully one-third of this work has been completed including a tunnel 12 feet 6 inches in diameter and 402 feet long, part of the concrete core wall, two-thirds of the "stone toe" (which forms a portion of the Dam proper and will also act as a temporary dam for diverting the stream during construction, the 26-inch diameter pipe through the Dam, and the Keeper's quarters which are at present used as an office.

TRUNK MAINS.

10. Nearly 28 miles of large piping were laid during the year, the diameters varying from 15 inches to 26 inches. This included four steel girder bridges of span from 75 to 80 feet. Fifteen and a half miles of this piping were 24 inches or 26 inches diameter.

11. During August, approximately three miles of 20-inch piping were temporarily laid alongside the railway from the Caroni River to a point near Cunupia in order to irrigate rice lands parched by drought. Water was pumped from the Caroni Sugar Estate factory and approximately one thousand acres of rice lands were irrigated. When the wet weather set in these pipes were picked up where necessary and relaid in their proper position.

12. Five miles of 15-inch main were laid from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando, and the Borough are making temporary use of this main in order to pump the present water supply from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando since their own mains are becoming obsolete.

13. The trunk mains are more than half completed.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

14. St. Joseph Reservoir, of three million gallons capacity, is nearing completion.

DESIGNS.

15. The surveys and designs for the trunk mains were practically completed during the year. All the surveys and most of the plans for the service reservoirs and elevated tanks have been completed, and the surveys and designs for the distribution mains are well in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

16. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the five Local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, and Naparima. The department also controls all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway.

17. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows :—

Headquarters, St. George West and North Caroni, St. George East, St. Andrew and St. David, Tobago.	} Northern Division.
South Caroni and Victoria West, Victoria East, Nariva-Mayaro, St. Patrick.	} Southern Division.

The Northern Division is controlled by the Executive Engineer, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**JUSTICE.**

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts :—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1934. —

		Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Fined.
Magistracy, Caroni ....	....	4,025	2,682	2,166
Do. St. George East ....	....	4,176	3,211	2,549
Do. St. George West ....	....	18,845	14,696	13,494
Do. Eastern Counties ....	....	2,610	2,058	1,510
Do. St. Patrick ....	....	4,661	3,361	2,353
Do. Victoria ....	....	10,335	7,628	5,563
Do. Tobago ....	....	987	742	593
Total	....	45,639	34,378	28,228

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Warrant Officers and 833 Non-commissioned Officers and men. There are 55 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that the photograph of any criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five finger prints were taken during 1934, bringing the total on record to 26,448. 412 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are watched.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on traffic duty they receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

- (1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
- (5) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was an increase of 1,210 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1934. The figures are as follows :

			Males.	Females.	Total.
1933	....	....	1,800	168	1,968
1934	....	....	2,889	289	3,178

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1934 was 4,292, consisting of 3,926 males and 232 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House Grounds and the prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks,

bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. 870 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1934. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 11 as compared with 6 in 1933.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 41.

24. There is a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 229 during the year.

25. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 23, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

26. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 7 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

27. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

28. *Probation System.*—During the year 40 males and 5 females were placed under the care of Anglican Probation Officers, and 24 males and 6 females under the care of Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Four persons on probation were brought before the Court for breach of their conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Ordinances passed during the year 1934, were as follows :—

No. 2.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment) Ordinance relaxes the provisions contained in Sections 15 and 17 of the Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance, 1933, which absolutely prohibited a licensed retailer of spirits from being a distiller of spirits or having any interest whatever in a distillery and *vice versa*.

Such may now be allowed with the written permission of the Governor in Executive Council and subject to conditions therein contained.

No. 3.—The Deep Water Harbour Loan Ordinance authorizes the Governor to raise a loan of one million pounds under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, for the construction of a Deep Water Harbour at Port-of-Spain.

No. 5.—The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance supplements the collection of lighthouse dues in ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of ships passing the lights and buoys situate in the Bahamas and Leeward Islands and specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 6.—The District Waterworks (Amendment) Ordinance empowers a Maintenance Authority, with the consent of the Governor in Executive Council, to make regulations as to the payment of pensions and gratuities to officers and servants of the Authority.

No. 7.—The Banana (Control) Ordinance creates a Banana Board of Control, except by the permission of which the export of Gros Michel bananas is prohibited. All such bananas intended for export must be delivered to the Board and exported after grading and selection.

No. 8.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance removes the limitation of one hundred pounds in the case of a bill or note signed by a person by mark or in characters other than European. A form of attestation is provided.

No. 11.—The Registration of Clubs Ordinance which repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 202, distinguishes between Proprietary and Members' Clubs and prescribes rules for their better regulation.

- No. 12.—The Mortgages Extension Ordinance postpones the payment of the principal sum secured by mortgages and other encumbrances on land situate in the area damaged by the hurricane of the 27th June, 1933, in favour of advances made by the Government to owners of such lands for the purpose of re-establishing same. A Mortgages Extension Board is thereby created and empowered to deal with applications for relief, and to make an order restraining an encumbrancer, when satisfied that no undue hardship will be occasioned.
- No. 14.—The Provident Fund Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance.
- No. 15.—The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations contained in the Report on Town Planning in so far as the Committee's recommendations applied to buildings and streets. The control exercised by local sanitary authorities under the Public Health Ordinance has been extended into the areas dealt with under the Streets and Buildings Ordinance. Under the Public Health Ordinance, "The Local Authority" is the City Council of Port-of-Spain, and the Council's of San Fernando and Arima, while in rural districts, various local authorities are appointed by the Governor.
- The provisions of Part II of the Public Health Ordinance which deal with streets in urban districts are extended to rural districts, and Parts III and IV which deal with building areas and dwelling houses are repealed but re-enacted with other provisions which include those of the Streets and Buildings Ordinance which has also been repealed; thus the overlapping powers and jurisdiction of various authorities are avoided, and the powers conferred by Parts II, III, and IV, as amended in this Ordinance, will be exercised by local authorities under the supervision and control of the Central Board of Health.
- No. 16.—The Pensions Ordinance, which is a consolidating Ordinance, also introduces new and better provisions. New regulations have been made thereunder in substitution for the regulations which they repeal.
- No. 17.—The Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance repeals and replaces all former provisions dealing with the payment of pensions to widows and orphans of deceased public officers.
- No. 18.—The Elections (Legislative Council) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance, No. 42 of 1925, and requires a deposit of £25 by or on behalf of a candidate. Provision is made for the forfeiture of such deposit upon the candidate polling votes not exceeding one-eighth of the total number of votes. The Ordinance also regulates the procedure relative to an election petition.

- Nos. 20 and 21.—The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix, by proclamation, a quota for non-empire textiles in excess of which the importation of such textiles is prohibited during the period of the quota.
- No. 23.—The Currency Interpretation Ordinance enables all Government accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents by the substitution of same in all the laws of the Colony, where reference is made to pounds, shillings and pence. Four dollars and eighty cents has been taken as the equivalent value of a Pound Sterling.
- No. 25.—The Mental Treatment Ordinance introduces the benefits of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, of England, and provides for the admission of voluntary or temporary patients into an institution without certification, thus encouraging persons to apply for treatment in earlier and more curable stages of mental illness. The treatment of mental disease has been affiliated to that of physical disease, and the words "mental hospital" and "persons of unsound mind" are substituted for the words "asylum" and "lunatics", except with respect to references to a "criminal lunatic".
- No. 27.—The Local Savings Banks Ordinance purposes to ensure the proper constitution of local savings banks, to control same when constituted to such extent as may be necessary in the public interest and to afford such privileges and immunities to properly organized and established banks as may be desirable.
- Banks already licensed under other laws of the Colony, Building Societies, Friendly Societies, and commercial undertakings authorized to accept money from shareholders or employees on deposit bearing interest, are excluded from the operation of the Ordinance.
- No. 30.—The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance removes the restrictions imposed on the importation into the Colony of foreign dye-stuffs.
- No. 36.—The Gambling Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance imposes a tax on Sweepstake Tickets and makes obligatory the practice of distributing five per cent. of the amount derived from the sale of tickets amongst charities.
- No. 38.—The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Ordinance brings the local law into line with the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, and statutes amending the same, and repeals the provisions of the Maintenance Ordinance (Cap. 66) which had been in existence since 1865.

No. 40.—The Government Currency Notes Ordinance repeals the former provisions contained in Cap. 212, under which notes were issuable and redeemable in exchange for coin and provides that the Commissioners shall in future issue notes in the Colony in exchange for sums in sterling lodged with the Board or the Crown Agents in London and to be redeemed in the same manner. The change of system, *inter alia* relieves the Commissioners of the necessity of holding any part of the Guarantee Fund in coin and obviates physical movements on the issue or redemption of notes.

No. 41.—The Rates, Taxes, and Licences (Payments by Cheque) Ordinance enables cheques to be accepted by Government Departments and Public Authorities in payment of rates, taxes or licences, and provides penalties in the event of such cheques being dishonoured.

No. 42.—The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions contained in various Ordinances relating to the licensing and use on public roads of motor vehicles and the regulation of vehicular traffic; it provides for the constitution of a Transport Board to deal with transport and traffic problems and sets up one Licensing and Registration Authority for the whole Colony.

Opportunity has been taken in many respects to bring the existing law into line with the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Amending Act of 1934.

No. 43.—The Excise (General Provisions) Ordinance consolidates several enactments relating to excise revenue and provides more fully for the levying and collection of such duties.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1934 amounted to £1,710,468. As compared with 1933, the Revenue showed an increase of £23,389. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1933 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	951,393	949,072	...	2,321
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	195,293	204,533	9,240	...
3. Tax on Incomes	134,562	149,079	14,517	...
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	111,530	52,483	...	59,047
5. Reimbursements ... ..	...	35,838	35,838	...
6. Earnings of Government Depts. Coastal Steamers	16,372	...	...	16,372
7. Post Office	32,431	34,005	1,574	...
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,850	2,676	...	174
9. Interest	61,687	59,074	...	2,613
10. Miscellaneous Receipts	36,565	48,747	12,182	...
11. Land Sales, Royalties	116,177	116,201	24	...
12. Witchbroom Tax	2,488	...	...	2,488
13. Extraordinary	16,810	15,464	...	1,346
14. Colonial Development Fund ..	8,921	6,384	...	2,537
	1,687,079	1,710,468	110,287	86,896
	Net Increase		£23,389	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,706,302 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure :—

£15,464 construction of Excise Warehouse and Expenditure on other works met from Reserve Fund.

£20,000 contribution to Reserve Fund.

£ 5,429 grant from Colonial Development Fund.

£32,980 New Works.

£48,213 Roads and Bridges.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year ¹	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1930	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233
1932	1,694,137	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114
1933	1,687,079	1,536,797	146,289	1,683,086
1934	1,710,468	1,599,680	106,622	1,706,302

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £4,001,233. Additions during the year amounted to £300,000. Repayments as shown hereunder, amounted to £58,240, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1934, being £4,242,993.

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	...	...	...	£
				3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	...	...	...	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	...	...	...	50,000
				<hr/> £58,240

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1933 to £1,250,266. During 1934 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £69,735; £8,500 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment £41,500 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and £270 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. The net addition to the Sinking Fund was therefore £60,965. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £9,744, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,320,975 as under:—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock (1917/42) ...	£654,220
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock (1922/44) ...	542,661
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49) ...	1,708
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1928/47) ...	117,190
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (1963/73) ...	5,196
	<hr/> £1,320,975

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1934, amounted to £2,480,534 as against liabilities of £1,922,745. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to £1,091,077 whereas the amounts held on deposit in respect of those funds were £1,113,750, leaving uninvested £22,673. The investments held on behalf of the Savings Bank were £23,771 in excess of deposits due to appreciation in the market value of securities. The amount in excess will be adjusted in the 1935 accounts.

£264,721 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(a) *Liquid :*

Cash	...	...	£10,125	
Advances at call	...	...	44,451	
Invested	...	...	1,855,798	
				<u>£2,210,374</u>

(b) *Earmarked for special services :—*

Advances to				
Owners of Sugar Plantations	...	£137,777		
Owners of Cocoa Plantations :				
Cocoa Industry Relief	£29,116			
Hurricane Relief	18,251			
			88,367	
Statutory and other authorities	...		24,108	
Public Officers	...		14,558	
Unallocated Stores	...		55,855	
				<u>£270,160</u>
				<u>£2,480,534</u>

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances	...	£765,051	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds		731,533	
Reserve Fund	...	382,217	
Current Liabilities	...	43,944	
			<u>1,922,745</u>
Surplus	...		<u>£557,789</u>

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £2,340,179. Further investments amounting to £125,307 were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. The appreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to £51,304; market value of all securities at the 31st at the 31st of December, 1934, being £2,516,790. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated:

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1934.	Amount of appreciation.
Sinking Funds	£1,320,975	£9,744
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	34,456	1,457
Dredger Depreciation Fund	7,792	383
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	28,607	771
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	1,548	—
Land Assurance Fund	5,971	—
Launches Depreciation Fund	400	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	212	—
Provident Fund	1,206	—
Public Trustee	56,173	16
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	4,858	196
	<u>£1,457,198</u>	<u>£12,567</u>

(b) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

		<i>Value at 31st December, 1934.</i>	<i>Amount of appreciation.</i>
Reserve Fund	...	£389,677	£12,481
Post Office Savings Bank	...	455,199	18,485
Surplus Funds	...	264,721	7,821
		<hr/> £1,059,597	<hr/> £38,787

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz.:—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30s. per gallon (preferential) and 60s. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz.:—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1s. per 100 ft.), apples (2s. 1d. per barrel), peanuts 1d. per lb.

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1934 :—

Import duties	....	....	....	£607,634
Export duties	....	....	....	18,704
Port and Harbour dues	....	....	....	27,573

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13s. per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 8d. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon.
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1s. 9d. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1934 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	....	....	£158,345
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	....	....	113,179
Beer	....	....	1,808
Copra Products	....	....	8,895

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1934	£38,256
----------------	------	------	---------

(d) *Estate duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1934	£12,945
----------------	------	------	---------

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein.:

Yield for 1934	£13,247
----------------	------	------	---------

(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1934	£77,968
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(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1934 £32,809 was credited to General Revenue.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2s. 6d. is charged on every pound of chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5½d. on every pound of chargeable income.

Yield for 1934 £149,079

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2s. 6d. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3s. 6d. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1934 £96,485

(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to £16,337 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

9. Out of a total revenue of £1,710,468, revenue from taxation amounted to £1,302,684.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the end of the year 1934 the financial position of the Colony remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,710,468 and the expenditure including a transfer of £20,000 to the Reserve Fund to £1,706,468. The year's working thus produced a surplus of £4,161 which, added to the existing balance gave an accumulated surplus of £557,789.

2. The value of imports shewed an increase of £471,000 over those of the previous year. Of this increase more than 50 per cent. was due to the increase in the value of tonca beans imported for curing and re-exportation, and the balance is probably attributable to imports by producing concerns.

3. The value of the exports increased by £309,000 in 1934 compared with 1933. The export of petroleum products was chiefly responsible for this increase as their export value alone increased from £2,254,000 in 1933 to £2,928,000 in 1934. On the other hand owing to low prices and abnormal weather conditions the value of agricultural exports declined. The value of cocoa exported was worth approximately only £350,000, the lowest value for the past 50 years.

4. There was a shortage of employment on some of the sugar estates when the factories closed down after the crop and disturbances occurred on two estates

5. Considerable progress was made during the year on the Central Water Supply Scheme. Approximately one-third of the dam in the Quare Valley has been completed and 28 miles of laying piping forming the trunk mains have been laid.

6. The concreting of the bed of the Dry River which runs through Port-of-Spain was completed during the year. It has effected considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions of those areas adjoining the river.

7. The new bonding warehouse at Laventille to replace the rum bond which was destroyed by fire in 1933 has been completed.

8. The air mail and passenger service operated by the Pan American Airways, Inc., was satisfactorily maintained during the year. On the 13th of October the new giant seaplane *Brazilian Clipper* with 21 passengers and a crew of 7 arrived at Trinidad from Miami via Antigua on her way to Rio de Janeiro. This craft is the first of a larger and more powerful type of machine which the Company propose to utilize on their transoceanic services.

9. A regrettable accident occurred on the 3rd of June when the locally owned moth aeroplane *Humming Bird* piloted by the owner Mr. M. Cipriani, with a passenger, Mr. L. Bradshaw, crashed in the El Chiquerro Valley in the Northern Range on a flight to Tobago. Both of the occupants were killed.

10. On the 13th of November a shipment of Anthurium lilies frozen in blocks of ice, was forwarded to England as the Colony's wedding gift to Their Royal Highnesses Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina. The flowers arrived in excellent condition and formed part of the principal decorations at the wedding breakfast.

11. Sir A. C. Hollis, Governor of the Colony, proceeded to England on leave of absence on the 29th of May, and returned on the 17th of September. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

June, 1935.

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APPENDIX.

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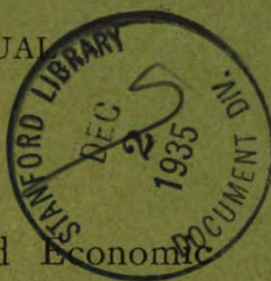
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1934

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ANNUAL REPORT · ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the ter-

tory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, decided to set out on the expedition he had planned the year before, and on 3rd July, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Father Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilized world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasions from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their

traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Wemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Wisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvala, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, members of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native in the country. Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans: it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories: in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north, the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory, and the Makalolo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who in the beginning of the 19th century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makololo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya, the Malovale, and the Batoka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and

mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis; it was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the mean maximum is 97° in the Zambesi valley stations and 85° at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90.3° with a mean minimum of 64.5° , while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 78.7° and 46.6° .

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1934 :—

		<i>Highest mean Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Lowest mean Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Abs- olute Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Abs- olute Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
Livingstone,									
3,150 ft. ...	94·9	Oct.	50·5	July	101·9	Oct.	44·2	July	
Broken Hill,									
3,920 ft. ...	87·4	Oct.	50·4	July	97·0	Oct.	42·3	Sept.	
Isoka,									
4,210 ft. ...	90·8	Nov.	60·2	June	99·0	Nov.	55·0	{ June July	
Balovale,									
3,400 ft. ...	102·6	Oct.	48·4	July	106·0	{ Sept. Oct. }	42·0	July	
Highest temperature		...	...	...	...	116° Kanchindu.			
Lowest		„	...	...	...	33° Kasempa.			

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December.

The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to the break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone.

In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. In April the rains have definitely moved north and in May have practically ceased.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was at Petauke on 15th December, 1934, and was 6·30 inches.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933 and as from 1st January, 1935, the number of provinces will be reduced to five. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1929 the Native Authority Ordinance was passed and subsequently applied to all the territory with the exception of Barotse-land, which was exempted from the application of the Ordinance on account of the rights which the paramount chief and his *khotla* (judicial and deliberative assembly) preserved under the concessions granted to the Chartered Company.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to appoint in specified areas Native Authorities, consisting of one or more chiefs or other natives, to be responsible for the performance of the obligations imposed upon them by the Ordinance and for the maintenance of order and good government in the area. The Governor also has the power to suspend or dismiss members of such Native Authorities. The duties of the Authorities are clearly defined in the Ordinance, which confers upon them power to make rules for certain objects. It is the duty of all natives to assist such Native Authorities in the work of administration.

The system is developing and the work of the Authorities is improving as the chiefs gain experience.

Native treasuries have not yet been established, but steps are being taken to educate the Native Authorities in the matter of finance and the administration of public funds.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on 3rd May, 1921, and the third on 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures,

whilst all those for African population are taken from the reports of the Secretary for Native Affairs) :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase. per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase. per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion Africans to one European.</i>
1911 ...	1,497		821,063		548.47
1921 ...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269.59
1931 ...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99
1932 ...	10,553	*23.7	1,382,705	.76	131
1933 ...	11,278	6.87	1,371,213	*.83	121.56
1934 ...	11,464	1.65	1,366,425	*.33	119.21

* Decrease.

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of 1931 has been the cause of a further drop of 23.7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The figures given have been collected from the annual reports of District Commissioners throughout the territory and may be regarded as being reasonably accurate.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population is now estimated to be 1,366,425 which shows a decrease of 4,788 or .34 per cent. on the previous year. and its average density through the territory is 4.7 to the square mile. The average birth-rate calculated on statistics taken at 411 villages with a population of 42,768 during 1934 was 52.9 per thousand, and the percentage of infantile mortality was 29.11 (infants under the age of one year 17.3 per cent., under two years 11.8 per cent.).

The European population at 11,464 shows an increase of 186 over 1933 or 1.6 per cent. The death-rate is 9.42 as compared with 9.13 during 1933 and 11.08 during 1931.

Vital Statistics.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of deaths ...	93	163	210	117	103	108
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	9.32	13.58	15.16	11.08	9.13	9.42
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	21	28	28	24	13	15
Death-rate per 1,000 of births.	99.52	102.56	84.08	72.29	40.88	47.61

Births · 315

The crude birth-rate was 27.48 per mille as compared with 33.75 in 1933 and 34.94 in 1932.

Immigration.

9,192 Europeans entered Northern Rhodesia during 1934. This number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors, and a small percentage of persons in transit. The immigrants numbered 1,726 of whom 1,596 were British; of the 130 aliens, 17 per cent. were citizens of the United States of America.

The following comparative table of immigrants shows the progress of the territory :—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
756	1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615	801	1,726

Seventy-one persons with dependants were removed from the territory under the Immigration Ordinance. Of this number fifty-four were indigent, nine criminal, five illiterate, and three undesirable on economic grounds.

Accurate figures of emigration are not available.

Twenty-seven destitute persons were repatriated at Government expense to neighbouring territories or overseas—a considerable decrease on the 1933 total of 173 and the 1932 total of 409. Of the twenty-seven repatriations, twenty-six were effected during the first half-year, and the scale of repatriation has now returned to normal.

Asiatic Population.

The approximate Asiatic population as at 31st December, 1934, was 188, an increase of nine over 1933. All these Asiatics were British Indians with the exception of three Seychelles Islanders.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and native populations in the past were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows :—

European Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.

Native Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Choma.
Mazabuka.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Rosebery.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.
Balovale.

In addition to the above-mentioned hospitals, Government maintained twenty-five dispensaries on Government stations and thirteen

in rural districts in charge of native orderlies. The rural dispensaries were visited periodically by the medical officer of the district.

Owing to the vastness of the territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. It is hoped that the finances of the territory will improve in the near future and that it will be possible to establish the chain of rural dispensaries envisaged in 1931.

A new European hospital is under construction at Lusaka, and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation in June, 1935.

A three-roomed hospital, for the use of the paramount chief and his family, was erected at Mongu in September by the Barotse Trust Fund.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the various missions, who control twenty-seven hospitals under the supervision of doctors and trained nurses; these services to the natives are subsidized by Government to the extent of £2,950 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff and well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. All destitute Europeans and unemployed natives are treated at Government expense, but where possible they are transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintained either full-time or part-time medical officers at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, and Ndola, who gave medical treatment to railway employees as required.

School inspections.—Medical inspections of all European schools were carried out twice and parents advised as regards the health of their children.

The subsidies granted to dental surgeons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Fort Jameson for the regular inspection and treatment of school children were continued throughout the year.

No appointments to the posts vacated in 1933 were made during the year, with the result that only existing health services were maintained, all medical officers performing the duties of medical officers of health in addition to their clinical duties.

However, despite the drastic economy measures, it is gratifying to note that the general health of the country throughout the year was good and no epidemic disease of great importance was recorded.

Malaria and Blackwater Fever.—A sum of £500 was provided in the 1934 Estimates for anti-malaria work, which has been continued in and around most townships, and results have been most encouraging.

The anti-mosquito measures adopted at the mines, especially at Luanshya, have proved of very considerable value, and are striking examples of what could be done were funds available.

The following table of deaths will indicate the general improvement of conditions since the commencement of the anti-malaria campaign. It is regretted that the mortality rate of blackwater has not improved a great deal, and it must be emphasized that most cases occur among indigent Europeans, living in unhygienic surroundings, over whom there is no control.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Malaria	...	22	16	3	10
Blackwater	...	19	22	20	11

Trypanosomiasis.—Thirteen cases of this disease were reported during the year, the distribution being as follows. All these cases were natives and only one death occurred, at Choma.

Livingstone ex Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	1
Choma	...	...	...	...	1
Luanshya	...	...	...	...	2
Mufulira	...	...	...	...	2
Nkana	...	...	...	...	3
Kasama	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Rosebery	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Jameson	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 13 <hr/>

The case admitted to Livingstone hospital was brought in early in December from Kasane, Bechuanaland, together with a number of suspected cases for observation. No further cases have been reported from that district.

Typhoid.—Twenty-one European and forty native cases were reported during the year, with one native death at Nkana.

The distribution of these notifications is as follows:—

			<i>Typhoid.</i>		<i>Paratyphoid.</i>	
			<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
Livingstone	...	...	6	5	4	—
Choma	...	...	2	—	—	—
Lusaka	...	...	1	—	—	—
Broken Hill	...	...	2	—	4	—
Luanshya	...	...	—	29	—	—
Nkana	...	...	—	1	—	—
Mwinilunga	...	...	2	—	—	—
Balovale	...	...	—	5	—	—
			<hr/> 13 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Seven cases were reported during the year, all of which were natives. The distribution is as follows :—

					Cases.	Deaths.
Mazabuka	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lusaka	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ndola	...	...	...	...	1	1
Luanshya	...	...	...	...	1	—
Mufulira	...	...	...	...	1	—
Nkana	...	...	...	...	1	—
					—	—
					7	3
					—	—

Variola.—Sixteen cases were reported during the year, thirteen at Mumbwa and three at Lusaka. The outbreaks were of a mild form and no deaths occurred.

The fact that there were no other notifications is conclusive evidence that the extensive vaccination campaign has had the desired results.

Measles.—A severe epidemic was reported from Kalabo in the Barotse Province during August; 611 cases with 44 deaths were reported, all the deaths being amongst infants. All necessary precautions as regards isolation, etc., were taken and a further spread of the disease effectively checked.

Influenza.—The seasonal occurrence of this disease has been very marked during the year, especially at Livingstone and in the mining area. There has been a remarkable decrease in the mortality rate at Livingstone, as compared with previous years, and this is due partly to the fact that natives have begun to appreciate the advantages of seeking hospital treatment immediately, instead of being admitted in a moribund condition, and partly to the milder type of the infection.

The following percentages of deaths at Livingstone will illustrate these remarks :—

1932.	1933.	1934.
17.8	13	6.4

The following is a summary of cases which occurred during the year :—

			Cases.		Deaths.	
			European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Livingstone	...	...	165	969	—	46
Roan Antelope	...	...	88	312	—	—
Broken Hill Dev. Co.	...	...	64	133	—	—
Mufulira	...	...	108	169	—	—
Nkana	...	...	229	339	1	11

Rabies.—The occurrence of rabid dogs was reported from time to time and all persons suspected of being in contact with these animals were protected by inoculation.

Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging.

Livingstone.—The Livingstone clinic is run by the District Nursing and Welfare Association under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, who is chairman of the Association, and funds are derived from grants received from Government, the Beit Trustees, Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Municipality of Livingstone. The Government grant is £200 per annum. The nurse's duties are divided between the European and native welfare clinics, which are held twice weekly, the native clinic and dispensary at the location, and visits to sick people in the town.

The following figures show her activities during the year:—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Maramba dispensary (native) ...	866	12,540
Native welfare clinic	173	1,127
European welfare clinic	44	444

Lusaka.—The European and native clinics opened in September, 1933, did excellent work throughout the year. Mrs. F. Adam Thomson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was appointed in charge of the two clinics, and is paid by the Government. The moderate running expenses in connexion with the European clinic were defrayed by the local Welfare Association and all expenses of the native clinic, other than transport charges, which were met by Government, were paid out of the Beer Hall profits by the Management Board.

127 European children attended for treatment, which figure represents 75 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age, in the whole district. 6,499 native cases were treated, with 26,090 attendances.

The Medical Officer reports that the clinic is steadily growing more popular, especially with the native women, who are beginning to appreciate the value of ante-natal treatment.

No figures are yet available for the Ndola and Luanshya clinics, but periodical reports indicate that a great deal of work is being done for both sections of the community.

Native Labour.

The Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Broken Hill mines have been active throughout the year, and the number of natives employed increased from 11,861 in January to 16,904 in December. There is little or no recruiting done at present and this is due to general conditions of labour, which have been sufficient to induce thousands of natives to seek employment on the copper belt. All employees on these mines are housed and fed under hygienic conditions, and every attention is given to the sick. Modern ideas on health and hygiene are inculcated into the minds of the natives and there is no doubt that these men, when returning to their

villages on the termination of their contracts, will not be satisfied to live under their normal conditions, and will thus spread this knowledge to the more remote areas.

The advancement of the native is only a matter of time, and the importance of these large native communities in close proximity to Europeans and under strict European supervision cannot be over-estimated.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

Apart from the extensive building operations at the site of the new capital, no buildings were erected during the year.

The old Government houses and single quarters are brick buildings of the bungalow type, with large rooms and spacious verandahs, which are closed in with mosquito gauze. Outside kitchens and earth closets within convenient distance of the houses are provided.

Government buildings erected during the last three years are built on modern lines, with indoor kitchens and earth closets, water-borne sewage being installed where possible.

Buildings erected at the new capital during the year are of an entirely new design and are mostly double-storied. Six blocks of flats, each containing eight two-roomed units, kitchen, etc., Government House, and the new central offices were completed. A new European hospital and Nurses' Home have also been started.

All these buildings are provided with water-borne sewage systems, disposal being effected by means of septic tanks. The sanitary fittings are of standard modern design.

European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the territory are similar to the older type of Government houses. Owing to the economic position, little or no building was started during the year.

Native Housing.

Native housing throughout the territory, and especially in the urban districts, is a matter of great importance. In the more settled areas, especially on the railway line and in the mining areas, great strides in the right direction have been taken. Native employees on the mines are to-day housed in well-ventilated brick buildings. Separate kitchens, wash-houses and latrines are provided, and regular inspections are made to enforce cleanliness and to inculcate hygienic habits.

A model native servants' compound has been built at the new capital for a limited number of natives of the better type. The

buildings are two-roomed and three-roomed and are a distinct improvement on any buildings erected in the past. The new native compound at the capital site is composed of brick buildings of the circular type, with outside kitchens, wash-houses and water-borne sewage.

Every effort, as far as funds will permit, is being made to induce natives in the rural districts to build better huts. Models of the type advocated are being built at all Government stations to serve as guest-huts for visiting chiefs and headmen, and all District Officers and missionaries have been given printed copies of Dr. de Boer's Report on the North-Eastern Districts, which contains full information regarding the type of hut required and general hints on hygiene and sanitation.

The economic and social development of the native is a matter of time, but there is no doubt that the organized control of natives in industrial areas will have the effect of inducing them to live under more hygienic conditions when eventually they return to their villages.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the territory of approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., have been alienated to Europeans. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing.

The following table illustrates the trend of arable farming since 1926. These figures and those in other tables relate only to settlers' holdings; no statistics of native production are available:—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Maize.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Total under</i> <i>cultivation.</i> <i>acres.</i>
1926-27 ...	44,837	6,719	2,780	69,837
1927-28 ...	43,889	7,358	1,734	62,928
1928-29 ...	39,215	3,232	2,572	67,207
1929-30 ...	47,085	3,585	2,095	66,429
1930-31 ...	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092
1931-32 ...	42,757	2,472	2,261	73,000*
1932-33 ...	34,036	2,236	2,271	63,000*
1933-34 ...	36,487	3,375	2,845	65,000*

* Estimated.

The final column includes acreages under minor crops, orchards and bare fallows.

The 1933-34 season was generally favourable to the production of summer cereals. The total rainfall was low but the rains were well distributed.

The maize crop was abundant and the average yield, 6.9 bags per acre, is equal to the record established in 1931-32. The acreage was slightly greater than that of the preceding season but is still

considerably below the average of recent years. The locust damage was slight though a few farms suffered heavily from the depredations of young fliers in April. Statistics of maize production from 1927 onwards are summarized in the following table:—

Year ending 31st December.	Area in thousands of acres.	Average yield in bags per acre.	Yield in thousands of bags.	Farm consumption in thousands of bags.	Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.
1927 ...	45	5.6	250	36	214
1928 ...	44	4.2	184	32	152
1929 ...	39	5.1	202	33	169
1930 ...	47	4.3	202	37	165
1931 ...	43	4.5	194	33	161
1932 ...	43	6.9	296	46	250
1933 ...	34	3.6	122	31	91
1934 ...	36	6.9	251	38	213

Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a winter crop under irrigation, and production is practically confined to the Lusaka district. There was an appreciable increase in acreage but, largely owing to rust, yields were inferior. Wheat production in recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	Acreage.	Yield in bags of 200 lb.	Average yield per acre.
1927	2,780	10,586	3.8
1928	1,734	8,512	4.9
1929	2,572	11,838	4.6
1930	2,095	9,583	4.6
1931	1,594	5,627	3.6
1932	2,261	11,373	5.0
1933	2,271	11,579	5.1
1934	2,845	12,564	4.4

Tobacco is the one important export crop and is grown chiefly in the Fort Jameson district, though interest has recently revived on the railway line. The season was not particularly favourable but nevertheless a fair quantity of exceptionally high-grade bright leaf was obtained and sold readily. The acreage under all types was 3,375, a very considerable increase on that of 1933, and the total crop was 1,576,000 lb. of cured Virginia leaf. Of this, 75,000 lb. was air-cured or sun-cured and the remainder flue-cured. Transport charges have decreased considerably during the last few years and the completion of the lower Zambesi bridge will obviate two handlings of baled tobacco *en route* to Beira, thereby reducing damage which has at times been considerable in the past.

Minor crops such as groundnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pulses are of trivial importance in comparison with maize, wheat, and tobacco. Increased demand stimulated the market-gardening industry and 830 tons of mixed vegetables were sold.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities, but citrus thrives in most places where irrigation is possible.

The equivalent of about 9,000 cases of locally-produced citrus fruit was sold.

Arable farming conditions showed considerable improvement on the railway line. Maize prices were high until the new crop came on the market but then fell to a low level owing mainly to competition with native grain traded at ridiculously low prices. Nevertheless it appears that the bulk of the European crop will be absorbed at prices which will be remunerative to the better growers, for labour charges have halved since the beginning of the decade. From a study of maize yields obtained since the war it is evident that not only are bad years less disastrous than they used to be but favourable seasons are more fully exploited. The upward trend in maize yields may be ascribed to the abandonment of inferior lands and to the marked growth of the practice of green-manuring. The Creamery proved of great service to farmers in possession of dairy herds and more crops are being grown for feeding purposes. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease caused great anxiety over the export of tobacco and wheat. Happily the restrictions, though irksome, have not prevented tobacco from entering the United Kingdom and South African markets.

Several of the young coffee estates at Abercorn are now in bearing. The preliminary indications of quality are unquestionably satisfactory, but the future of the industry will depend on the maintenance of prices and on the ability of the bushes to give a reasonable sustained yield under local conditions. Apart from the White Borer there is no serious pest at present. It is now evident that irrigation and heavy manuring will be essential on the light soils of the Abercorn coffee plantations. Some 340 cwt. of coffee was produced during the year.

Red locust swarms had bred in almost all districts by the end of January and hopper emergence was much earlier than in former years. Happily it was also less heavy. In late February disease caused by the fungus *empusa grylli* appeared for the first time and spread rapidly among hoppers and adults until July, when it had apparently accounted for all swarms of local origin. The disease did not appear sufficiently early to prevent some damage to maturing crops from young flying swarms.

In October a new influx of swarms from Angola and the Belgian Congo swept the territory and egg-laying commenced in November. Most fortunately the fungus disease appeared in December and considerably reduced the extent of the later layings. Moreover egg parasitism showed a marked increase and the fungus disease is now spreading amongst hopper bands.

Veterinary.

Two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred during the year. The first was in the quarantine camp at Kazungula amongst cattle imported from Bechuanaland. The disease was kept confined to the quarantine area. The second outbreak occurred in

Namwala and spread to the Lusaka and Mazabuka areas. All stock in the infected areas have been inoculated by the intramucosal tongue method and there has been no further recurrence of outbreaks.

Veterinary reports from Barotseland indicate that that Province is now free of foot-and-mouth disease. A veterinary patrol on the Barotse-Angola border is maintained for the prevention of illicit movement of stock from across the border.

Cases of heartwater, a tick-borne disease, were very frequent during the latter part of the year, undoubtedly owing to the fact that continuous rains interfered with dipping at short intervals.

Losses from other bacterial and virus disease were insignificant. Direct and indirect losses from ecto-metazoal and endo-metazoal parasites were heavy.

Increased mining activities on the copper belt created a greatly increased demand for slaughter stock and ranchers had the opportunity to dispose of suitable animals. If the present demand continues the native herds will have to be more largely drawn on than has been the case lately. An increase in the ruling prices may induce the non-European stock owners to dispose of much larger amounts of cattle and so relieve the present overstocking in the Native Reserves.

The Livestock Co-operative Society had in the beginning of the year some difficulty in disposing of slaughter stock offered by its members. The stock was readily absorbed during the last quarter of the year at favourable prices.

The Creamery, established with Government support at Lusaka, has increased its output during the year and is well supported by the farmers. The foundation of the Creamery has created a great demand for dairy stock and a fair number of Friesland and Red Poll sires have been imported recently.

The supply of fresh milk available for disposal on the mines falls far short of the demand. Dairy men in those parts suffer great losses of dairy cows from trypanosomiasis. The losses have in some cases been successfully reduced by regular treatment of the stock with the trypanocidal preparation called Antimosan.

The territory remained closed for the importation of slaughter cattle from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

Frozen and chilled mutton as well as live sheep for slaughter had to be imported from the south to meet the local demands. Some of the local farmers realized good prices for locally-reared animals.

The period under review has been a bad year for stock. An insufficient rainfall and destruction of vegetation by locusts reduced the carrying capacity of the pastures and losses from poverty were greatly increased.

Mining.

Producing Mines.

Roan Antelope Mine.—Production of copper during 1934 has been based on an adjustment of the supply to meet the demand and the entire output, amounting to 62,330 tons, of copper was shipped and sold to United Kingdom and Continental consumers.

Underground development work is progressing rapidly westwards on both sides of the ore-body. The ore so produced will be handled by the large vertical shafts which have been laid out 7,000 feet west of the present main shaft.

A second reverberatory furnace has been built and came into operation in October. Other additions to the smelter include a third converter and a second ingot-casting machine.

Additions to the power station include a 12,000 K.W. turbo alternator, a large turbo blower, and a 10,000 cubic foot steam turbo air compressor.

The crushing and treatment plant have operated to full capacity for a large part of the year. Additions to the crushing plant have been started which will increase the capacity of the concentrator.

Nkana Mine.—2,307,000 tons of ore averaging 3.79 per cent. copper were mined in 1934 from stopes above the 600 foot level. Stope development is in progress down to the 750 foot level. On the 900 foot level the main drive advanced towards the limits of the ore-body. Development has been started on the 1,050 foot, 1,250 foot, and 1,450 foot levels.

In the Mindola section of the mine four shafts are being sunk. The vertical shaft is 700 feet deep. No. 2 Incline shaft is down to 1,189 feet, and development from the 650 foot level station has cut the ore-body which shows a satisfactory copper content. An anode refining furnace and casting wheel have been added to the smelter. The electrolytic refinery was completed at the end of October and the cells started up in rotation. By the end of December 600 tons of electrolytic copper had been produced.

1,280,000 lb. of cobalt were exported as ferro-cobalt alloy.

Mufulira Mine.—Underground work was confined to sub-level and main drive development in preparation for stoping. The ore from this was sufficient to supply the plant requirements. The concentrates from the plant were smelted at Nkana and from these 13,097 tons of copper were obtained. The sinking of the main shaft was resumed in July. By the end of the year it had been sunk and timbered with steel setts to 670 feet, including stations at 460 and 660 feet.

An extensive construction programme started in the middle of the year. The crushing and concentrating plant will be increased from 1,500 tons to 6,000 tons per day capacity and a smelter will be erected.

Broken Hill Mine.—Mining has been directed almost entirely to supplying the plant with zinc ore, from which 19,540 tons of

electrolytic zinc was produced. The vanadium export of 601 tons was from stocks on hand. 198 tons of lead were produced from residues and lead zinc sulphide ore mined during the year.

An extra roasting furnace has been added to the sulphuric acid plant, increased production being required to supply acid to the electrolytic refinery at Nkana.

Luiro Gold Areas.—Work was resumed on these areas in July, 1934. The workings at Matala were de-watered to the 200 foot level, and drives east and west of the reef started. The shaft will be sunk to 300 feet to open up the reef on this level. On the Dunrobin and other prospects the ore-bodies are being tested by diamond drill holes. The power plant has been reconditioned and a 500 cubic foot air compressor installed.

New Jessie Mine.—The reef on Klipspringer No. 2 has supplied the ore for the mill during the year. Several reefs have been struck on both the Klipspringer blocks of claims. A two-compartment vertical shaft was sunk to 150 feet on the Jessie D.B. claims from which crosscuts east and west are being driven to intersect the reefs. Old sand dumps are being re-treated in the cyanide plant.

Sasare West Mine.—This small gold mine tributed from the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Limited continues to give a good return on a small tonnage mined.

Sachenga Mica.—Two mining locations in this area have been pegged and a small amount of mica produced.

Development Mines.—Nchanga, Chambishi, Kansanshi, and Bwana Mkubwa have not been worked during the year.

Cassiterides.—Seven mining locations have been pegged on alluvial tin discovered in the Southern Province in the hills to the east of Choma.

Prospecting.

Rhokana Concessions (Rhodesia Congo Border Concession and Nkana Concession).—Prospecting was suspended for the first four months of 1934. During the remainder of the year, 685 square miles were prospected and geologically mapped. Several small gold and copper occurrences were found. Gold-bearing alluvials were sampled but the values were too low to be worked profitably.

Loangua Concessions.—Extensive deposits of flake graphite about 45 miles north-west of Lundazi have been prospected by trenching. Gold occurrences which were located during the preliminary traversing are being intensively prospected with encouraging results. An option has been obtained on the Rhino Mine belonging to the North Rhodesia Company Limited, and the old shafts are being reconditioned and deepened to develop and sample the ore-body.

A total of 2,595 square miles were traversed and geologically mapped during the year. Of these, 1,184 square miles were in the North Charterland area of the concession.

Rhodesia Minerals Concessions.—In these concessions 1,010 square miles were traversed and mapped. Five gold occurrences were discovered and trenched, three of which have yielded exceptionally high assays. Further work is necessary before their merits can be assessed.

General.

There has been a marked expansion in the copper mines. This was particularly the case in the later half of the year at Nkana, where production had to be increased to meet the requirements of the electrolytic refinery without reducing the output of blister copper.

The total output of copper in blister for 1934 was 33,090 tons higher than 1933, an increase of 30 per cent. No new mines have been opened.

Mineral Production.

In addition to the mineral production given below, 4,525 tons of copper were produced at Nkana for the manufacture of anodes for the refinery:—

		£	s.	d.
Gold	... .. 2,112·61 ounces	14,511	8	0
Silver	... .. 187·13 „	16	0	0
Copper (in blister)	... .. 137,294·65 tons	4,147,086	0	0
Copper (electrolytic)	... .. 601·86 „	18,848	5	0
Lead	... .. 184·15 „	1,951	14	0
Zinc	... .. 19,540 „	265,697	12	0
Vanadium	... .. 7,129·04 lb.	4,633	18	0
Manganese Ore	... .. 2,041·35 tons	3,062	0	0
Mica	... .. 2,179 lb.	326	17	0
Cobalt	... .. 1,280,002 „	320,000	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£4,776,134	4	0

The total value of the minerals produced in 1933 was £3,845,560.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The external trade of the territory improved considerably during the year 1934, and the steady progress which has been made since the upward tendency in import trade started in August, 1933, has now placed the trading conditions of the territory in a comparatively satisfactory position.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £2,957,117 as against £1,931,829 in 1933, an increase of £1,025,288 or 53·1 per cent. In addition, Government stores to the value of £42,204 and specie to the value of £4,416 were imported.

The total exports of merchandise were valued at £4,530,933 as compared with £3,715,396 in 1933, an increase of £815,537 or 21·9 per cent. In addition specie to the value of £9,462 was exported.

The large increase in imports during the year as compared with 1933 is to a large extent due to the importations in connexion with

the copper-refining plant at Nkana and the development at the Mufulira copper mines. This is exemplified by the metals and machinery class, the value for which increased from £486,546 in 1933 to £1,186,523 in 1934. At the same time very satisfactory improvement is shown throughout all the remaining classes of imports. The increase shown in the value of exports reflects the increased production from the copper mines which maintained a steady output during the year.

The British Empire supplied 75·8 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise during 1934 and the percentages of Empire imports for the previous four years were as follows:—1930, 69·9 per cent., 1931, 73·8 per cent., 1932, 74·8 per cent. and 1933, 76·8 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 39·5 per cent. and the United States of America was the largest supplier of the foreign countries with 11·7 per cent. of the import trade.

Minerals constituted 97·1 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports during the year, copper alone representing 84·2 per cent. The United Kingdom and Germany furnished the principal markets for our domestic exports, taking 44·3 per cent. and 24·4 per cent. respectively of the total value.

The trade balance is in favour of exports to the extent of £1,573,816 whereas in 1933 it was £1,783,567.

The following figures show the value of imports and merchandise and the value of exports—excluding specie—for the past ten years:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				£	£
1925	...	...	...	1,284,025	432,997
1926	...	...	...	1,667,584	484,382
1927	...	...	...	1,957,138	755,525
1928	...	...	...	2,366,317	847,068
1929	...	...	...	3,602,417	899,736
1930	...	...	...	4,862,722	885,976
1931	...	...	...	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932	...	...	...	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933	...	...	...	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934	...	...	...	2,957,117	4,530,933

Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1931 to 1934 which originated from British and from foreign countries:—

<i>Imports from:</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	854,635	395,018	404,540	517,112
Southern Rhodesia ...	517,327	328,959	346,261	422,574
United Kingdom and other British Possessions ...	2,423,617	670,465	732,072	1,303,779
Total British Empire ...	3,795,579	1,394,442	1,482,873	2,243,465
Foreign Countries ...	1,344,969	470,460	448,956	713,652
Total Merchandise ...	£5,140,548	£1,864,902	£1,931,829	£2,957,117

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise received from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1931 to 1934 :—

<i>Imports from :</i>		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
		£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	... ..	1,467,722	451,144	502,643	699,131
Southern Rhodesia	... ..	1,483,074	914,537	857,248	1,040,278
Imported from overseas	... ..	2,189,752	499,221	571,938	1,217,708
Total		£5,140,548	£1,864,902	£1,931,829	£2,957,117

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal classes of imports during the years 1930 to 1934 :—

	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	71,032	68,315	29,036	367	13,845
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	457,870	468,297	262,221	197,810	229,381
Alcs, spirits, wines, etc. (potable) ...	174,504	145,686	84,485	74,475	88,051
Spirits (non-potable)	2,032	4,564	1,523	1,400	1,929
Tobacco	88,203	92,124	61,622	53,432	62,071
Textiles, apparel, yarns, fibres ...	609,741	579,192	319,835	308,423	350,346
Metals, metal manu- factures, machinery and vehicles ...	2,206,841	2,504,339	391,531	486,546	1,186,523
Minerals, earthen- ware, glasses and cement	304,207	257,910	132,251	176,292	247,218
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and var- nishes	286,951	244,379	142,811	126,318	137,548
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	87,920	91,623	52,828	64,175	85,588
Leather, rubber and manufactures thereof	117,628	133,080	57,032	58,854	78,362
Wood, cane, wicker and manufactures thereof	208,427	152,421	51,493	48,092	71,749
Books, paper, and stationery	62,415	71,294	36,260	34,805	38,526
Jewellery, time- pieces, fancy goods, etc.	63,546	59,804	29,778	25,419	28,310
Miscellaneous ...	121,405	267,520	212,196	275,421	337,670
Total Imports ...	£4,862,722	£5,140,548	£1,864,902	£1,931,829	£2,957,117

Exports.

The following table shows the value of the total exports during the years 1931 to 1934:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£
Domestic exports	988,441	2,436,170	3,588,609	4,399,990
Imported goods re-exported ...	187,030	239,078	126,787	130,943
Articles exported through the post...	3,044	included in above.	included in above.	included in above.
Total merchandise exported ...	1,178,515	2,675,248	3,715,396	4,530,933
Specie	30,430	30,437	31,958	9,462
Grand total	£1,208,945	£2,705,685	£3,747,354	£4,540,395

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to the Union, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, and to foreign countries, distinguishing domestic exports and imported goods re-exported, during the years 1931 to 1934 (excluding specie for all years and articles exported through the post for the year 1931):—

<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa		57,527	29,300	60,325	69,580
Southern Rhodesia		30,182	31,544	18,766	20,210
United Kingdom and other British Possessions		323,884	778,024	1,179,719	1,947,984
Foreign countries		576,848	1,597,302	2,329,799	2,362,211
Total domestic exports		£988,441	£2,436,170	£3,588,609	£4,399,990
<i>Imported Goods Re-Exported.</i>		£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa		73,685	74,881	30,896	37,570
Southern Rhodesia		80,989	124,108	68,480	63,579
United Kingdom and other British Possessions		3,470	7,504	14,941	19,211
Foreign countries		28,886	32,585	12,470	9,563
Total imported goods re-exported		£187,030	£239,078	£126,787	£130,943

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of domestic exports for the years 1930 to 1934:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper... ..	226,382	505,204	2,087,620	3,114,618	3,705,788
Cobalt alloy	—	—	—	39,008	191,755
Zinc	341,660	200,675	1,088	275,834	330,454
Vanadic oxide (fused)	—	73,760	164,752	19,638	15,670
Vanadium	24,710	17,871	32,266	—	21,546
Gold	26,511	35,390	41,277	6,833	6,851
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	57,163	33,346	39,209	35,196	41,666
Wood, manufactured and partly manufactured ...	17,053	29,929	23,414	36,829	42,213
Hides, skins and horns ...	13,486	19,807	8,725	8,547	9,967

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The position in regard to employment improved not inconsiderably during the year, and many more natives were able to find employment than in 1933, though there still remained very large numbers who did not succeed in doing so. The number of natives in employment at the end of 1934 amounted to about 49,700 as compared with 39,350 at the end of 1933, 42,000 at the end of 1932 and 79,000 at the end of 1931. Wages remained generally speaking on about the same level as in 1933. The principal increases in employment among natives were in mining, in which 14,245 were employed on an average as against 9,920 in 1933, agriculture, in which the respective figures were 8,981 and 5,624, building, the figures in which were 3,770 and 1,640, manufactures representing respectively 2,761 and 1,648, and domestic, which showed an increase from 9,335 in 1933 to 10,388 in 1934. Other forms of employment such as railways and Government, showed very much the same figures as those for 1933.

No recruiting of labour took place in the territory during the year, but there was a considerable independent exodus of natives in search of work to Southern Rhodesia and to the Lupa Gold-fields in Tanganyika Territory. At the latter labour centre opportunities for employment increased until by the end of the year it was estimated that some 10,000 natives of Northern Rhodesia were working there.

At the end of 1934 there were 104,963 natives of Northern Rhodesia working in Southern Rhodesia, the number of those employed on mines being 42,876, an increase of 4,676 as compared with the same date in 1933.

Generally speaking native employees receive rations in addition to their pay, though in some cases they draw an allowance in lieu of food issues. The cost of the allowance varies from about 9s. per month in towns to from 4s. to 6s. in the country districts. Wages remained very low for labourers in agriculture and building, and there was no noticeable increase as compared with 1933. In mining they were at about the same level as in 1933, while in manufactures there was a slight decrease.

Wages ranged as follows during the year:—

Clerks : from £2 to £8 per month.

Artisans : from 30s. to £5 per month.

Labourers :

Mines, surface : from 7s. to 28s. per month.

Mines, underground : from 10s. to 40s. per month.

Agriculture : from 4s. to 15s. per month.

Manufactures : from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per month.

Railways : from 10s. to 20s. per month.

Roads : from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per month.

The rates of pay on mines include those paid on small workings which apparently were not included last year when the figures shown referred to the rates on the big copper mines only.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows:—

						<i>Average.</i>	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf	...	...	...	...	...	0	9
Local flour (1st grade) per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
Patna rice, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
Mazawattee tea, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Sugar (white granulated) per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
Coffee (av., loose and tinned) per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Butter, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Bacon, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Eggs (European farms), per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Milk, per pint	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
Beef, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	0	9½
Soap (Sunlight) per packet	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	12	0
Motor spirit (Shell) per gallon	...	...	...	...	...	3	3

The cost of clothing is from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than European prices.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were, in 1934, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Luanshya, and Nkana offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French and Algebra in Standards VI and VII and Geometry in Standard VII. There were schools at Mulendema, Silver Rest, and Mufulira offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Certificate Examination, and Mrs. Jeffrey's school at Fort Jameson were controlled schools but under private management. During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case, and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, where the boarding fees were £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Forty-nine teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1934 being 922. In addition, 111 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 46 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Sixteen of the mission societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys' and girls' boarding schools, and teacher-training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £12,570 was directly distributed amongst them in recurrent grants for the nine months ending 30th September, 1934. This amount included a grant of £1,000 from the Beit Railway Trustees, £750 from the Carnegie Corporation, and £1,279 from the Barotse National Fund, the latter being distributed among three societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Recurrent expenditure on Native Education during the year 1934, amounted to :—

				£
From Government Revenue	...	..	...	18,568
Beit Railway Trust	...	...	...	1,000
Carnegie Corporation	...	...	...	750
				<hr/>
				£20,318
				<hr/>

Recurrent expenditure on education under the Barotse Trust Fund for the nine months January-September, 1934, was approximately £3,148.

Since the year 1929 the sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, Normal and Middle Elementary Schools at Mazabuka. In connexion with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings have been erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan funds. A further sum of £700 was granted in 1934 to mission societies for school buildings.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the last few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the moneys paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

One hundred and twenty African teachers passed the written part of the Government Certificate Examinations during the year. There are now 514 natives who have passed the written section of the examination and 423 who have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and the mission societies employed on 31st December, 1934, some 1,700 teachers in 1,570 schools and sub-grade schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training.

Approximately 430 certificated teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for the Government grant-in-aid.

One hundred and fourteen European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in native education during the year.

Seventeen Europeans and twenty-eight African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 15,549 boys and 6,774 girls attended recognized schools, while roughly 48,000 children attended sub-grade schools. Seven hundred and fifty pupils are at present attending Government elementary and middle schools including the Barotse National School which is maintained entirely by the Barotse National Trust Fund. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task of improving the standard of village elementary education to which Government and mission societies are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are sixteen selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and domestic subjects such as cooking, sewing, etc.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society), women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of their training, half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation. There are twenty girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 500 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi (London Missionary Society), and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government Trade School for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at Lusaka was opened early in the year with thirty-six apprentices in training.

Government has also established an elementary and middle boarding school for boys at Mazabuka and elementary and middle co-educational schools at Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Trust funds) on native education to the total expenditure of the territory was at the rate of approximately 3.9 per cent. ; the amount spent per head of native population on native education was approximately 4.8d., but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of monetary expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure of 4.8d. given above would be very largely increased.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and native accommodation run daily in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these latter trains, but stops are made at a convenient place sufficiently long to allow of passengers taking a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these, a regular goods-train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

River Transport.

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night whilst travellers camp on shore.

The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from twelve days to three weeks : by air it is effected in three hours.

Roads.

The roads of the territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—which is bitumen-surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama, and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border road branches off from the Great North road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the copper belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga, and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road turns southwards and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border road is 650 miles.

The Great East road leaves the Great North road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is 12 miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading.

The arterial roads have, with the exception of the Congo Border road, been bridged and culverted with permanent structures. On the Great East road the Luangwa Bridge, 850 ft. long, was completed in November, 1933, and opened to traffic. This bridge was presented by the Beit Trust.

On other roads, water-ways are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at other major river crossings, for the use of which the Government charges a moderate fee.

Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

Postal.

The volume of correspondence dealt with by the Northern Rhodesia Post Office, which during the years 1932 and 1933 had fallen to a considerably lower level than during the two preceding years, in 1934 recovered a good part of the ground lost. The total number of items—letters, postcards, newspapers, bookpackets, parcels and registered articles—received and despatched during the four years 1931 to 1934 were as follows :—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Received ...	...	5,463,166	3,978,530	3,356,106	4,680,828
Despatched ...	...	4,101,864	3,070,330	2,439,164	3,206,274
Total ...	...	9,565,030	7,048,860	5,795,270	7,887,102

The value of stamps sold was £24,748, a larger amount than during any of the preceding four years. The value sold in 1933 was £21,936.

Postal orders and money orders were issued during 1933 to the value of £69,108 and during 1934 to the value of £91,198.

Postal orders and money orders were paid during 1933 to the value of £31,570 and during 1934 to £34,871.

“Cash-on-delivery” parcel facilities continued to be available and the number (8,566) and total value (£17,844) of the parcels showed an increase over the figures for 1933.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph route runs beside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nkana and thence to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system, Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system.

The volume of telegraph traffic dealt with during the year was greater than in 1933, the net telegraph revenue slightly greater.

		1933.	1934.
Paid telegrams ...	...	49,265	51,595
Official telegrams ...	...	16,262	14,958
Number of words ...	...	859,204	1,264,637
Net revenue ...	...	£8,001	£8,329

Telephones.

(a) *Exchanges.*—Automatic exchanges are in operation at Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya, Lusaka, Masabuka, and Ndola. Private licensed automatic exchanges are established at the Roan Antelope Mine (Luanshya), the Mufulira Mine, Bwana Mkubwa, and Nkana.

Manual exchanges are in operation at Chisamba, Choma, Kalomo, and Mufulira.

Trunk call offices are open for public service at Bwana Mkubwa, Chingola, Kafue, Kapiri Mposhi, Monze, Nkana, and Pemba.

The licensed exchanges have facilities for trunk intercommunication.

(b) *Trunk Communication*.—During 1931 and 1932 the revenue from exchange rentals included payments by Government departments. Free service was granted from the 1st April, 1933. No charge is made for Government trunk calls.

				<i>Revenue.</i>			
				1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
				£	£	£	£
Exchange rentals*	...	...		3,667	2,987	3,332	1,521
Call office and trunk fees	...	...		3,249	2,068	941	277
Miscellaneous	...	...		118	83	12	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				£7,034	£5,128	£4,285	£1,798
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Excluding rentals due by Government Departments.

Wireless.

(a) *Aeronautical Services*.—Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radiocommunication services principally in connexion with the Imperial Airways Cape to Cairo Air Route. Both are equipped for point-to-point communication by means of short-wave emissions and for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave-length of 900 metres.

(b) *Internal and International Services*.—In addition to aeronautical radiocommunication services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. Short-wave stations have been installed at Abercorn, Livingstone, Mongu, and Fort Jameson and an experimental short-wave station at Lusaka.

International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

Civil Aviation.

Steady progress continues to be made in air communications. The main air routes are as follows:—

(1) *Livingstone to Mongu via the Zambesi River*.—On this route an aerodrome exists at Sesheke and landing grounds at Sioma and Senanga.

(2) *Livingstone to Ndola*.—This route is provided with a landing ground at Kalomo, aerodromes at Mazabuka, Kafue, Lusaka, a landing ground at Chisamba, and aerodromes at Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

Landing grounds will also shortly be available at Choma and Monze on that portion of the route between Kalomo and Mazabuka.

(3) *Livingstone to Fort Jameson.*—Landing grounds exist at Nyangwena (Hot Springs), Rufunsa, and Luangwa Beit Bridge. It is hoped early in 1935 to establish two emergency landing grounds between Luangwa Beit Bridge landing ground and Fort Jameson aerodrome and to construct a new aerodrome at Fort Jameson.

(4) *Imperial Airways Route.*—This route is equipped with a landing ground at Leopard's Hill midway between the Southern Rhodesia border and Broken Hill, aerodromes at Broken Hill, Kanona, Mtuga, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, and Isoka, and emergency landing grounds at Ndabala, Kalonji, and Mwinimpanza.

Aerodromes also exist at Abercorn, Mwinilunga, Kalabo, and Lumbwa. A new aerodrome is in course of construction at Mongu.

Landing grounds are also in course of construction at Balovale and Mankoya in the Barotse Province and at Kasama and at Chibwe between Kasama and Abercorn in the Northern Province.

All aerodromes are maintained in good condition and every endeavour is made as far as possible to maintain emergency landing grounds in a satisfactory condition for landing in case of need.

Airways.

The service of Imperial Airways has operated with regularity throughout the year.

In July a French air service began operations between Madagascar and Broken Hill, connecting with Imperial Airways for the carriage of mails only. This service is a weekly one.

An air mail service operates between Elisabethville and Broken Hill to coincide with the arrival of the Imperial Airways machines.

The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways Ltd., with headquarters Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have operated a weekly service between Livingstone and Ndola since the beginning of May. The machines of this Company arrive at Livingstone on Saturdays from the south, proceed north on Sundays and return to Livingstone on the southbound journey each Wednesday.

One aeroplane is stationed at Livingstone and is available for hire. This machine is a W.A.C.O. biplane four-seater and is owned by Mr. N. D. MacGill, a local resident, who is also the pilot.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at these banks at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £873,070 as compared with £764,224 at the end of the previous year, an increase of over 14 per cent. The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £24,956 at 31st December, 1934, as compared with £15,890 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and Proclamation No. 3 of 1933 prescribe as legal tender at par throughout the territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, and (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard of currency.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No building work was carried out except at the new capital. The following are those buildings completed or under construction :—

Lusaka (New Capital).—Chief Secretary's house, three Executive Council houses, six blocks of flats, Government House, Central Offices, European Hospital, one double-storey house, and one bungalow.

The new capital water supply was nearly completed. This is to consist of a 250 ft. borehole, electrically driven pumps, chlorinating and softening plants and some seven miles of water mains.

Two and a half miles of oil-surfaced macadam road were laid and two miles of laterite roadway were laid in the new capital.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' Courts subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 144 civil matters as against 158 in the preceding year, and heard sixteen actions and four appeals. Twelve petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held during the year at points along the line of railway in March and October. 113 criminal cases came before the Court exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts; these latter numbered 295 of which 231 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, forty-eight quashed, six altered, two referred back and subsequently approved, and in the remaining eight cases the accused were bound over.

Native Courts.

The Native Courts Ordinance was passed at the same time as the Native Authority Ordinance and was, like the latter Ordinance, applied to all the territory, with the exception of Barotseland, as from 1st April, 1930.

Native Courts are established and constituted by the Governor and are of two grades. In addition to administering native law and custom, in so far as such is not repugnant to natural justice and morality, they are given power under the Native Court Rules to try certain offences against the laws of the territory. Their power to inflict punishment is strictly limited and the Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction to revise and review their judgments, and in certain instances to order the re-trial of a case. District Officers may sit as assessors in Native Courts.

The Governor has the power to suspend and dismiss members, and Provincial Commissioners have a similar power, subject to a report being made to the Governor on each occasion on which it is exercised.

The general conduct of the Native Courts continues to be satisfactory and slow but steady progress is being made. Complaints against decisions have been few and justice in accordance with native custom is administered.

Police.

Police prosecuted a total number of 9,513 cases during the year 1934. This shows an increase of 176 cases over the figures for 1933. There was an increase of 32 offences committed by Europeans under the Penal Code and a decrease of 59 offences under the local laws. Offences by natives under the Penal Code showed an increase of 39, and under the local laws an increase of 164.

The following is a comparison of the more serious cases with those tried during 1933 :—

<i>Crime.</i>					<i>Total.</i>	
					<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
					<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Affray	...	...	...	...	2	140
Arson	...	...	...	...	—	23
Assault, common	...	...	...	...	29	134
					142	134
					23	16
					163	160

						<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Crime.</i>				<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Assault, O.A.B.H.	...	...	...	13	111	124	124
Assault on police	...	...	...	1	9	10	18
Burglary ...	...	...	...	1	100	101	160
Embezzlement	...	...	...	—	7	7	1
Extortion	...	...	...	—	1	1	1
Forgery and uttering	...	...	...	6	129	135	36
Fraud and false pretences	...	...	...	32	38	70	39
Housebreaking and theft	...	...	...	—	207	207	197
Incest ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Indecent assault ...	...	...	...	2	17	19	17
Indecent curiosity	...	...	...	—	7	7	3
Indecent exposure	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	6	19	25	21
Murder ...	...	...	...	1	17	18	19
Attempted murder	...	...	...	—	5	5	1
Perjury ...	...	...	...	4	5	9	5
Rape and attempted rape	...	...	...	1	12	13	14
Receiving	...	...	...	—	67	67	79
Robbery ...	...	...	...	—	7	7	9
Theft, all forms	...	...	...	9	1,028	1,037	1,035
Unlawful wounding	...	...	...	—	12	12	9

The foregoing figures include only those cases taken to Court by the police and does not include cases heard by Magistrates at stations where the police are not posted.

Prisons.

There are six central prisons in the Territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson, and Lusaka. A detention camp was instituted at Lusaka during the year and this was declared a central prison on the 19th September, 1934. In addition to the central prisons there are also twenty-eight local prisons situated at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the year were as follows:—

Livingstone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	760
Broken Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	714
Fort Jameson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	173
Kasama ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	181
Mongu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	926
Lusaka ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	290
All local prisons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9,228

Total ... 12,272

The daily average number of prisoners for all prisons was 1,337.

The daily average of sick was 50.

There were three executions during the year as against two in 1933.

There were twenty-five deaths from natural causes.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The only Session of the Legislative Council during the year under review was held in December, when nineteen Ordinances were passed, of which the more important measures were:—

The Native Tax (Amendment). (No. 3 of 1934.)

The Registration of United Kingdom Patents. (No. 17 of 1934.)

The Non-Native Personal Tax. (No. 19 of 1934.)

The Trades Licensing (Amendment). (No. 14 of 1934.)

The Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment). (No. 6 of 1934.)

The Municipal Corporations (Amendment). (No. 18 of 1934.)

The Legislative Council (Amendment). (No. 7 of 1934.)

The Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment). (No. 12 of 1934.)

The Entertainments Tax (Amendment). (No. 13 of 1934.)

The necessity of providing more adequate protection to the interests of those engaged in mining operations in the territory is recognized in the enactment of the Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, which provides for the abolition of the registration of patents granted in Southern Rhodesia but re-enacts the principle that in Northern Rhodesia patent rights should depend upon a patent issued in the United Kingdom rather than on any original application in the territory itself.

The Native Tax (Amendment) Ordinance increases the power of District Officers to exempt natives from payment of tax, and also reduces the maximum term of imprisonment in default of sufficient distress. The Non-Native Personal Tax Ordinance imposes a tax of £1 on every non-native, exclusive of married females, who has reached the age of 21 years. Other revenue measures are the Trades Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, which requires a licence to be taken out by an insurance agent where each person does not ordinarily reside in the territory, and the Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which continues the entertainments tax until 31st December, 1935.

Apart from effecting certain minor amendments to tariff items, the Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance repeals the power of the Governor to prohibit or restrict the importation of wheat grown elsewhere than in those parts of the British Empire in South Africa south of the Zambesi River, which power might have conflicted with the obligations of the territory arising out of the Congo Basin Treaties.

The Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance tightens up the provisions of the law in regard to the disqualification of certain persons for membership of municipal councils, extends the

statutory period within which a valuation of assessable property should be made, and effects a minor amendment relating to the collection of licence fees for native-owned dogs.

The Legislative Council (Amendment) Ordinance provides that a person who has been convicted of a crime punishable with imprisonment for six months or longer shall be disqualified for election or, if the offence has been committed after election, for sitting or voting.

Although Southern Rhodesia silver coins have already been declared legal tender in the territory, and provision exists for the legalizing of tender of nickel and copper coins of that Colony, no power was contained in the law for the declaration as such of cupro-nickel and bronze coins. The necessary amendment is effected by the Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance.

The more important subsidiary legislation is as follows:—

	Government Notice No.			
The Maintenance Orders (Enforcement) Rules	39
The Foot-and-mouth Disease Regulations, 1934	59
The Mining Regulations, 1934...	71
The Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) (Southern Rhodesia) Regulations, 1934.				86
The Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) (Bechuanaland) Regulations, 1934.				88
The British Protected Persons Order, 1934	91
The Mining (Amendment) Regulations, 1934	97
The Public Health (Building) (Amendment) Regulations, 1934	110
The Bwana Mkubwa Mine Township By-laws, 1934	116
The Carriage by Air (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1934.				125
Proclamation No. 5 of 1934 re-establishing the Provinces	136

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past seven years have been:—

Year.	Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.
	Revenue. £	Recurrent. £	Extraordinary. £	
1928-29	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929-30	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506
1933	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879
1934	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-25 and 1925-26, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to :—

£566,801 at 31st March, 1931.

£1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932.

£1,475,130 at 31st December, 1932.

£1,821,123 at 31st December, 1933.

£1,991,387 at 31st December, 1934.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1934, consisted of :—

	£
Cash	376,787
Investments	44,070
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit Railway Trust	3,821
Sundry debtors	27,654
Stores	31,252
	<hr/>
	£483,584

The liabilities were :—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank depositors	25,024
Native Reserves Fund	11,709
Sundry creditors	77,293
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan 1955-65 unexpended balance	254,587
	<hr/>
	£368,613
Surplus assets	114,971
	<hr/>
	£483,584

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1934 were as follows :—

	£
Licences	30,698
Native tax	108,142
Stamp duties	6,486
Customs and Excise duties	270,662
Income tax... ..	94,529
	<hr/>
	£510,517

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting of minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1934 are as follows :—

	£
Barotse Province (excluding Balovale district)	18,624
—12s. 6d.	
Barotse Province (Balovale district)—7s. 6d....	89,518
Eastern Provinces—10s....	
Western Provinces (excluding Mwinilinga district)—12s. 6d.	
Alien natives—12s. 6d.	
Mwinilinga district—7s. 6d.	
	<hr/> £108,142 <hr/>

The tax is increased automatically by 1s. if not paid within nine months of the date on which it is due. All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local natives who have been absent from the territory for periods exceeding twelve months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. The law does not impose labour in lieu of tax. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

Stamp duties, denoted by adhesive revenue stamps, are payable on all documents executed or received in the territory. The principal duties are :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange			
Not exceeding £50... ..	0	0	6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100...	0	1	0
Every additional £100	0	1	0
Cheques	0	0	2

Land Grants	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding 10 acres	0	10	0
Rising to but not exceeding 3,000 acres ...	4	0	0
Every additional 1,000 acres	1	0	0
Equitable Mortgages			
Every £100... ..	0	2	0
Receipt when sum exceeds £1	0	0	2
Conveyances			
Every £50 of value of property sold or conveyed	0	10	0

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambesi Basin. The Zambesi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambesi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The Agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act of Berlin of 26th February, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty:—clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece-goods and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 25 per cent.: in the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates if the duty should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and

pipings, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of British manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery which is 15 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs and to spirituous liquors, wines, beers, and tobacco: upon the latter items no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to foodstuffs of British origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty:—

Scale "A"—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale "B"—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

Ports of Entry.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia:—Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazungula, Lundazi, and Mufulira.

Customs Agreements.

The terms of the agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of the Union rates or the Northern Rhodesia rates if higher when imported goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia and for the transfer of Union rates when imported goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 6 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred except in the case of cigarettes, tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates: cigarettes and tobacco manufactures, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; and spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of raw products is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty, and similarly Union leaf tobacco exported to Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb.

The terms of the agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible and the transfer of the higher duty imposed in either territory when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 6 per cent. of the

Export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines, and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 10 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties.

On Union manufactures removed between Southern and Northern Rhodesia the payment previously received from the Union Government is transferred between the Southern and Northern Rhodesia Governments.

Income tax on individuals is charged as follows:—

								s.	d.
For every £1 of the first £100 of chargeable income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6
" " £1 " next £100	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
" " £1 " " £100	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
" " £1 " " £100	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
" " £1 " " £100	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
" " £1 " " £500	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
" " £1 " " £500	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
And for every £1 in excess of £1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0

The following deductions are allowed:—personal £300; for a wife £420; for children £100 each; for a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100; for life insurance, premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of four shillings in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income-tax.

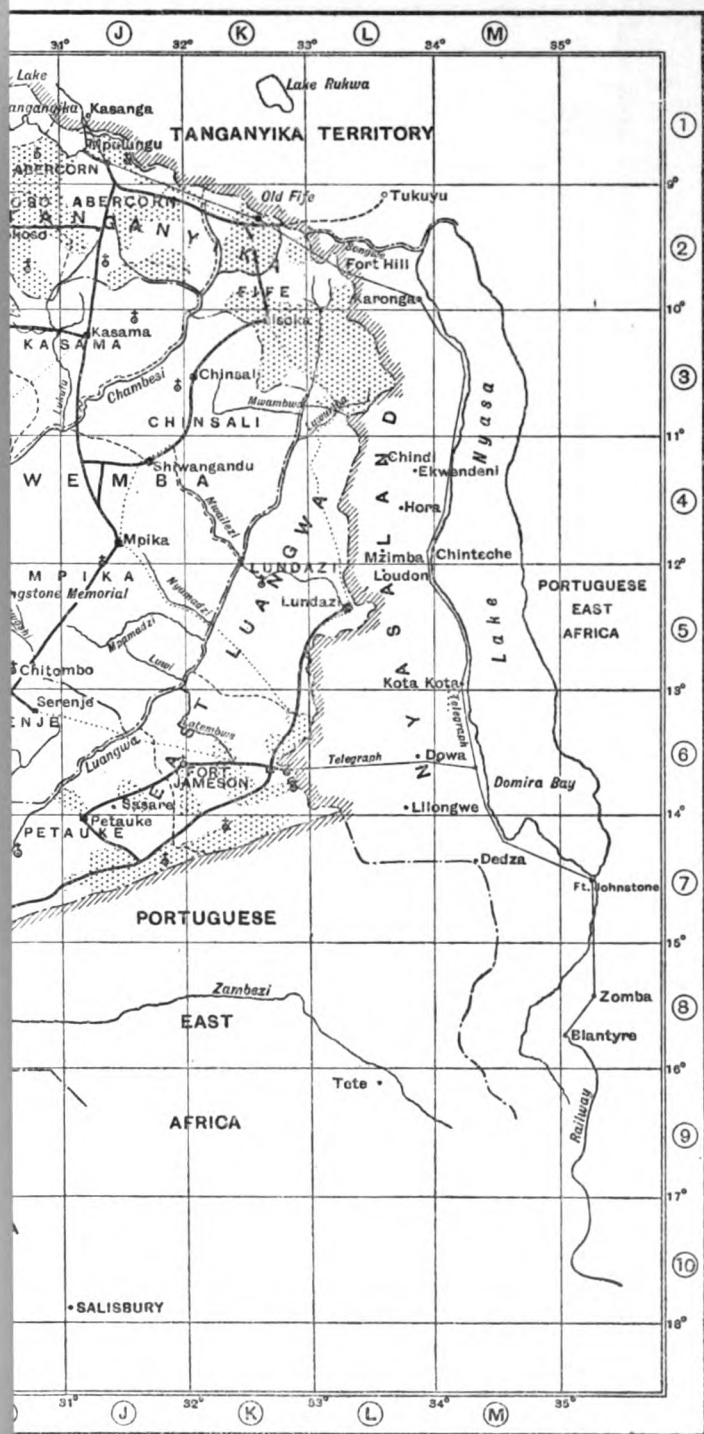
PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA.

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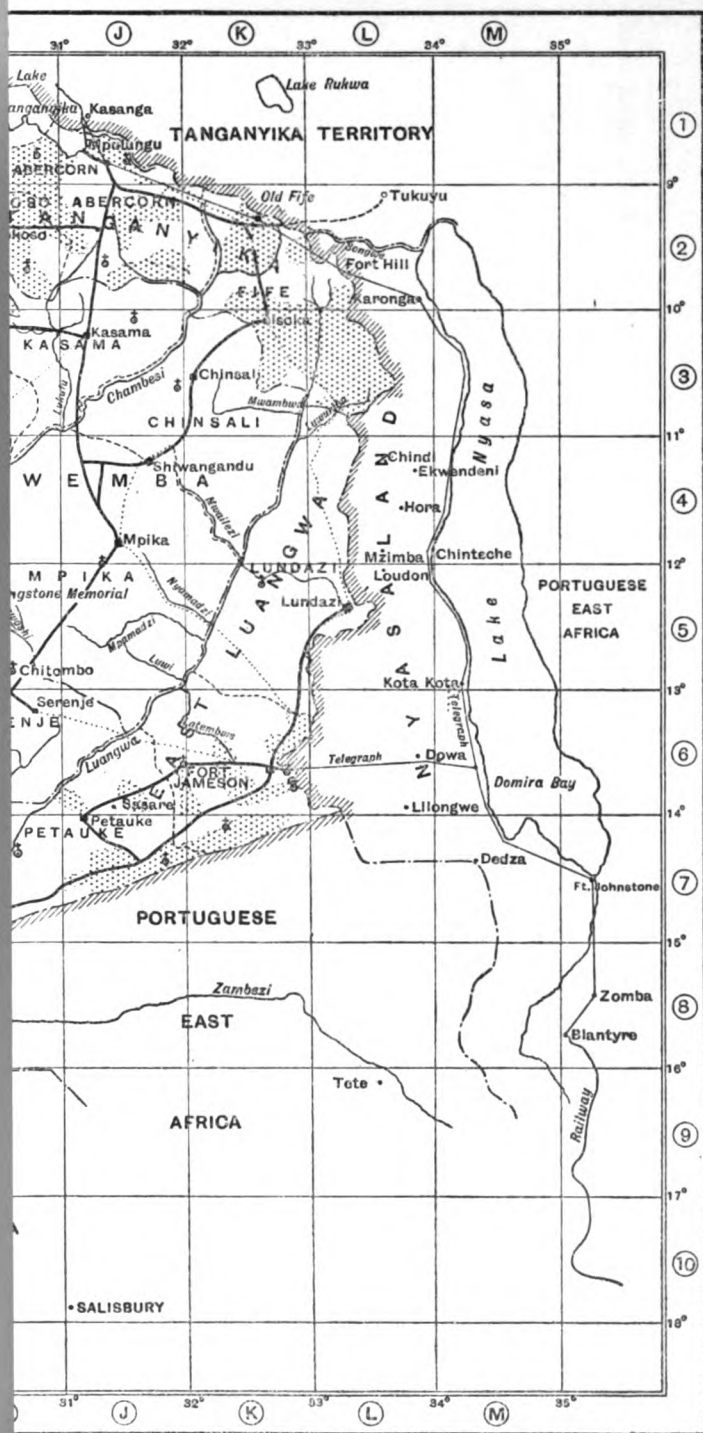
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<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Annual Report, Health Department, 1931.	Not fixed.	Crown Agents, London.
Annual Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, 1933.	2s. 6d.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
Annual Bulletin, Department of Animal Health, 1932.	2s. 6d.	Do. do.
Notes on the General Geology of Northern Rhodesia (J. A. Bancroft and R. A. Pelletier).	1s. 6d.	Secretary for Mines, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.
Annual Report, Customs Department.	8s. 3d.	Controller of Customs, Livingstone.
Quarterly Statistics of the External Trade in Northern Rhodesia.	5s.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Customs and Excise Handbook.	7s. 6d.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Blue Book (Annual).	10s. 6d.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
The Laws of Northern Rhodesia.” Two volumes.	(1s. postage). £3 3s. and £2 2s. for both volumes.	Waterlow and Sons, Limited.
Annual Volume of Ordinances ...	8s. post free.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
Annual Volume of Government Notices.	8s. post free.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Government Gazettes (issued bi-monthly).	13s. 6d. p.a. post free.	Do. do.
Settlement in Northern Rhodesia	Gratis.	H.M. East African Trade and Information Office.
Travel in Northern Rhodesia ...	Gratis.	Do. do.
Sport in Northern Rhodesia ...	Gratis.	Do. do.
Hand Map of Northern Rhodesia	2s. 0d. post free.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
Hand Map of Victoria Falls and Livingstone.	4s. 0d. post free.	Do. do.









Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
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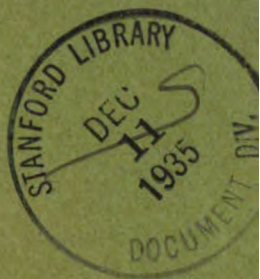
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet ; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others ; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Galana, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848, Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport

was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya*, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1934, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European elected members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian elected member, and one a nominated unofficial member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the nominated official members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

* By an Order in Council made on the 13th of August, 1935, the High Commissionership is vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda, jointly.

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa, where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1934 to £198,152 (subject to audit) of which £134,082 accrued to the Nairobi municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1934, a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £26,762 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 in each case in 1934.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in

satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1934, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the District, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1934.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1934.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1934.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Educa- tion.	Medical.	Agri- culture, Veter- inary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water- supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
COAST :—	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Digo	2,411	3,900	13,465	1,403	499	4,185	1,705	732	13,207	2,766	18,321
Girama	8,246	14,850	7,014	—	1,870	9,899	5,998	3,101	15,431	20,949	25,477
Teita	7,463	660	2,359	2,139	1,871	1,774	2,891	—	—	1,517	96,234
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	149,887	35,770	11,955	47,280	37,921	26,831	49,984	—	—	37,028	329,088
Central Kavirondo...	128,841	16,960	28,790	39,382	10,251	38,827	15,476	2,847	10,000	51,987	194,503
South Kavirondo (K.B.)	77,912	11,510	6,292	66,694	9,141	20,647	14,773	1,174	—	20,186	86,575
South Kavirondo (L.A.)	82,786	24,231	6,237	57,687	9,859	14,982	13,009	—	19,089	29,370	31,416
South Lumbwa ...	20,947	7,573	1,944	10,199	2,973	3,924	1,462	—	—	14,907	51,719
CENTRAL :—											
Kisumu	55,037	24,760	7,083	65,540	8,002	5,022	19,809	8,770	—	42,746	106,435
West Wall	57,000	26,715	8,505	72,400	8,316	10,051	18,900	—	500	44,611	109,567

South Nyeri	...	33,658	21,988	229	12,655	1,863	2,546	1,904	—	—	28,217	28,286
Meru	...	—	18,162	15,429	125	1,318	4,567	4,478	—	—	14,055	104,511
Embu	...	37,415	28,713	3,770	12,077	6,191	9,050	5,945	2,494	34,417	34,417	45,579
Machakos	...	82,632	27,337	10,935	31,612	21,605	42,863	13,717	998	36,144	186,338	186,338
Kitui	...	39,679	26,510	8,756	7,153	7,654	14,582	7,559	34,428	30,894	30,894	115,243
RIFT VALLEY :—												
Nandi	...	15,983	16,082	1,742	11,368	3,228	12,474	1,495	—	—	6,470	60,903
Elgeyo	...	—	11,777	3,324	6,360	123	2,279	—	1,451	1,224	1,224	99,301
Baringo	...	8,254	2,725	1,525	—	240	1,078	—	—	5,390	5,390	16,276
MASAI :—												
Narok	...	—	14,474	2,615	2,647	1,362	88	—	—	1,234	1,234	90,860
Kajiado	...	1,098	15,706	4,174	17,358	1,650	888	—	6,071	13,715	1,387	10,017
TURKANA :—												
West Suk	...	—	1,955	350	2,500	—	406	—	—	—	1,300	11,610
South Turkana	...	—	—	2,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,854
Totals	...	799,838	348,370	149,254	466,732	130,739	228,133	175,561	18,053	111,313	426,799	1,814,403

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,406
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,383
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

Age.					1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	...	...	...	...	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	...	...	...	...	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	...	...	...	...	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	...	...	...	...	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	...	...	...	...	583	868	1,293
60 and over	...	...	...	...	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...	

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :-

<i>Years of residence.</i>				<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	...	...	...	7,207	20,847
6-10	...	...	...	3,402	7,610
11-15	...	...	...	1,820	4,536
16-20	...	...	...	1,805	3,459
21-25	...	...	...	772	1,565
26-30	...	...	...	272	1,150
31-35	...	...	...	80	639
36-40	...	...	...	9	372
41-45	...	...	...	4	151
46-50	...	...	...	1	147
51-55	...	...	...	—	39
56-60	...	...	...	—	75
61-65	...	...	...	—	24
66-70	...	...	...	—	27
71-75	...	...	...	—	11
76-80	...	...	...	—	9
81-85	...	...	...	—	—
86-90	...	...	...	—	4
91-95	...	...	...	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1933 and 1934 :-

		<i>Census population.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i>	
		<i>6th March,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Europeans	...	16,812	17,332	17,501
Indians	...	39,644	33,735	34,955
Goans	...	3,979	3,246	3,316
Arabs	...	12,166	11,932	12,131
Others	...	1,346	1,390	1,401
Total	...	73,947	67,635	69,304

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1934 was 3,024,975 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 8 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the native population is as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	1934.
Central Province	1,212,567
Nyanza	1,138,749
Rift Valley	229,301
Coast	258,597
Masai District	45,805
Northern Frontier District ...	66,462
Turkana	73,494
Total	3,024,975

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the housing and pit latrine campaign. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvements of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.,

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and in 1934 the total number of new cases treated again exceeded that of the previous year, the totals being :—

1934	...	...	...	1,227,862 new cases.
1933	...	...	...	1,112,864 „ „

This has been accomplished despite a further decrease in expenditure.

The demand for surgical relief also continues to increase. During the year in native hospitals alone over five thousand operations were carried out under general anaesthesia.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows :—

Crude death-rate, all races	...	...	18·51 per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races	...	...	14·86 „
„ „ Europeans	...	...	8·51 „
„ „ Asian	...	...	15·19 „
„ „ African	...	...	15·95 „

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department and other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.**Mineral.**

Prospecting and mining continued on an increasing scale in the Nyanza and Masai Provinces during 1934. Several of the larger companies which are now well advanced in their development programme will soon be in full production, and have applied for 21 year leases.

According to returns received, approximately £446,512 was spent by the mining industry during the year. No. 2 area was opened to prospecting on the 17th of May and encouraging reports have led to a large incursion of prospectors and considerable activity. This area which lies between Kakamega Goldfields and Lake Victoria Nyanza extends to over 1,000 square miles.

A certain amount of attention has been given to a reported mineralized belt in the Coast Province, a portion of which has been closed, for the present, to general prospecting.

The following table illustrates the extent of mining activities.

<i>Class of Right or Title.</i>	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Approximate Percentage of Total.</i>
Claims	100.00 app.	3.2
Exclusive Prospecting Licences	3,018.26	96.55
Leases (applied for and may be granted)	8.329	0.25

At present the development of lode, or reef, prospecting and mining is considerably in excess of alluvial although there is

increasing activity on the Yala River. Approximately 1,645.8 square miles of Areas No. 3 and No. 4 of the Kitson Report of 1933 remain unallocated and closed to general prospecting.

The mineral production in 1933 and 1934 was :—

1933.			1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		£			£ s. d.
Gold ...	10,531 fine oz.	67,665	12,110.183 fine oz.	83,616 18 9	
Silver ...	1,613 „	113	1,969.08 „	192 14 4	
Lime ...	750 tons	750	800 tons	800 0 0	
Marble ...	250 „	2,500	500 „	5,000 0 0	

Agriculture and Live Stock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being permitted to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices for primary products remained at a low level during the year under review and producers continued operations under considerable difficulties.

No crop census of European production was taken in respect of the 1934-1935 season, but the following table gives a comparison between the crop years 1933-34 and 1932-33 :—

Crop.	1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
	Acreage.	Yield.	Acreage.	Yield.
Coffee ...	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize ...	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat ...	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley ...	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal ...	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea ...	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar ...	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.
Pyrethrum ...	401	—	Unknown	—

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported while African produce is mainly consumed in the Colony.

The following table shows the animal products sold by Europeans during the census years 1928-1929 to 1933-1934 :—

	<i>Milk</i> (<i>whole</i>). <i>gal.</i>	<i>Cream.</i> <i>gal.</i>	<i>Butterfat.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Butter.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Cheese.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Ghee.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Wool.</i> <i>lb.</i>
1933-34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,635	35,708	931,330
1932-33	1,138,743	73,389	923,042	350,505	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,612

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is largely undertaken by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, requiring as it does a large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. In the Nyanza Province it is estimated that approximately 4,884 acres are under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres are planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection, and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of organized marketing. The benefits from the trials of new and better crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African Agricultural Instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farmyard near the house on the small-holding. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organized marketing of native produce with the object of raising both prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collection centres adjacent to the railway stations. At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province. Legislation to extend the system is under consideration.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Manufactures.

Beer and stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1934 amounted to 112,813.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,810 cwt. valued at £7,928.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

					<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951
1934	...	...	...	...	2	667	66	12,602

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £592,023 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1934 were valued at £619,283. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1934 amounted to £12,929,562 as compared with £11,993,318 in 1933, and £10,533,567 in 1932, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £13,483,079 as against £12,471,539 in 1933 and £10,959,941 in 1932. The value of total imports during the year was £5,708,025 as against £4,898,722 in 1933, an increase of £809,303 or 16·52 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933. Of this total, goods to the value of £1,909,871 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £3,773,766. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £171,429 or £30,199 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £337,128 or 15 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 70,213 cwt. in quantity and £339,438 in value, maize by 691,591 cwt. in quantity and £107,945 in value, sugar by 9,479 cwt. in quantity and £9,274 in value, and sodium carbonate by 12,219 cwt. valued at £54,349. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz.,

tea 4,653 cwt., £35,395 ; sisal fibre 4,166 tons, £61,503 ; hides and skins 8,918 cwt., £36,447 ; wattle bark 42,496 cwt., £5,044 ; wattle extract 20,925 cwt., £8,561 ; cotton 1,088 centals, £4,899.

While the foregoing figures reflect a measure of trade recovery throughout the combined territories, the continuation during the year of unfavourable climatic conditions, resulting in a further diminution of domestic exports, tended to retard the return of more stable conditions in Kenya. Some improvement was, however, experienced in production for the local market, as indicated, for example, by the Colony's reduced requirements of imported wheat, which was valued at £1,977 as compared with £52,786 in 1933 ; by an increase of about £6,000 or 4.6 per cent. in the consumption of locally grown tea ; and by an increase of £30,000 in the value of local products transferred to Uganda. The expansion in entrepôt business and activity in the gold fields were principally responsible for the stimulus to general trading reflected by the increase of imports and by the improvement of Customs revenue collections.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £979,092 as compared with £874,055 accruing in 1933.

Of this sum £611,572 was allocated to Kenya and £367,520 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which imports have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	
United Kingdom	39.29	38.28	37.66	Ale, beer, stout, etc., biscuits, confectionery, provisions, gin, whisky, cigarettes, cement, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, aluminium, tin and manufactures thereof, tools, cutlery, hardware, etc., electrical goods and apparatus, machinery, cotton piece-goods, woollen and artificial silk goods, wearing apparel, chemicals, drugs, paints, soap, oils, stationery, etc., bicycles, motor-cars, lorries and parts, tyres, polishes, books, brushes, explosives, guns and rifles, cosmetics, toys, etc.
India	7.19	6.50	5.37	Rice, wheat flour, cotton piece-goods, jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1.93	2.44	1.56	Coal.
Canada	1.57	1.90	1.43	Motor-cars, lorries, and parts and tyres.

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items.
	1932.	1933.	1934.	
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	12·26	13·14	14·59	Rice, ghee, tobacco and cigarettes, copra, coffee, cotton, and hides and skins.
Other British Possessions.	1·16	1·16	0·32	Fruit, provisions, etc.
Total British Empire.	63·40	63·42	60·93	
Germany ...	2·61	3·13	3·48	Beer, tools, machinery, cotton blankets, stationery, etc., cycle parts, lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·60	1·85	1·68	Corrugated iron, machinery, cotton blankets.
France ...	1·61	1·24	1·10	Brandy, wines, cotton blankets, tyres.
Italy ...	1·24	1·13	1·08	Wines, cotton and woollen blankets, apparel, cotton and woollen piece- goods.
Netherlands ...	3·97	3·43	1·39	Tobacco, beer, cotton piece-goods and blankets.
Japan	10·99	12·92	15·00	Cotton and silk piece-goods, tyres, cement, wearing apparel, boots and shoes.
Persia ...	2·52	2·97	4·14	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	5·28	4·34	6·11	Motor vehicles, oil, petrol, kerosene, tyres.
Dutch East Indies.	3·35	1·83	1·77	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·43	3·74	3·32	Milk, matches, piece-goods, etc.
Total Foreign Countries.	36·60	36·58	39·07	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1934 the value of cotton textiles imported was £797,854 or 13·98 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £409,139.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 1·0d. as compared with 3·0d. in 1933 and 3·4d. in 1932; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3·7d. as against 1s. 2·9d. in 1933 and 1s. 4·6d. in 1932.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1934 to 54 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 51 per cent. in 1933 and 43 per cent. in 1932. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries with the exception of Germany. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Germany provided the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied mainly by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk goods were valued at £76,347 and natural silk goods at £28,454 of which totals Japan supplied £68,785 and £20,991 respectively. The total linear yardage was 3,861,679 in the case of artificial silk and 566,936 in the case of silk, and of these totals 3,660,639 and 404,655 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,129 and imports of natural silk at £495.

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1934 are as follows :—

(a) *Vehicles :*

<i>Country of Origin.</i>		<i>Bicycles.</i>	<i>Motor-cars.</i>	<i>Motor-car parts.</i>	<i>Motor lorries.</i>
United Kingdom	No.	3,442	329	—	170
	Value (£)	13,293	46,187	17,100	42,931
Canada	No.	—	203	—	326
	Value (£)	—	26,493	4,016	33,725
Japan	No.	1,804	—	—	—
	Value (£)	2,376	—	284	—
United States of America	No.	1	426	—	531
	Value (£)	3	51,821	22,549	60,154
Other countries	No.	3	12	—	5
	Value (£)	16	1,400	3,110	736
Total		No.	5,250	970	—
		Value (£)	15,688	125,901	47,059

(b) *Tyres.*

		<i>Car covers.</i>	<i>Bicycle covers.</i>	<i>Lorry covers.</i>
United Kingdom	No.	5,660	59,232	1,776
	Value (£)	9,178	7,517	7,237
Canada	No.	2,027	—	658
	Value (£)	2,913	—	2,633
Japan	No.	1,486	65,824	1,523
	Value (£)	2,303	3,529	3,819
United States of America	No.	3,634	—	1,524
	Value (£)	4,744	—	5,911
Other countries	No.	814	32,387	567
	Value (£)	3,014	5,996	5,320
Total		No.	13,621	157,443
		Value (£)	22,152	17,042

Building Materials.—Decreases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports decreased to 15,390 tons valued at £35,208, of which the United Kingdom supplied 10,828 tons valued at £28,710 and Japan 4,508 tons valued at £6,395.

Cement clinker imported was 4,468 tons valued at £6,172, as compared with 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 in 1933, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 4,531 tons valued at £62,104, Belgium supplying 3,369 tons and the United Kingdom 1,062 tons valued at £45,441 and £15,363 respectively.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1934 amounted to £1,821,505 or 33·58 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. in 1933. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £72,723 and £197,189 respectively, as against £68,805 and £196,716 in 1933.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933, a decrease of ·48 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review :—

(A) KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1000).

	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.
Maize	6	—	43	—	—	—	26	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	7	6	105	6
Wheat meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	2
Maize meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1
Butter	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	41	26
Coffee	233	—	38	—	62	6	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	13	83	4	15	21	492	3
Sugar (refined)	48	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	3
Tea	78	—	2	7	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	112	6
Cotton (raw)	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	27	109	10	7	13	—	4	2	—	—	9	29	1
Sisal	126	—	1	—	3	—	—	44	16	26	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	311	16
Hides	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	168	9
Skins	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	5	—	21	2	—	13	—	—	2	27	1
Wattle Bark	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	2	—	—	6	52	3
Wattle extract	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	1
Wool	25	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	30	30	1
Sodium Carbonate	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	141	8
Gold Bullion	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	69	4
Other articles	31	9	5	17	2	—	57	5	3	—	4	1	1	1	13	18	2	21	190	10
Kenya Total	694	46	99	24	67	33	169	97	136	56	50	46	95	20	113	24	31	110	1,910	—
Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports	36	2	5	1	4	2	9	5	7	3	3	2	5	1	6	1	2	6	—	—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.
Coffee ...	23	—	41	—	34	1	—	5	1	8	—	—	—	12	96	—	10	62	293	8
Sugar (refined) ...	182	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	6
Tobacco and cigarettes.	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1
Cotton (raw) ...	209	2,066	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	6	—	597	—	—	—	—	40	2,928	78
Tin ore ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	13	63	2
Cotton seed	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	2
Hides ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	—
Gold bullion	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1
Other articles	23	4	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	12	1	4	61	2
Uganda Total	579	2,070	42	5	34	1	97	14	11	14	6	47	598	12	100	12	11	121	3,774	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports.	15	55	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	16	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total.	1,273	2,116	141	29	101	34	266	111	147	70	56	93	693	32	213	36	42	231	5,684	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports.	22	37	3	—	2	—	5	2	3	1	1	2	12	—	3	1	1	4	—	—

The main articles of export were :—

(a) *Cotton.*

The quantity and value of cotton exported during the last three years were as follows :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	... Centals	4,516	10,660	11,748
	Value (£)	8,589	23,584	28,483
Uganda „	... Centals	829,303	1,179,315	1,142,568
	Value (£)	1,584,172	2,682,210	2,927,796

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. in 1934 was £2 11s. 3d. as compared with £2 5s. 6d. in 1933 and £1 18s. 3d. in 1932.

(b) *Cotton seed.*

Details of exports in respect of the past three years are shown below :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	... Tons	170	103	291
	Value (£)	533	309	864
Uganda „	... Tons	56,311	81,274	35,689
	Value (£)	168,366	262,539	85,947

The value per ton was £2 8s. 2d. in 1934, as against £3 4s. 7d. in 1933 and £2 19s. 10d. in 1932.

(c) *Coffee.*

Exports of this commodity during 1934 were :—

		Hulled.	Parchment.	Unhulled (Cherry).
Kenya produce	... Cwt.	177,459	—	9,340
	Value (£)	485,521	—	6,238
Uganda „	... Cwt.	153,556	602	140
	Value (£)	292,205	1,004	104
Total		331,015	602	9,440
		777,726	1,004	6,342

Quantities and values of the exports for the years 1932-34 are as follows :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	... Cwt.	275,916	256,972	186,739
	Value (£)	1,213,715	831,197	491,759
Uganda „	... Cwt.	87,077	100,444	154,298
	Value (£)	223,162	210,638	293,313

Comparative declared values per cwt. are as shown, viz. :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hulled	... ..	3 19 11	2 19 7	2 7 0
Parchment	... ..	1 19 11	2 0 9	1 13 4
Unhulled (cherry)	... ..	18 1	14 5	13 5

(d) *Maize.*

Quantities and values in respect of maize exports were as follows during the last three years :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	514,917	1,131,549	439,958
		Value (£)	117,877	212,699	104,754
Uganda „	...	Cwt.	1,439	1,620	55
		Value (£)	294	287	14

(e) *Sisal.*

Exports of both fibre and tow, which originate in Kenya, again recorded an increase during the year under review. The figures for the three years 1932–34 are :—

		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Fibre	...	14,829	181,289	19,140	243,352	23,168	303,890
Tow	...	556	5,285	710	6,516	848	7,481

(f) *Hides and Skins.*

Details in respect of exports during the past three years are as follows :—

		<i>Kenya Produce.</i>					
		1932.		1933.		1934.	
Hides, dry and dry-salted.	Cwt.	53,506		91,733		100,651	
	Value (£)	87,067		132,103		168,550*	
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	524,329		960,610		979,585	
	Value (£)	16,167		20,496		26,089	
Skins, other animals...	No.	5,814		7,417		6,476	
	Value (£)	13,890		6,725		1,276	
		<i>Uganda Produce.</i>					
Hides, dry and dry-salted	Cwt.	1,522		13,325		16,036	
	Value (£)	27,682		20,196		27,295*	
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	173,094		79,700		83,399	
	Value (£)	6,588		2,150		1,937	
Skins, other animals...	No.	415		74		268	
	Value (£)	38		17		67	

* Classification of Hides sub-divided in 1934 into the following groups :—

		(a) <i>Sun-dried.</i>		(b) <i>Shade-dried.</i>	
Kenya produce	Cwt.	80,618		20,033	
	Value (£)	125,428		43,122	
Uganda „	Cwt.	13,432		2,604	
	Value (£)	22,705		4,590	

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1934, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £151,648 as compared with £121,291 in 1933, and £144,979 in 1932, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £169,461 as compared with £113,487 in 1933.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1934 amounting to £589,543 (including specie valued at £139,047) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £115,326. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £119,681 (including specie to the value of £68,450) the Customs duty involved being £16,064. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £597,023.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Landed.			Shipped.		
	Number of craft arrived.	Number of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Number of craft departed.	Number of passengers.	Value of cargo.
			£			£
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572
1934 ...	572	577	21,480*	541	517	172,942

* Bullion transhipped £11,681 and £12,819 respectively.

Outward cargo included bullion valued at £64,815, £89,981 and £158,867 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

				Shs.	Cts.
Sugar	...	...	...	1	00 per cwt.
Tea	...	...	...		10 per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	75	„
Manufactured tobacco	...	...	...	50	„
Beer	...	...	...	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The following statement gives particulars of the allocation of Excise duties during the year under review, according to territories of production and consumption :—

	<i>Country of Consumption.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Territory.</i>	
Sugar:	£	£	£	£
Kenya produce	4,537	79	416	5,032
Uganda „	3,349	4,140	2,618	10,107
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	25	1	—	26
Total	7,911	4,220	3,034	15,165
Tea:				
Kenya produce	4,621	1,710	1,675	8,006
Uganda „	27	331	1	359
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	8	—	—	8
Total	4,656	2,041	1,676	8,373
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	4	—	—	4
Uganda „	586	7,602	2,395	10,583
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	1,588	11,576	22	13,186
Total	2,178	19,178	2,417	23,773
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,136	662	328	6,126
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	22	—	—	22
Total	5,158	662	328	6,148
Grand Total	£19,903	£26,101	£7,455	£53,459

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 72,410 lb. (Kenya 31,546 lb., Uganda 40,864 lb.) and the total amount realized was £21,175 (Kenya £9,637, Uganda £11,538).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis recently made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows :—

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1934 amounting to £589,543 (including specie valued at £139,047) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £115,326. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £119,681 (including specie to the value of £68,450) the Customs duty involved being £16,064. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £597,023.

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Tea		10	per lb.
Cigarettes	75		"
Manufactured tobacco	50		"
Beer	40	00	per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The following statement gives particulars of the allocation of Excise duties during the year under review, according to territories of production and consumption :—

				<i>Country of Consumption.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
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				£	£	£	£
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Uganda „	3,349	4,140	2,618	10,107
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				25	1	—	26
Total	...	...	...	7,911	4,220	3,034	15,165
Tea:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4,621	1,710	1,675	8,006
Uganda „	...	...	...	27	331	1	359
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				8	—	—	8
Total	...	...	...	4,656	2,041	1,676	8,373
Tobacco and Cigarettes:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4	—	—	4
Uganda „	...	...	...	586	7,602	2,395	10,583
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				1,588	11,576	22	13,186
Total	...	...	...	2,178	19,178	2,417	23,773
Beer:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	5,136	662	328	6,126
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				22	—	—	22
Total	...	...	...	5,158	662	328	6,148
Grand Total	...	...	...	£19,903	£26,101	£7,455	£53,459

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 72,410 lb. (Kenya 31,546 lb., Uganda 40,864 lb.) and the total amount realized was £21,175 (Kenya £9,637, Uganda £11,538).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis recently made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows :—

				<i>Range.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
				<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
Cooks	...	...	...	20 to 80	28 50
House boys	...	...	...	15 „ 50	18
Dhobies	...	...	...	20 „ 50	25
Kitchen boys	...	...	...	8 „ 25	14
Garden boys	...	...	...	8 „ 25	14
Nurses	...	...	...	20 „ 60	34
Chauffeurs	...	...	...	25 „ 100	30

These are inclusive figures, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs. 6 to Shs. 14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has continued during 1934. This downward tendency has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels for 1934 are not available. The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1934, of a number of the more common commodities:—

				<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Bread	...	...	per lb.		35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)	...	...	„		35
Flour, 1st „ (local)	...	...	„		30
Flour, 2nd „ „	...	...	„		17
Tea (imported)	...	...	„	3	65
Tea 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	2	00
Tea 2nd „ „	...	...	„	1	85
Tea 3rd „ „	...	...	„	1	70
Sugar, white, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„		40
Sugar, white, 2nd „ „	...	...	„		25
Jam (imported)	...	...	„	1	50
Jam (local)...	...	...	„	1	40
Dried fruit	...	...	„	1	60
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	1	60
Coffee, „ „ 2nd „	...	...	„	1	00
Condensed milk (imported)	...	...	per 14 oz. tin	1	00
Butter (local creamery)	...	...	per lb.	1	50
Butter (farm)	...	...	„	1	50
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	1	25

						<i>Shs. Cts.</i>
Eggs (Native) ... ..	...	...	...	...	per doz.	60
Eggs (European) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	2 00
Milk, fresh ... ..	...	...	...	...	per pint	25
Beef (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	per lb.	76
Pork (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 00
Mutton (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	68
Sea fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 00
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	70
Bacon (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 50
Mean index number (January, 1927 = 1,000)						906

The cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding-houses varies from £7 per month upwards.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 1 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 *per mensem*. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 *per mensem*. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi. There were 212 pupils in these two secondary schools and the total number of pupils receiving education in all Government schools, numbering 14, was 1,156 at the end of the year. Of these, 451 were boarders and 705 day scholars, and 683 were boys and 473 girls. There were 17 private schools with a total of 671 pupils. Four of these rank as secondary schools, though many pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 97) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indian boys, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organization makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,184. The total roll in the remaining Government Indian schools is 1,785 of whom 1,286 are boys and 499 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Secondary School, Nairobi, which has

41 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination, pupils may proceed to the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 45 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid; in these schools there were 3,296 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In eight unaided schools there was a total roll of 350.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,646 pupils of whom 1,462 were boys and 2,184 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), at Malindi and at Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 532 on the roll of the six Arab schools, of whom six were girls.

In the Cambridge examinations, of five candidates for the Junior three passed, and of 13 candidates for the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and contributed the sum of £5,209 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £9,069 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under the control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 220.

There were 11 central Government African schools with a total roll of 1,492, 33 village schools with 2,364, and two agricultural schools with 115. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural and health workers; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the Training of these agricultural and health workers. The roll was 38 men and 28 women. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot was 357.

During the year the sum of £35,557 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,173 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 291 African schools which had a total roll of 34,270 pupils. In addition there were 1,083 schools with a roll of 65,548 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees met and rendered valuable service in advising the Director. The work of the African Advisory Council included the final drafting of the new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935, the District Education Boards Ordinance, and the revision of syllabuses.

Examination Results.

Cambridge Junior.

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Goans and Indians.</i>		<i>Arabs.</i>	
	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3

*Cambridge School Certificate.**

1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

1934	1	1	—	—	—	—
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London Matriculation Examination.

1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work. The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933, continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The two

years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect.

The Trans-African weekly air mail service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with creditable regularity. Towards the end of the year the Company had completed arrangements for a duplication of the service early in January and this has since been effected. The extension England—India—Malaya air service to Australia has reduced the transit time for air mails from Kenya to Australia to 12 days.

The Nairobi—Mombasa—Tanga—Zanzibar—Dar es salaam internal air service, which operates as a feeder of the main Imperial Airways service, was very efficiently maintained by the contractors Messrs. Wilson Airways Limited.

The number and weight of air mail letter packets posted in Kenya amounted to 488,072 and 12,200 lb. respectively. Inward air correspondence amounted to 409,578 items, weighing 11,700 lb. Approximately 25.5 per cent. of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to Great Britain and certain Empire countries on the southern section of the route. During the year 3,621 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 2,429 received.

The air mail money order service, hitherto limited to Great Britain, was extended to India as from the 1st October. During the year, 715 air mail money orders of a total value of £5,123 were issued. The number and value of air mail orders paid was 90 and £787 respectively.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. Sixty-three mails were despatched to and fifty-one mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing native runners by mechanical transport is being steadily pursued.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 12,749,392. Although correspondence posted in the Colony showed an increase there was a falling off in correspondence received from abroad.

The number of parcels handled inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels increased from 129,774 to 134,975 as compared with 1933. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 8,758 having a value of £23,718.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 22,784 to a value of £113,261. Those paid numbered 15,863 and amounted to £67,799. There was a small decline in the volume of this class of business.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 2,316 in number and £52,168 in value. These figures are an improvement on the previous year.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 274,533, an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 106,455. Telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 3,887. Of this traffic, 34,924 were transmitted via Kenya Radio.

The telephone trunk system was satisfactorily maintained, but there was no noteworthy extension of this service. The number of trunk calls made during the year was 109,863, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1933.

A general increase took place in the number of telephones in use, and at the end of the year the number of subscribers at the principal public exchanges was as follows: Nairobi, 832; Mombasa, 314; Nakuru, 56; Eldoret, 60.

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,732 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,853. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited, by means of a wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England, and a cable from Mombasa. The Company also controls the coast wireless station at Mombasa at which a 24 hours' service is maintained. Communications with South Africa are available by a Government land-line.

A broadcasting station at Nairobi is also maintained and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and provides a local service under an agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on wave lengths of 350 metres and 49.5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the medium wave is satisfactory within its effective range, but the quality of reception on the short wave varies in different parts of the Colony. The programmes consist mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items of interest from the programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station. The number of licensed listeners at the end of the year was 1,152, representing a substantial increase on the previous year.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads

maintained by local authorities, amounted to £56,125, a reduction of £6,650 on the expenditure in 1933.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £2,637 from revenue and £790 from loan.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1933 and 1934 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1934.
82,805 tons.	53,815 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Exports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Total B/L tons.</i>
1933	250,665	451,123	701,788
1934	274,677	390,467	665,144

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1933.	1934.
Number of steamships	599	584
Net tonnage of steamers	1,820,709	1,902,356
Imports—B/L tons	336,776	335,645
Exports	472,603	386,913
Passengers landed :—		
European	5,497	5,977
Non-European	10,423	12,739
Passengers embarked :—		
European	5,511	6,083
Non-European	11,593	10,161

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1933 was as follows :—

	1933.	1934.
Vanga	6,710	8,635
Funzi	14,327	8,525
Mombasa	3,702,510	3,871,465
Kilifi	5,182	6,917
Malindi	18,832	15,699
Lamu	67,199	38,454
Kapini	3,076	3,385

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,958,672 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 728,706 tons, as compared with £1,821,279 and 766,363 tons in 1933.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1933 figures. In 1934, 484,138 passengers contributed a revenue of £161,541, while in 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050. The following table indicates the numbers of passengers travelling in the various classes as compared with 1933:—

Passengers carried.

			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1933	...	...	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1934	...	...	7,739	27,002	449,397	484,138

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

				1933.	1934.
Earnings...	...	...	...	£101,000	£114,000
Working expenditure	...	...	...	£60,927	£60,245
Tonnage carried	...	...	...	90,809	92,116

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1934 as compared with 1933.

				1933.			1934.
				Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
					£		£
Coal	...	...	...	62,558	71,633	61,422	66,811
Oil	...	...	...	673	1,706	658	1,639
Wood	...	...	...	130,759	46,436	114,773	37,597

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

				1933.		1934.	
				Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
					£		£
Oil	...	...	...	3,339	8,463	2,945	7,586
Wood	...	...	...	6,706	3,588	7,197	3,370

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1934 are shown in the following table:—

			Railways.	Harbours.	Total.
			£	£	£
Earnings	...	...	2,227,285	332,755	2,560,040
Ordinary working expenditure	...	...	994,287	132,156	1,126,443
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.			1,232,998	200,599	1,433,597

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1934 amounted to £22,422,119. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,983,009 of this sum, the balance being contributed by:—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	421,662
Contributions from revenue:—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)... ..	1,581,078
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	100,130
	<hr/>
	£8,439,110

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega, and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, and Kakamega.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed with a capital of £240,000 which was increased to £500,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers, repayable over periods up to 30 years on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1934, the Bank had made 390 advances totalling £472,415, of which £27,920 had been repaid at that date. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short term loans and up to 31st December, 1934, twelve such advances totalling £2,340 had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—

50 cents (silver);

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Sh. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and morin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st of January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 7,139 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, rejected or adjusted, from which was derived revenue amounting to £112. A further total of 827 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions in certain cases.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £285,375, and of this sum £205,418 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £11,671 from various extra-departmental sources, and £68,286 from loan. The revenue collected by the department amounted to £57,123.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £71,956 on direct charges, and of this amount £10,592 was obtained from revenue and £61,363 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

Revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	£
Buildings	3,625
Water and Drainage	915
Roads and Bridges	2,637
Miscellaneous Works	3,415

Loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings	60,340
Water and Drainage	233
Communications	790

The principal capital work in course of construction was the New Law Courts at Nairobi. Payments during the year amounted to £56,710, and the building was approaching completion at the end of the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1934 the Court held three ordinary sessions and four special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 217, of which 80 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

(2) the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

(3) the Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

(4) the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 181, involving 300 charges against 276 individuals. These figures compared with 165 cases and 234 charges during 1933. Of the total 255 charges actually tried during 1934, 24 were against males and ten against females. Convictions numbered 187, acquittals 46, and discharges 22. Europeans were convicted on two, Asiatics on 19, and natives on 166 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 99 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, one to fine and imprisonment, one to imprisonment in default of payment of fine or surety, nine to whipping with or without imprisonment or detention camp or both, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 47 were sentenced to death, and 30 detained during the Governor's pleasure, 15 were sentenced to imprisonment for life and three sentenced to detention camp.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 418, a decrease of 55 on the number for 1933. Probate and Administration causes numbered 150 compared with 174 opened in 1933, and 44 Bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 38 for the previous year. In addition five Trust causes were opened and 12 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 128 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 311 criminal revisions and 873 confirmation cases.

During the year, 55,301 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 6,575 on the figures for 1933. These charges were disposed of as follows : convictions, 50,465 ; acquittals, 1,580 ; discharges, 3,256. This includes 969 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 897 convictions and 72 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	...	...	...	...	...	12,773
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	14,106
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	3,143
Fine and detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	307
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	3,556
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	885
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	4,731
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both	...	...	...	...	...	62
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	338
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	...	...	...	...	...	6,165
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid ; bail estreated	...	...	...	...	...	4,383
Detained pending Governor's orders	...	...	...	...	...	3
Committed to prison for failure to find security	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total convictions						50,465

Police.

The Kenya Police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was increased during the year by one chief

inspector for duty in the Finger Print Bureau, and three assistant inspectors, second grade, for duty at the goldfields in Central Kavirondo, Kakamega town, and patrol duty in the Nekuru area.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1934 totalled 5,476. Of that number 5,281 were true cases, an increase of 680 true cases on the total for 1933. Accused persons in 3,659 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 279,267/—, of which Shs. 97,941/- or 35 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. By reason of the lawlessness of the Samburu tribe it became necessary in June to establish a police post of 20 African subordinate officers in the Samburu District. In October it was found necessary to augment further this post temporarily by ten African police.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Lolgorien and at Yala.

Prisons.

The 70 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 21 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 42 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1934 was 40,852, representing an increase of 18 per cent. over the number committed during 1933. The increase in the last four years has been nearly 100 per cent. Of the above total, 8,748 were sentenced to imprisonment, 22,201 were sentenced to detention, 115 were civil debtors, 247 were lunatics, and 9,541 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 8,748 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 187 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 8,543 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 317 and 316 respectively.

The general health of prisoners was good; the percentage of prisoners on the sick list dropped from 3.9 in 1933 to 3.3 per cent. in 1934, which is the lowest figure recorded since 1927. The total of 95 deaths during the year was 54 higher than the total for 1933. Pneumonia alone accounted for 48 deaths.

Eighteen juveniles served terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further seven juveniles were sentenced to terms in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 291 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 1 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1934, 129 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 80 in 1933.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, and the making of sisal mats, string, rope and coir and grass mats has progressed considerably. All uniforms for the prisons staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailoring and carpentry shops is increasing. During 1934, £3,988 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid to the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was 7,406. Of this sum £635 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

During 1934, £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown in prison farms, the principal crops being maize (157 tons), beans (14 tons) and potatoes (31 tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

In order to reduce the overcrowding of some of the established prisons, two prison camps were established in 1934—one for 120 convicts for road work under the supervision of the Public Works Department and one for 250 convicts for quarrying and ballast breaking for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. The establishment of these camps served the dual purpose of easing overcrowding and of providing productive hard labour for African convicts.

The system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of seven years and over was continued in 1934. During the year the cases of 23 convicts were submitted for review. Of these three convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, four were recommended for release on licence, and the cases of eleven convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

In October, 1934, by the provisions of the new Juveniles Ordinance, based on the English Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, class II and III approved schools were established at Kabete in place of the existing Kabete reformatory. The administration of these approved schools came under the Commissioner of Prisons assisted by a Board known as the Approved Schools Board. The training in

these approved schools is directed mainly to agriculture, animal husbandry and gardening, together with a sound manual training. A housemaster from one of His Majesty's Borstal Institutions in England has taken over charge of the approved schools and it is hoped that by the introduction of a modified Borstal system, adapted to the requirements of the African youth, it will be possible to effect, as time goes on, the reclamation of the majority of boys sent to the schools from a life of crime.

The total number of committals to the schools during 1934 was 35, and the daily average of inmates 105. The total number of discharges during the year was 81, of whom one died in hospital, one was transferred to prison, and 79 completed their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-five Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 11. *The Sisal Industry Ordinance, 1934*, imposes a levy on the export of sisal fibre, the amount of such levy being paid into a fund together with a grant-in-aid from the Government on a pound for pound basis. The fund is administered by a Committee and is generally devoted to the improvement of the sisal industry.

No. 12. *The Native Exemption Ordinance, 1934*, repeals and replaces the Native Exemption Ordinance (Chapter 128 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya). The Ordinance provides for the exemption of certain categories of natives from the operation of specific laws.

No. 13. *The Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance, 1934*, which is based on the Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1901, of India (Regulation No. III of 1901), provides for the better administration of Provinces which, from their geographical position or the primitive stage of the development of the inhabitants, require special legislation.

No. 18. *The Post Office Ordinance, 1934*, is modelled on the Post Office Ordinance of the Colony of Nigeria (Ordinance No. 31 of 1928), and replaces the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, hitherto in force in the Colony.

No. 19. *The Diamond Industry Protection Ordinance, 1934*, which is modelled on the existing legislation in Tanganyika Territory (Chapter 103), is designed to control the possession, purchase and sale of uncut diamonds, and generally to provide for the protection of the diamond industry.

No. 21. *The Limitation Ordinance, 1934*, replaces the Indian Limitation Act of 1877 and substitutes therefor the English law of limitation. A few of the provisions of the Indian Act have, however, been retained.

No. 22. *The Juveniles Ordinance, 1934*, repeals and replaces the Reformatory Schools Ordinance (Chapter 39 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) and the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance No. 15 of 1933. It is based on the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933, and provides for the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

No. 27. *The European Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934*, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the recently inaugurated Local European Civil Service of the Colony, and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the said Service and by Government.

No. 35. *The Agricultural Mortgageors' Relief Ordinance, 1934*.—An Agricultural Mortgages Committee was appointed in 1933 to consider whether, in the then circumstances of the agricultural community, any special legislative measures were necessary to protect its interests and afford it reasonable security of tenure. The Ordinance, which follows similar legislation in force in British Columbia, New Zealand and Queensland, is founded on the Committee's report.

No. 36. *The Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934*.—This legislation is a temporary measure pending the enactment of a comprehensive Ordinance arising out of the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission, 1933.

No. 38. *The District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934*, makes provision of the establishment of District Education Boards composed in part of representatives of Local Native Councils, school managers and Government officials.

No. 40. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934*, consolidates in one comprehensive Ordinance the previous legislation regarding the collection of hut and poll tax from natives, together with the rules detailing the procedure for such collection. The Ordinance widens the scope for the exemption of deserving persons who are unable to pay, but provides for the payment of tax by women hut owners who are financially able to do so.

No. 45. *The Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1934*, which is based on the Palestine Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932, confers temporary exclusive rights in respect of telegraphic press messages.

No. 46. *The Tea Ordinance, 1934*, restricts the production of tea in the Colony, and gives effect to the International Restriction Scheme which embraces all the large and most of the smaller tea-producing countries of the world.

No. 53. *The Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Ordinance, 1934*, repeals and replaces the Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance, 1927, as amended by the Ancient Monuments Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance,

1932. It consolidates, amplifies and improves the law relating to the protection, preservation and treatment of archaeological and palaeontological sites and objects, in which the Colony has proved to be exceptionally rich.

No. 54. The Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1934, consolidates the law relating to the advancement and control of the coffee industry in the Colony. It re-enacts the provisions of the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, but embodies certain amendments, the most important of which is the inclusion of provision for the compulsory registration of distinguishing marks used by persons to identify coffee grown by them when such coffee is marked.

No. 55. The Interpretation (Definition of "Native") Ordinance, 1934, amends and defines in more precise terms the definition of the expression "Native."

No. 61. The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, which is based on the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the levy during 1935 of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the tax-payer's income.

No. 62. The Liquor Ordinance, 1934, provides for the control of the sale of liquor, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Liquor Licensing Committee appointed in 1933. It re-enacts the provisions of the existing law and embodies the amendments proposed by the Committee.

No. 63. The Licensing Ordinance, 1934, which repeals the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the licensing of certain professions, businesses, arts, callings and industries within the Colony, and fixes the licence fees payable therefor.

No. 64. The Asian Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the Local Asian Civil Service of the Colony and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the Service and by Government.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1934. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>Allocated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1934.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
21	... 5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
27	... 5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
28	... 3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,383,760
30	... 3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,044,471
33	... 305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	224,929
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,653,160 <hr/>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence at later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is per cent.

1932. It consolidates, amplifies and improves the law relating to the protection, preservation and treatment of archaeological and palaeontological sites and objects, in which the Colony has proved to be exceptionally rich.

No. 54. *The Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1934*, consolidates the law relating to the advancement and control of the coffee industry in the Colony. It re-enacts the provisions of the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, but embodies certain amendments, the most important of which is the inclusion of provision for the compulsory registration of distinguishing marks used by persons to identify coffee grown by them when such coffee is marked.

No. 55. *The Interpretation (Definition of "Native") Ordinance, 1934*, amends and defines in more precise terms the definition of the expression "Native."

No. 61. *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934*, which is based on the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the levy during 1935 of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the tax-payer's income.

No. 62. *The Liquor Ordinance, 1934*, provides for the control of the sale of liquor, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Liquor Licensing Committee appointed in 1933. It re-enacts the provisions of the existing law and embodies the amendments proposed by the Committee.

No. 63. *The Licensing Ordinance, 1934*, which repeals the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the licensing of certain professions, businesses, arts, callings and industries within the Colony, and fixes the licence fees payable therefor.

No. 64. *The Asian Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934* establishes a Provident Fund for members of the Local Asian Civil Service of the Colony and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the Service and by Government.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1934. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>loaned.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1934.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1948-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,383,760
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,044,471
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	224,929
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,653,160 <hr/>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence at later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is per cent.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,619	817,531	1,043,252

Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.**

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	sh. cts.		£	sh. cts.
Deposits	796,516	9 30	Investments	488,153	17 19
Grants	3,202	14 36	Advances	344,712	6 70
Indian Funds, unspent	552,439	11 05	Suspense	1,291	18 06
balances.			Loans to local	33,299	17 78
Excess of assets over	207,638	10 79	bodies.		
liabilities.			Cash	692,339	5 77
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	£1,559,797	5 50		£1,559,797	5 50
	<hr/>			<hr/>	

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

	1934.	£
Customs Revenue	611,606
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	514,480
Non-Native Poll Tax	68,307
Petrol Tax	55,631
Estate Duty	16,942
European Education Tax	11,249
Asiatic Education Tax	11,384
Entertainment Tax	5,847
		<hr/>
		£1,295,446
		<hr/>

Excise and Stamp Duties.

	1934.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...	...	57,014
Beer, Excise Duty	5,158
Sugar	7,911
Tea	4,657
Tobacco	2,178
		<hr/>
		£76,918
		<hr/>

Customs Tariff.

In October, 1934, legislation was enacted effecting tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis on certain textile goods and on bicycles, and extending the scope of certain tariff exemptions with particular reference to mineral mixtures for stock feeding, trailers used as attachments to motor and steam road and farm tractors, and batching oil and ingredients thereof for use in manufacture of rope, twine and sacking.

New Taxation Measures.

The following taxation measures passed by the Legislative Council in August, 1933, remained in force throughout the year:—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income, was estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in 1934 as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head. Actual receipts in 1934 totalled £68,307. The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £33,307 in 1934.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance*, 1933, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions, and occupations within the Colony, was estimated to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum, but actual receipts in 1934 totalled £33,113 only as compared with an estimated revenue under the old Traders Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. The additional revenue resulting from this measure in 1934 may therefore be assessed at approximately £13,713.

A Committee was appointed in September, 1934, to examine the provisions of the Ordinance in the light of experience gained. Following the report of the Committee, the Licensing Ordinance 1933, was repealed and a new *Licensing Ordinance* (No. 63 of 1934) was passed which came into operation on the 1st January 1935.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance* was in force throughout the year and brought in revenue amounting to £8,259 in 1934. This tax took the form of a charge of 25 cents on each package imported into the Colony, and legislation similar to that introduced in Kenya was introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika. The tax was found to be vexatious in practice and the neighbouring territories refused to continue it after the end of 1934. The Kenya Government had no alternative but to follow suit, as retention of this tax applied to Kenya alone would do permanent harm to the Colony's entrepôt trade.

(4) The amendments to the *Stamp Ordinance* produced additional revenue estimated at £6,882 in the case of the tax of Sh.10 levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital, on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company; and estimated at £750 in the case of the graduated scale of stamp duty, varying with the period imposed on Bills of Sale and Promissory Notes.

The yield of additional revenue attributable to these taxation measures in 1934 may therefore be expressed approximately as follows :—

	£
Non-Native Poll Tax	33,307
Trade and Professional Licences ...	13,713
Package Tax	8,259
Amendments to Stamp Ordinance	7,632
	<hr/>
Total	£62,911
	<hr/>

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed under Chapter 51 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

	<i>Per Hut or Poll.</i>
	Shs.
Turkana District	6
Kamasia District	6
Meru District	8
Kitui District	9
Northern Frontier District and	
Samburu	10
Masai District	14
Other Districts	12
Duruma	nil.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1934 amounted to £514,480.

The following Council in August

(1) The for the levy to the tax of £66,000 £35,000 in levied tax in 1934 from this £33,307 in

(2) The licensing the Colonial amounting in 1934 to revenue under The addition may there

A Commission the provision Following the 1933, was in 1934) was proposed 1935.

(3) The Tax throughout the £8,259 in 1933 on each pack similar to that and Tanganyika practice and the it after the end alternative but to Kenya alone entrepôt trade.

(4) The amendment additional revenue of Sh.10 levied on every capital, on the registration of any increase of the company the graduated scale of imposed on Bills of Sale

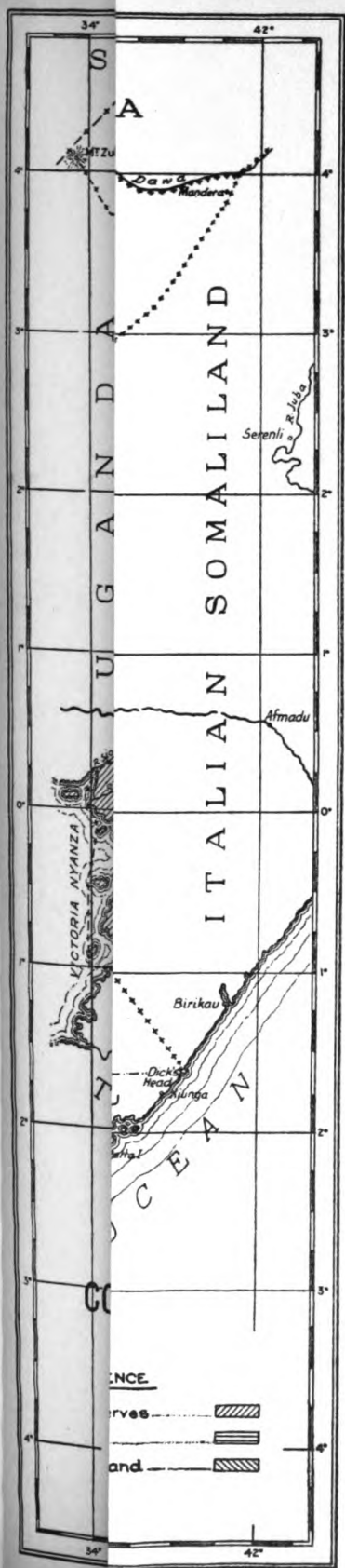
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 East Africa, 1930. East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street,
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 Crown Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby,
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 Indices. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa," 1931. 5s.

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 Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
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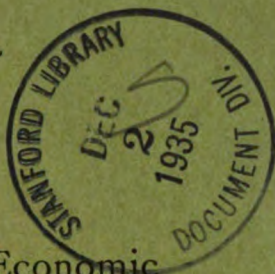
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Basutoland, which is a native Territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35' and 30° 40' South latitude and between 27° and 29° 30' East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea-level and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti Mountains which occupy most of the territory to the east, were in former years reserved for grazing purposes but, owing to the pressure in the lowlands where the bulk of the population is concentrated, this more or less inaccessible area is gradually becoming comparatively thickly populated. One result of this occupation of the mountain

area is the disappearance of big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound some 30 years ago, and the gradual elimination of the smaller buck and wild fowl.

The climate is good for Europeans and natives alike. The high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is little known except among Europeans who have come to the country on account of this disease, and if they come in the early stages of the disease they improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland.

The mean temperature of the air over the surface of the territory during the year 1934 was 56.66° F., and was 0.73° F. below the normal. The warmest month was January, with a mean of 64.03° F., and the coldest, July, with 44.47° F., thus giving a range in mean temperature for the year of 19.56° F.

The rainfall recorded for the year at Mafeteng observatory was 31.69 inches as against 24.07 in 1933, and 23.16 inches in 1932. The following amounts were registered elsewhere in the territory: Qacha's Nek, 41.28; Teyateyaneng, 43.83; Leribe, 49.33; Butha Buthe, 52.19 and Maseru, 44.07.

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakwena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matebele.

The new nation went through many vicissitudes of fortune, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868 there were a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers, and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh sought the protection of the British Government. This was granted and carried into effect by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape, by a Proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

It is interesting to note that, although Moshesh asked for British protection, the Basuto were received as British subjects and not as protected subjects by the Proclamation of 1868, part of which read:—

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof the said tribe of Basuto shall be taken to be British subjects, and the territory of the said tribe shall be taken to be British territory."

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances the Government of the Cape, in 1880, extended to Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at under which the Act was repealed and certain fines paid by the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March, 1884. This proclamation defined the boundaries of the territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the official *Gazette*. Until 1927 the Resident Commissioner was assisted by a Deputy Resident Commissioner who undertook all the judicial work of the Resident Commissioner's Court in addition to a great deal of the native political work. This post is now combined with that of Government Secretary. The Resident Commissioner is also the Treasurer, and this portion of his duties is delegated to the Financial Secretary who prepares the Estimates and the Annual Accounts. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into seven districts under Assistant Commissioners: Maseru, Leribe (including the sub-district of Butha Buthe), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mochale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek (with the sub-district of Mokhotlong). These districts are divided into wards presided over by the hereditary chiefs and those allied to the Moshesh family, who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relative to native law and custom.

By Proclamation No. 7 of 31st March, 1910, there was established a Basutoland Council in place of the National Pitso which was previously held once every year. The Council consists of 100 members, including the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, with the Resident Commissioner as President. The Resident Commissioner nominates 5 members, and the remaining 94 are nominated

y the Paramount Chief and confirmed in their appointments by the Resident Commissioner. The Council exists for the discussion of the domestic affairs of the territory.

III.—POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1921. The following figures indicate the racial distribution of the population at that time:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Bantu.</i>	<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>
Leribe	260	107,794	211
Berea	132	56,674	136
Maseru	612	99,378	266
Mafeteng	262	67,279	221
Mohale's Hoek	159	60,568	281
Quthing	115	38,051	96
Qacha's Nek	63	66,193	30
Totals	1,603	495,937	1,241

Besides the population as enumerated above, 47,141 Basuto were stated to be absent at various labour centres outside the territory when the census was taken. The present population is estimated at 570,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than Europeans) at the censuses of 1904, 1911, and 1921:—

	<i>1904.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1921.</i>
Number of persons per square mile ...	33·78	38·97	48·30
Number of acres per head of population ...	18·94	16·42	13·25
Number of occupied huts per square mile...	8·42	10·86	16·99
Number of persons to each occupied hut ...	4·01	3·61	2·84

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 776 during the year under review, as compared with 846 during 1933 and 944 during 1932.

IV.—HEALTH.

A return of communicable diseases for the past three years is given below:—

	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Influenza	1,485	676	969
Typhoid	258	265	607
Dysentery	135	90	73
Typhus	238	2,478	1,491
Whooping-cough	948	211	312
Measles	142	167	54
Smallpox	1	1	—
Scarlet fever	3	16	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	390	318	254
Anthrax	3	4	7
Totals	3,603	4,226	3,769

The number of cases of typhus dropped from 2,478 in 1933 to 1,491, a decrease of 987. This disease was rife throughout the whole territory during the first six months of the year, but in the latter months de-verminization and disinfection depots were started in the various camps and portable apparatus was procured to attack the disease in the outlying areas, and the outbreak was got under control.

Venereal disease has not increased, but treatment by means of injections is still not fully appreciated by the Basuto.

There were 64,988 attendances at the Government dispensaries, 1,307 more than in 1933. Of these, 43,051 were first attendances and 21,937 subsequent attendances.

The total number of in-patients treated at the hospitals was 3,117 including 77 remaining in at the end of 1933. This was 340 more than last year. There were 105 patients in the hospitals at the end of 1934. Of the patients treated during 1934 the number who died was 293, an increased mortality compared with the previous year when the mortality amongst 3,777 patients was 281. In 1934, there were 112 deaths from typhus fever out of a total of 376 cases treated, whereas in 1933 there were 86 deaths out of 307 cases. This would tend to prove that typhus, the disease with the highest mortality, has been virulent during 1934 with a death-rate of 30 per cent. of hospital treated cases as against 25 per cent. in 1933.

The following table gives details of the hospital and dispensary work in each district during 1934 :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>Out-Patients.</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances.</i>	<i>Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
					<i>£ s. d.</i>
Maseru	955	7,920	7,256	—	548 12 9
Leribe	640	7,021	3,546	—	429 4 6
Mafeteng	483	8,874	4,393	364	418 4 6
Mohale's Hoek	447	4,852	1,615	—	221 11 3
Quthing	254	5,689	2,181	—	223 16 0
Qacha's Nek	300	4,253	1,934	—	158 19 6
Teyateyaneng	38	4,442	1,012	—	169 11 4
Total	3,117	43,051	21,937	364	£2,169 19 4

Leper Settlement.

The actual population of the Settlement on 31st December, 1934, was 728 as compared with 736 on 31st December, 1933, a decrease of 8. There were 36 fewer admissions, 2 less re-admissions, 6 more deaths, and 12 fewer discharges. As has been pointed out in previous reports, the result of the introduction of the inspectorate

system in 1929 was greatly to increase the population of the Settlement in a few years, and for about two years a large proportion of the patients found by the inspectors were in an advanced and hopeless stage of the disease. Since 1931, there has been a steady improvement in the character of the new cases found, and the number of patients admitted to the Asylum annually has fallen from 187 in 1929 to 102 in 1934.

In all the districts of Basutoland except the eastern one, Qacha's Nek, the situation is now very satisfactory. Very few certified lepers remain at large for an unreasonable length of time. The numbers being found by the inspectors are becoming smaller, and most of the cases are such that an untrained person would fail to recognize that the disease is present. Qacha's Nek continues to be the darkest spot, although even there the improvement has been considerable. Of 97 patients certified in Qacha's Nek between the beginning of 1932 and October, 1934, it was found that 18 either remained at their homes or had gone into concealment. The establishment of a village at Qacha's Nek in which patients with their families might be persuaded to go into voluntary segregation on the lines advocated almost universally by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is under consideration.

The following comparative table shows the number of admissions, etc. :—

	<i>Admitted.</i>		<i>Re-admitted.</i>		<i>Died.</i>		<i>Deserted.</i>		<i>Discharged.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Males ...	65	49	21	16	38	53	16	8	23	12
Females ...	73	53	12	15	38	29	10	7	24	23
Totals ...	138	102	33	31	76	82	26	15	47	35

A detailed Annual Report on Health is published separately.

V.—HOUSING.

Basutoland is a purely native territory. There are no factories or industrial undertakings, and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are generally built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and a thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2·84.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of stone or brick.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries ; and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.

Agriculture.

No land in Basutoland is cultivated by Europeans with the exception of a few fields in the vicinity of mission stations, which are used for demonstration purposes ; these are held under the same system of land tenure as those of the natives. Cultivation is, in the main, carried out by individual native agriculturists who are allotted land by the chiefs. Until the crop is reaped the land is under the sole management of the individual, after which it falls back to the community for grazing. Generally, three pieces of land are given out in this way to every married man—one each for wheat, maize and sorghum. It is estimated that approximately one-fifteenth of the country is under the plough.

The chief agricultural products of the territory are maize, sorghum and wheat. Peas, beans, barley, oats, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables are also grown but not to any appreciable extent. Maize and sorghum form the staple diet of the people, and consequently only a very small percentage of these commodities is exported.

The agricultural season following on the abnormal drought of 1933 was a most difficult one. The spring planting season was short owing to the late advent of the rains, and a large number of people did not start planting their crops until late in November. Owing to the death of a large percentage of the ploughing oxen and to the remainder, which had survived the drought, being in such poor condition, the natives were forced, in many instances, to plant their maize and sorghum by hand with the use of the hoe. The Government introduced a scheme whereby needy natives could obtain 30 lb. of seed maize of the White Flint type from store-keepers on the understanding that they would return the same amount at harvest. Although some of this seed was undoubtedly used as food the results of the whole scheme were most successful and did great good throughout the territory. As good crops were reaped, there was no need for famine relief measures during the winter months of 1934. About 75 per cent. of the maize seed issued was returned to Government.

The season was one of the mildest ever experienced and the growth of the crops was not finally cut short by frost until June. This was a very large factor in the general success of the harvests of all crops. The rainfall during 1934 was also very good, though starting later than usual, and the average fall throughout the

territory was 39.20 inches. Due to this and to the great reduction in the numbers of live stock as a result of the 1933 drought, the grazing generally improved out of all knowledge.

Maize.

It is estimated that some 100,000 acres of land were planted with maize and from this acreage 407,000 bags were reaped. Although a much smaller acreage than usual was planted, owing to favourable weather conditions and the late advent of the frost the yield per acre was above the average.

Sorghum.

There was far less sorghum planted than usual owing to the difficulties of cultivation and of obtaining seed. Forty thousand acres were planted and some 203,000 bags were reaped.

Wheat.

This cereal is becoming much more popular as a food amongst the Basuto and is the only comparatively safe crop that finds a ready sale which can be grown in the higher altitudes of the territory at 7,000 feet and over. The climatic conditions of Basutoland are peculiarly favourable to the growth of a "strong" wheat which is most useful for blending with other wheats when making flour. The policy of the Government is to introduce seed with the above characteristics so that in a few years the territory will be able to produce a grade of strong wheat suitable for blending with Union wheats which should find a ready market.

The wheat production per acre for 1934 showed an improvement over that for 1933. The crops in the lowlands were poor, but outstanding crops were reaped in the mountains and foot-hills. Forty-five thousand acres were sown with wheat from which approximately 153,000 bags were harvested. During the year 10,051 bags were imported, mostly for seed, and 90,000 bags were exported as against 56,000 in 1933.

The Rooi Klein Koring wheat seed imported in 1932 has not proved successful owing to rust, and its cultivation is being discontinued.

As a result of the poor harvest of 1933 there was a great scarcity of seed wheat throughout the territory and few natives were able to afford to purchase sufficient for their needs. A scheme was therefore approved whereby the Government subsidized the sale of seed to enable natives to purchase from traders at 10s. for 100 lb. of imported and 5s. for 100 lb. of local seed wheat. Some 8,000 bags were issued in this way, and from a perusal of the figures given above it will be seen that the result was most satisfactory.

Peas and beans.

These are, as a rule, grown with fair success by the Basuto. The former is one of the most productive crops in the higher altitudes, but the latter is only grown to any extent in the lowlands. Propaganda is being used to induce the natives to grow more leguminous crops both from a food point of view and as a useful crop to be grown in rotation with cereals.

The bean crop was exceptionally bad throughout the lowlands. More peas than usual were planted in the mountain and semi-mountain districts, and from some 15,000 acres approximately 50,000 bags were reaped—a large increase on previous years.

Other Crops.

Barley is grown mostly in the mountain districts as fodder, but many natives are now using the grain for bread-making. Barley is a most useful catch crop for the mountain districts, being one of the quickest and easiest to grow.

Oats are chiefly grown for forage; very little grain is marketed.

Pumpkins form quite an important item of the diet of the Basuto during the latter part of the summer and early winter, being grown among other crops and in gardens in the villages.

Potatoes.—This useful article of food is not grown to the extent it should be although, following the advice of the demonstrators and the example set by the Mission demonstration centres, the Basuto are beginning to plant many more potatoes than in the past. During the famine some wonderful crops of potatoes were seen in native gardens which were a great help to the growers.

Tobacco.—Tobacco of a coarse type is grown by many natives for their own consumption on plots near their huts. The growing of tobacco for sale is now undertaken to a limited extent.

GENERAL.

During the year under review it is estimated that some 815,000 bags of grain were grown in Basutoland, 10,000 bags of wheat, 189,000 bags of maize and 78,000 bags of sorghum were imported early in the year to cover local shortages. In a normal year the Territory produces sufficient food to meet the needs of the people.

Propaganda is being undertaken by the Agricultural Department to induce the Basuto to start small vegetable gardens near their huts and to lead water to them from nearby streams where possible. During the last few years the number of gardens has increased tremendously.

Schools in many instances have been given vegetable seed by the Government and have started quite creditable small gardens.

The importance of gardening and the growing of vegetables cannot be overestimated in a thickly populated country like Basutoland, as this method of agriculture produces more weight per acre than any other and provides a greater variety of food.

Agricultural Demonstration Work.

There are at present 24 demonstrators employed in the Territory. Agricultural education has been continued at Roma, Lerotholi Technical School, Morija, Masite and Leloaleng.

The work undertaken by all demonstrators throughout the country during the period under review was most useful and credit due to them for the way in which they helped to increase the general food supply of the country by supervising and assisting with the planting of the Government issue of 30 lbs. of seed maize to the poor and needy natives. All demonstration implements were put at the disposal of the nation during this period.

During the seasons of the year when not employed on actual agricultural demonstration operations, the demonstrators are employed on touring their districts lecturing on gardening, donga prevention, the proper methods of cultivating and planting maize, sorghum and wheat and the selection of seed of the right type.

Agricultural Societies.

Every endeavour is being made to foster and encourage the growth and formation of agricultural societies and associations throughout the Territory, with an appreciable amount of success. A few fairly strong societies are now in operation in different parts of Basutoland, especially at Leribe, Mohales Hoek and Masite. Progress is slow as it is difficult to get the Basuto to co-operate and constant help and talks are necessary to keep them together.

SOIL EROSION.

A very grave evil to both agriculture and animal husbandry which the agricultural department of Basutoland has to combat is the erosion of the soil. Many thousands of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are estimated to be washed away annually by the torrential summer rains, and the steady yearly increase in erosion in the lowlands and the mountain areas has caused the Administration much concern.

One of the chief factors in the increase of erosion is the steady migration of the natives from the lowlands to the mountain areas, and the consequent change in the nature of the hinterland from a purely pastoral to a semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural aspect, necessitating as it does the ploughing of the mountain slopes by the natives. The Paramount Chief has now appointed men in the

various districts to watch this, and it is hoped that discrimination in the choice of sites for ploughing will greatly alleviate the denudation which exists to-day.

The natural recovery of the veld of the country has continued to be most marked owing to the good rainfall and the great decrease in the number of stock now owned by the Basuto.

During the year, operations on an extensive scale were started by the Agricultural Department to reclaim the Qoaling valley which was becoming badly eroded by dongas and sheet erosion, and which in the course of a few years would have been entirely denuded of pasture. Up-to-date methods of combating soil erosion by means of damming up the dongas and distributing the water over the whole surface of the ground by contour furrows have been undertaken, with excellent results for the first year. Much of the bare ground has become regrassed and the existing grass has recovered and thickened out, making beautiful pasture.

FORESTRY.

There are no indigenous trees of any commercial value in Basutoland, the only two varieties which attain to any size being the indigenous willow and the *cheche* which are chiefly used for fuel. There is no natural forest. Some sheltered kloofs and mountain slopes are still covered with the natural small bush, but this has been sadly depleted by overstocking and by cutting for fuel in the past. White poplar and weeping willow have been planted by the Basuto to a considerable extent and are most useful in the prevention of soil erosion. They are also used as fuel and as timber for hut-building.

The Basuto are encouraged to plant trees, and nurseries are maintained in all the Government camps; but, on the whole, the nation is very apathetic in this respect.

The great mortality which was taking place throughout the Territory among the exotic trees which had been planted has now ceased owing to the unhealthy ones having died and to the good rainfall in 1934 which has given a new lease of life to those remaining.

Animal Husbandry.

This department of production has, in the past, been the most important in the territory, the principal factors being sheep and goat breeding and the production of wool and mohair, and cattle raising. Horses have also played their part in the economic development of the territory. During the year the conditions for all domesticated animals have, on the whole, been very fair owing to the abundance of grazing as a result of the diminution in numbers, and to the favourable climatic conditions.

Sheep and Goats.—A campaign by the Veterinary Department against scab carried on over a period of nine years, during which 202 dipping tanks were erected, was brought to a successful end in 1932 when scab was practically eradicated. Since then the satisfactory state of affairs has been maintained by constant inspection and regular dipping. During the year under review 2,218,648 table inspections and 10,738,414 field examinations were made.

The drought of 1933 culminated in an abnormally wet summer and as a result internal parasites heavily attacked the young sheep and goats, causing serious losses. One of these parasites, the nodular worm, is a recent invader probably introduced by infected sheep from outside sources. These internal parasites are being dealt with by dosing but it is an expensive business and many of the flock owners cannot afford to purchase remedies or are apathetic.

A scheme for the purchase and issue of good breeding Merino rams has been approved. The Veterinary Department have castrated hundreds of crossbred rams and this with the introduction of new breeding stock should have a marked effect on the quality of Basutoland wool.

The country, with its excellent pasturage and climate, is capable of producing high grade wool and mohair provided progressive methods are employed. The market for mohair still lacks stability and consequently there seems to be little encouragement for the producer. It is therefore particularly desirable to encourage the production of good merino wool.

A census taken at the end of 1934 shows an increase of some 200,000 sheep and 13,000 goats making a total number of 1,673,800 sheep and 544,850 goats in the territory. As the result of the good prices obtaining for wool and mohair during 1933, all the stocks which had been held back year after year were disposed of, and the statistics show that only some 6,685,000 lb. were exported during 1934. This large reduction in the export of this commodity considerably reduced the spending power of the Basuto.

Cattle.—Very few slaughter cattle are produced in the territory but there is a good trade in draught oxen with the Union, the Basuto ox being much sought after, as it is small and hardy.

With the object of eliminating undesirable bulls and thereby improving the type of cattle produced, the Veterinary staff castrated many bulls during the year. The country is eminently favourable for cattle and there is practically no menace from disease although occasional cases of anthrax occur. No census of cattle has been taken since 1921 but the number of cattle at the end of 1933 was estimated at 400,000.

Horses, mules and donkeys.—It is estimated that there are 75,350 horses in the territory at the present time. Owing to the territory having been depleted of its best animals for remount purposes during the South African war the famous breed of sturdy,

hardy, Basuto ponies has deteriorated and efforts to improve matters by the provision of a stud of thoroughbred stallions have not been altogether successful, although they have left their mark. Government is now considering the introduction of Arab blood, but in addition it will be necessary to educate the horsemasters with regard to selection and the care of the young horses. These are often ridden when too young thus retarding their growth. The country is eminently suited for breeding horses but at present the supply is not equal to the local demand and horses are being imported from the Union.

During the year one of the thoroughbred stud horses died as the result of an accident, leaving one horse to do service. Forty-nine mares were served; of these 34 are owned by natives of the territory and 15 by Europeans. It is proposed in the near future to introduce Arab stallions from Nigeria in the hope that by this infusion of new blood the original sturdy built, sure-footed, hardy animal will be reproduced in our future Basuto pony.

Mules.—An attempt is to be made to breed mules by importing Catalanian jacks. Mules are of considerable economic importance to the territory not only for ploughing and transport purposes but as pack animals, for which purposes they are vastly superior to the horse. At present there are approximately 1,100 mules, most of them having been imported from the Union.

Donkeys.—It is estimated that there are approximately 15,000 donkeys in the territory to-day. The breeding of these animals is not encouraged owing to the damage they do to the pasture, and further importations are prohibited by legislation.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years :—

Other Statistics.

(1) Government imports	£62,550
	<i>Number.</i>
(2) Sheep and goats exported	12,046
(3) Sheep and goats imported	4,488
(4) Cattle exported	31,967
Cattle imported	7,887
	<i>lbs.</i> <i>lbs.</i>
(5) Wool exported by traders	5,093,858
Wool exported by hawkers and individuals	863,939
	<hr/>
Total wool exported	5,957,797
Mohair exported by traders	702,018
Mohair exported by hawkers and individuals	25,710
	<hr/>
Total mohair exported	727,728
	<hr/>
Total wool and mohair	6,685,525
	<hr/>

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa, and imports are as a general rule made through the same channel. The past few years have been characterized by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the territory, on the value of which the main purchasing power of the native depends. An improvement was shown towards the end of the year, when the ruling price for the spring clip was 6d. per lb. Until normal times prevail again there is little prospect of further development of trade with Great Britain. The principal articles of United Kingdom manufacture for which there exists definite possibilities of further development in trade are blankets, native trade goods, and agricultural implements (including steam or motor driven machinery). The blanket factory, started some years ago in Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, takes an increasingly large portion of the blanket trade which was formerly given to manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

It is unfortunate that British motor-cars continue to be unable to compete successfully with United States makes in this territory. Out of a total of 426 private cars and taxis registered in Basutoland during 1934, 388 were American and 35 of British make. Of the new cars introduced into Basutoland during the year, 86 were American and 19 were British. The British commercial vehicle has not made the progress hoped for, and of a total of 144 commercial vehicles registered in 1934 only 10 were of British make, the balance being American.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the territory, and there is only one mile of railway, which is owned and operated by the South African Railways Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £850 per annum in the case of Government Servants and from £120 to £500 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 to £204 per annum in the case of Government employees; and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store boys, etc., employed by traders.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*. The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland is mainly in the hands of three Missions, the Paris Evangelical Mission Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, and the English Church Mission, who receive grants-in-aid from the Government. These mission schools are scattered over the country according to the density of the population, and there are very few children who are not within reach of a school.

The educational system of Basutoland is intended primarily to serve the interests of the vast majority of the pupils, many of whom leave school after attending for three or four years only. To this end the education in the lower classes is almost entirely in the vernacular so that the child becomes literate in his own language and is not taken out of his environment. The country is unfortunately not well suited to the teaching of indigenous arts and crafts owing to the lack of material, but wherever possible sewing is encouraged amongst the girls, and gardening or other manual work amongst the boys.

There are 553 aided elementary schools, teaching mainly through the vernacular, although English is started in the upper classes. In addition to these there are 217 unaided primary schools where the teaching is similar to that given in the aided schools. Primary intermediate instruction is given in 40 schools, of which three are Government schools, managed by committees, while the rest are under Mission control. Finally there are nine institutions which give specialized training, e.g., academic, normal, industrial or agricultural. The total roll in Government and Government-aided schools during 1934 was 60,563, and in the unaided registered schools was 11,201.

Apart from the three intermediate schools, the only other Government school is the Lerotholi Technical School at Maseru which is under its own Director.

The estimated expenditure from the Native Education Fund for 1934-35 was £41,800.

No fees are charged in elementary or intermediate schools nor is attendance compulsory. Home duties and herding interfere with school work and regular attendance, but on the whole Basuto children show wonderful keenness in attending school. A written examination for Standard VI is open to pupils from all parts of the country. Six bursaries are awarded each year, so that children of exceptional ability can continue their education at one of the institutions. University education is provided at the South African Native College at Fort Hare in the Union of South Africa to which the Administration contributes £300 per annum besides providing an annual bursary for a promising Mosuto student. Thus it is possible for a child to proceed from his village school to the South African Native College.

The three Missions which are concerned with educational work do a great deal to promote social welfare. Every station is a centre of light and civilization and, with the various branches radiating from it, helps to bring all parts of the country within reach of missionary influence.

Recreation is encouraged in every school but owing to the scattered nature of the population and the domestic work required of the children it is difficult to arrange regular competitions. At certain Government Stations and Missions in the lowlands, however, sports meetings have been held and have aroused much enthusiasm. At all the Government Stations sports clubs have been formed, football, tennis, and cricket being the popular games.

Pathfinder and Wayfarer bodies have been started in several centres with, as far as it is possible to say in so short a time, every prospect of success.

At most mission centres annual singing competitions are held and are very popular with students, teachers, and the general public alike.

A detailed Annual Report on education is published separately.

European Education.—There are several small schools in the territory, managed by local committees and supported by the Government; these provide elementary education for the children at District Headquarters. For education beyond the elementary stage children are sent to schools in the Union. The Government provides annually one bursary (for children under thirteen years of age) of £25 for two years; and for some time past now, through the generosity of a trading firm, another bursary of £50 per annum for two years (also for children under thirteen years) has been instituted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland. The South African Railway runs near the boundaries of the territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

Roads and Bridle Paths.

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals. A few of the main bridle paths are maintained by the Government.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of agricultural country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole of this area with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and carry motor and ox-waggon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and streams which during flood periods often delay travelling for some hours.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to trading centres and missions connect with these feeder roads, penetrating still further into the interior, but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains none has yet reached the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government but are not of a high standard. During the year under review a few additional culverts have been constructed on them, and as funds are available further improvements will be carried out.

The by-roads are in many instances unsuitable for any type of traffic except ox-waggon. They are maintained by traders and others to whose station they lead, assisted by annual Government grants.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qacha's Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is much the same as that obtaining on the western side of the territory.

Following a long period of drought, heavy rain fell in November and December, 1933, and during the first four months of 1934. The January rainfall for many districts exceeded eleven inches and as this included several storms of great severity serious damage was done to the roads. Their weakest feature proved to be the drifts which in most cases were protected by dry stone walls constructed many years ago. A considerable number of these crossings were totally destroyed while many others were badly damaged.

The principal feature of the work carried out during the year has in consequence been the construction wherever possible of substantial stone crossings set in cement mortar.

From November, 1933, to the end of April, 1934, as a famine relief measure a considerable number of natives were engaged on road work and were of great value in enabling the roads to be kept open during the heavy rains.

Other important improvements were carried out with the assistance of Famine Relief workers during 1934 as follows :—The ferry over the Orange River at Seaka was removed to a new site about two miles upstream where the conditions are more favourable than at the original site. An important road deviation eliminating excessive grades at Bolahla Hill in the Qacha's Nek district was made and a concrete causeway with under-flow pipes was constructed over the Little Caledon River near Thaba Bosiu.

The funds allocated during the last three years for the maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries, of which 98 per cent. is used for roads, are given below :—

							£
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,760

The following is a classification of the class and mileage of roads in the territory :—

Gravel—320 miles main road and 62 miles feeder road.

Earth—40 miles main road, and 70 miles feeder road.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the territory; but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch office at Maseru.

A change in connexion with currency in Basutoland was effected during 1933 by Proclamation No. 2 of 1933, which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes. The issue by the Standard Bank of gold coin was suspended as from 28th December, 1932; and as a result of the Reserve Bank having been relieved of its obligation to redeem its notes in gold and the consequent increase in the price of gold, the Administration, in order to protect the natives of the territory, arranged to buy gold coin at the bank rates of exchange at all district offices.

The weights and measures in common use in the territory are the British Imperial.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the continued financial stringency the activities of the Public Works Department were again curtailed during 1934.

The main work done by the Department during the year was the maintenance of Government buildings and water schemes throughout the territory. These have all been kept in as good repair as the funds available allowed. This is additional to the road work dealt with in Chapter X.

At the Lerotholi Technical School, Maseru, a good stone building for use as a sick room has been erected entirely by the pupils. The building is a great credit to the school.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

The laws in force in Basutoland include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation of the High Commissioner, who is empowered to make by proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of:—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court*, which constitutes the Supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928, as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered, and provision made for the appointment of a judicial commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner or, when deputed by him thereto, the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together; and there may be associated with the Court not more than two officers of the Administration, appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the *Gazette*. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner is President of the Court, and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.

The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction is of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner. During 1934, Sir Cecil Ffordo was appointed as Judicial Commissioner for Basutoland.

(b) *Courts of Assistant Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years' imprisonment with hard labour or fines not exceeding £50, with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction to try, as Courts of the first instance, any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. Police Officers have been given jurisdiction in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners to try minor offences, with power to impose sentences not exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour and fines not exceeding £10. A detached Court is also held in the sub-district of Mokhotlong, presided over by a Police Officer exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884 the Paramount Chief and other native chiefs of Basutoland were authorised to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to Native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from the decision of any chief to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the district within which such chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
In Magisterial Courts—					
Offences against the person ...	219	190	351	95	147
Offences against property ...	282	299	373	558	594
Offences against liquor laws ...	47	41	20	6	12
Other crimes ...	1,968	2,406	2,729	1,778	1,327
In Resident Commissioner's Court—					
Murder ...	10	11	10	6	11
Culpable homicide ...	23	14	62	68	145
Attempted murder ...	—	3	5	4	3
Rape ...	2	9	6	5	1
Other offences against the person ...	6	9	1	6	7
Offences against property with violence to the person.	52	50	214	94	56
Other offences against property ...	31	17	33	45	62
Other crimes ...	—	1	1	3	2

Police.

Constitution and Command.—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is

under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, who is the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is resident in Maseru.

After being closed down for three years the police training depot was re-opened in May. Seventy-one men were put through the usual training; 54 of these were recruits, some enrolled in the past year and who had never had any training, and recently joined men. Seventeen men were sent in from the various detachments for a refresher course. There being no European drill instructor available, the depot work was carried out by the native sergeant-major and native sergeant-instructor under the supervision of the Staff Officer.

The Finger Print branch of the Police department has again been greatly handicapped through the Officer in Charge being seconded for other duties. Valuable work has, however, been performed in supplying the Courts and the Union Government with previous criminal history of accused persons whose finger impressions have been submitted for identification. No field work, however, was able to be undertaken. During the year, 1,714 impressions were received for search, being an increase of 164 compared with the previous year. The Bureau has in addition undertaken for record purposes the search of finger impression of all deportees and native candidates for employment in other departments of the Service.

Establishment.—The establishment of the Force on 31st December, 1934, was as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>			<i>Native Police.</i>		
Staff Officer ...	...	1	Sergeant-Major ...	...	1
Inspectors ...	...	5	Sergeants ...	...	14
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	6	Corporals ...	...	15
Warrant Officer ...	...	1	Privates ...	...	260
		—	Saddlers ...	...	2
Total ...	...	13			
		—	Total ...	...	292
					—

Of the European establishment, two Inspectors were acting as Assistant Commissioners for nine and six months respectively during the year; one Sub-Inspector was seconded for the whole period as clerk to the Assistant Commissioner, Mohales Hoek; and one as the Basutoland Government Representative in Johannesburg. The Chief Constable was employed as district Police Officer with the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.

Distribution and Strength.—Mounted detachments of the Force are stationed at Maseru and in the various districts of the territory, under the command of European officers of the establishment who are responsible for the general police routine being carried out within their districts and for the efficiency of their respective

detachments. The following table shows the distribution of the strength as at 31st December, 1934 :—

<i>Station.</i>		<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Warrant Officers.</i>	<i>Non- Commissioned Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Butha Buthe	...	1	—	3	25
Leribe	...	1	—	5	26
Teyateyaneng	...	1	—	2	19
Maseru	...	2	—	3	38
Depot	...	1	1	2	1
Mafeteng	...	1	—	4	26
Mohales Hoek	...	2	—	2	27
Quthing	...	1	—	3	37
Qacha's Nek	...	1	—	4	44
Mokhotlong	...	1	—	2	17
Total	...	12	1	30	269

The conduct and health of the police have been uniformly good throughout the year. There was only one dismissal during the year, and three discharges on medical grounds, seven deaths, six retirements and two discharges on account of unsuitability.

Crime.—During the year, 971 deportees were accepted from the Union after their claims to Basutoland birth had been established. This is an increase of 115 persons as compared with last year, and in most cases their absence from the territory had been upwards of fifteen years and their records were bad. This influx of criminals into the territory has already had a marked effect on the increase in crimes of storebreaking and theft.

During the year, 9,923 patrols were sent out, and the mileage covered was 200,800. This shows an increase of 1,944 patrols in the corresponding figures for the previous year, which may be accounted for by the fact that more men were employed on additional extraneous duties, and night patrols in the camps were considerably strengthened.

During 1934 2,810 cases were reported and dealt with by the police (18 cases awaiting trial at the end of the previous year are included). They were disposed of as follows :—1,806 cases were brought before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, 101 were handed to the Native Courts, 125 were under investigation and 53 awaiting trial at the 31st December, 1934, and 725 cases were thrown out for want of evidence.

Apart from the ordinary police routine, members of the Force were called upon to perform extraneous duties in assisting in the collection of hut tax and of wool export duty, in providing prison guards, clerical assistance in various district offices, and services in the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

Prisons.

There are gaols at the headquarters of each of the seven districts into which the territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong.

Buildings.—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors; the inmates are supplied with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average eight to ten prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard, and a daily scale of ration as laid down by statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru.

Health.—The health of the prisoners during 1934 has, on the whole, been good, the daily average on the sick list being 32. Fourteen deaths and one execution were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the district administrative officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

Discipline.—During 1934 there have not been so many breaches of prison discipline and escapes of prisoners as there were in 1933, the numbers for the last three years being 19, 34 and 16 respectively; and on the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been good. Until 1929 the large majority of convicts were stock thieves, persons committed for public violence in connexion with land disputes and a large percentage of persons convicted for offences against the revenue laws. For the most part they were not the habitual criminal type, and gaol discipline was therefore more or less easy to maintain. Unfortunately, since then, there has been an influx of the more criminal type owing to the deportation of bad characters from the Union, and their influence has already made itself felt in the gaols throughout the territory to the detriment of discipline.

Labour.—During the year under review the policy commenced in 1931 of utilizing convicts to a greater extent on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various camps has been maintained. But, as a general rule, where possible they are trained to become useful members of society on release, by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building and other kinds of manual labour.

Sentences.—The majority of offenders are given the option of a fine or imprisonment with hard labour. Provision has been made

under Proclamation No. 55 of 1921 for the punishment of offenders in certain cases under which the Court may in its discretion—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant for committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until the expiry of such period not exceeding twelve months as the Court may fix for payment, in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Suspended sentences are invariably awarded in cases of default of payment of tax and similar offences against the revenue laws.

Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed on all sentences of imprisonment for six months or more.

Statistics.—During the year under review, 3,004 persons passed through the various gaols in the territory, and of these 1,977 were committed to penal imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 3,210 and 2,044 respectively.

Juvenile Offenders.—It has been the practice for several years to transfer all juvenile prisoners of from 15 to 20 years of age, whose sentences were over three months, to serve their sentences at the Peka gaol in order to prevent contact as far as possible with adult offenders. When the European officer was removed from Peka during 1933, however, the post was practically closed down and all juveniles were transferred to Leribe where they are kept segregated from adult prisoners so far as possible. The daily average number of juveniles in prison during 1934 was 46.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is the more important legislation issued during 1934 by proclamation in the *Gazette*:—

(1) No. 16.—Consolidating and amending the rules and regulations concerning the granting of pensions and of superannuation and other allowances to persons employed in the Basutoland Government Service.

(2) No. 19.—Amending the law relating to customs in Basutoland.

(3) No. 22.—Further amending Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 relating to Stamp Duties and Fees on documents by means of stamps in Basutoland.

(4) No. 28.—Entitled the Basutoland Medical, Dental and Pharmacy (Further Amendment) Proclamation, 1934.

(5) No. 30.—Amending further the Customs Tariff and Excise Duties (Amendment) Proclamation, 1925, of Basutoland as amended.

(6) No. 33.—Amending the law relating to the introduction into or sale or disposal in Basutoland of firearms, cartridges, gunpowder or other explosives.

(7) No. 55.—Further amending Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 relating to stamp duties and fees on documents payable by means of stamps in Basutoland.

(8) No. 64.—Entitled the Evidence (United Kingdom, Foreign, Dominion and Colonial Documents) (Basutoland) Proclamation, 1934.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

Head.	REVENUE.				
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	136,237	125,665	116,783	121,795	90,017
Customs and Excise	95,564	77,810	80,842	86,161	90,040
Posts and Telegraphs	9,377	8,883	9,964	9,172	12,906
Licences	9,141	8,068	7,821	7,855	8,466
Fees of Court or Office	1,083	810	1,042	810	773
Judicial Fines	2,039	1,445	976	783	424
Income Tax	10,732	5,929	3,957	4,040	4,115
Poll Tax	—	—	—	—	1,265
Fees for Service Rendered	1,387	1,105	1,165	1,020	1,023
Interest	5,101	4,033	3,997	2,473	1,963
Wool Export Duty	32,187	25,436	19,265	678	8,107
Miscellaneous	8,943	8,654	8,040	22,094	12,155
Education Levy	14,885	13,963	13,017	13,853	10,340
Civil Servants, Salary Deductions	—	—	—	4,676	4,550

Totals	£326,676	£281,801	£266,869	£275,410	£246,144
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Head.	EXPENDITURE.				
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	12,724	12,783	12,789	13,280	13,163
District Administration	14,926	15,333	15,121	15,596	16,167
Police	38,678	37,600	35,455	33,908	33,386
Administration of Justice	12,087	13,306	13,255	10,683	13,923
Posts and Telegraphs	13,494	12,004	11,027	14,065	10,949
Public Works Department	5,276	5,322	5,761	5,166	5,308
Public Works Extraordinary	3,597	5,168	345	39	493
Public Works Recurrent	30,521	29,774	20,516	17,949	20,645
Medical	26,832	28,202	25,394	24,507	25,712
Education	57,105	53,235	49,734	51,587	39,352
Lerotholi Technical School	6,674	5,772	5,541	5,195	5,515
Agriculture—					
Veterinary	37,104	39,140	23,630	12,799	12,598
Agricultural	5,911	6,849	5,751	7,184	7,351
Allowances to Chiefs	14,260	13,754	11,628	11,472	11,145
National Council	1,777	1,634	1,613	1,786	736
Leper Settlement	20,077	21,501	20,317	19,820	19,671
Pensions	14,291	12,726	11,242	11,760	14,562
Miscellaneous	8,468	7,225	6,758	6,243	40,910
Capital Expenditure	10,060	1,090	4,312	585	538

Totals	£333,862	£322,418	£280,189	£263,624	£292,114
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Debt.

The Basutoland Administration has no Public Debt, but its liabilities in connexion with the "Guardian's Fund" and the "Native Education Fund" were at 31st March, 1934, £11,171 and £4,021 respectively.

Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1934:—

<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
On Deposit with the Crown Agents, London ...	6,500	0 0	Reserved Surplus (Fixed in terms of High Commissioner's telegram dated 15th March, 1929) ...	70,000	0 0
Balances in the hands of Sub-Accountants ...	12,563	16 8	Crown Agents, London, Current Account ...	16	12 2
Advances recoverable Basutoland Education Fund ...	32,460	19 5	Guardian's Fixed Deposit ...	11,171	12 0
Bloemfontein Board of Executors and Trust Company, Ltd. ...	4,021	9 4	Sub-Accountants' Suspense ...	4,202	9 4
On Loan to Swaziland Administration ...	37,000	0 0	Stores Imprest ...	13,485	19 11
Stores Suspense ...	8,230	11 0	Wool and Mohair Fund ...	2,296	0 4
			Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.	34,684	3 5
			South African Railways and Harbours Deposits ...	2,262	4 5
				95	17 9
	101,882	17 4			
Balance of Liabilities in excess of Assets	36,332	2 6			
	£138,214	19 10		£138,214	19 10

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £90,017. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, etc., are given on page 31.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Basutoland Administration receives annually 0.88575 per cent. of the total Customs revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. The amount received for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1934, was £88,375.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into Basutoland, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,666, making

the total Customs revenue for the territory, £90,041. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by Part III of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 64 of 1921.

Licences.—Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 28 of 1928, which consolidated and amended the laws relating to the carrying on of business in Basutoland. A duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is charged upon the purchase consideration in the case of the transfer of a General Trader's Licence. Labour Agents' and Motor Vehicle Registration Licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 27 of 1907, and 7 of 1926, respectively. Assistant Commissioners are responsible for the collection of all licence fees in their districts.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each for the past two years :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
General Traders	4,775	4,638
Hawkers	349	558
Labour Agents	294	307
Commercial Travellers	479	500
Labour Runners	51	40
Miscellaneous	709	951
Motor Registration	1,148	1,397
Motor Drivers	30	40
Transfer Fees	20	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	£7,855	£,8466
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation No. 52 of 1920, as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The taxes imposed for the year 1933 were : (i) Normal Tax, (ii) Super Tax ; and the rates were fixed as follows :—

(i) Normal Tax :—

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

(ii) Super Tax :—

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the income-tax year ended 30th June 1933, was as follows :—

	£
Arrear Tax	140
Current Tax	3,975
Total	4,115

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source, and also compares the collection with the previous year :—

<i>Source.</i>	<i>1932-33</i>	<i>1933-34</i>	<i>+ or -</i>
	£	£	£
General traders ...	736	837	+ 101
Civil Servants ...	1,477	1,557	+ 80
Employed persons	525	565	+ 40
Others	436	560	+ 123
Non-residents ...	617	596	- 21
Totals	£3,791	£4,115	+ £323

The number of incomes for current tax and the total amounts of taxable incomes in the various categories were :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Taxable Income.</i>
	£	£
53	500 and under	22,743
44	501 to 750	27,565
30	751 to 1,000	26,233
17	1,001 to 1,500	21,549
5	1,501 to 2,000	9,121
8	2,001 and over	22,417
157		£129,628

Wool Export Duty.—The imposition and the collection of the duty on wool and mohair exported from the territory are governed by the Wool and Mohair Export Duty Proclamation No. 14 of 1928.

amended. This duty was originally imposed to help to defray the expenses of the campaign against scab in sheep and goats, which was at that time rife throughout Basutoland.

The duty was suspended as from 1st April, 1932, and re-imposed from the 15th March, 1933, at the rate of 2d. for every 12½ lb. weight. The total receipts for the year amounted to £8,107.

Education Levy.—In accordance with Proclamation No. 13 of 1927, every adult native male domiciled in Basutoland has to pay a levy of three shillings per annum, and the total collected each year is credited to a special fund known as the "Basutoland Native Education Fund", and is devoted solely to purposes of native education. For purposes of convenience this levy is collected in conjunction with the tax, and both are embodied in one receipt which is superscribed "Native Tax £1 5s.; Education Levy 3s."

Customs Tariff.

In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Basutoland maintains a Customs tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 16 of 1907, as amended, and are mostly chargeable in respect of the following instruments, acts, etc., arbitration and awards, bills of exchange, bonds, courts of law, acts and deeds of donations, leases, transfers, and in respect of duties performed by the Master of Court.

Native Tax.

This tax is imposed by the Basutoland Native Tax Proclamation, 1911. Every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of twenty-five shillings per annum and, in addition, if such native has more than one wife according to native custom, a further sum of twenty-five shillings for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than three pounds sixteen shillings in any one year. A native inhabitant of the Union who resides in Basutoland for twelve months becomes liable to taxation in respect of that year, unless he is able to prove payment of tax in the country of his permanent residence.

Assistant Commissioners are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, for any one year or more, any native who is incapacitated by extreme old age, personal infirmity, or other causes from earning a livelihood.

The Assistant Commissioners are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts, which duty they carry out through the chiefs and headmen who are nominally responsible to them for the collection in their respective wards. Paid native collectors operate in

each district under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner and in conjunction with the chiefs to whose wards they are appointed. To encourage the chiefs to interest themselves in their duty they are paid annual gratuities based on a percentage of the yearly collection in their respective wards. Facilities also exist and are largely used by both individuals and labour recruiting agencies for the payment of tax at the Government offices situated in each of the camps and at the more important ports of call. Members of the Basutoland Mounted Police are invariably employed towards the end of each financial year to patrol the districts accompanied by chiefs' messengers, to give a stimulus to the collection and to bring in defaulters.

An officer of the Administration is now stationed in Johannesburg with a staff of five native clerks, for the purpose of collecting arrear and current tax from the natives of the High Commission Territories working on the gold mines along the reef. Upwards of 30,000 Basuto are always employed on the mines, and at the time the arrangement commenced, many natives had been away from Basutoland for four or five years.

This office has now been in operation since April, 1932, and has become increasingly successful. During 1933 the designation of the Officer in Charge was changed to "Basutoland Government Representative", and besides the collection of tax he has taken over many duties in connexion with the Basuto that were formerly done by the Union Native Affairs Department.

Poll Tax.

By Proclamation No. 22 of 5th May, 1933, a poll tax of £2 annuum was imposed on all adult males in Basutoland who are liable for Native Tax. This is collected in two half-yearly instalments due on 1st January and 1st July. The revenue derived from this source during the year amounted to £1,265.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The new Basutoland issue of postage and revenue stamps came on sale on 1st December, 1933. There are eleven denominations ranged in the following order, the first ten being postage revenue stamps:—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 10s., and for revenue purposes only £1. The respective colours are, green, red, purple, blue, grey, light brown, orange, dark brown, blue-purple, olive and black. One design only is used which contains a pleasing vignette of His Majesty the King, placed above a scene depicting the Maluti mountains and the Orange River, while in the foreground is a representation of a crocodile, the emblem of the ruling house of Moshesh.

XVI.—LABOUR.

The gold mines play an increasingly large part in the economic position of the territory, by employing annually large numbers of Basuto, and it is estimated that with upwards of 35,000 Basuto on the mines, over one million pounds is annually paid out to natives from this territory in wages. Many of them remit money through the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency to their families in Basutoland, and a big majority of them defer a portion of their monthly wage in order that they may collect it on their return home.

During 1933, £96,932 was paid out in remittances and £59,250 deferred pay, the corresponding figures for 1932 being £37,814 and £50,165.

The following table gives the number of passes issued during the past two years and indicates the purpose for which the native left the territory :—

				1933.	1934.
A. <i>Labour</i> : Mines					
Gold	...	...	...	25,731	22,994
Coal	...	...	...	72	156
Diamonds	...	...	...	—	220
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Mines	...	...	...	25,803	23,370
Agriculture	...	...	...	15,237	6,700
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10,816	8,372
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Labour	...	...	...	51,856	38,442
B. <i>Visiting</i>	...	...	...	57,651	38,097
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	109,507	76,539
				<hr/>	<hr/>

APPENDIX.**PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BASUTOLAND.**

The Basutos, by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 vols.—Hutchinson.

Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland (Cmd. 4907)
His Majesty's Stationery Office 3s. 6d.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

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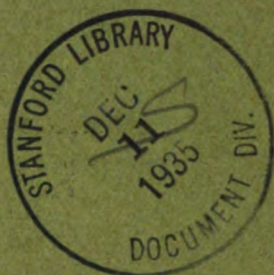
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COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

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Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TONGA FOR THE YEAR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Ha'apai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu, and Tafahi.

The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of South latitude and the 173rd and 176th degrees of West longitude and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The islands consist of two parallel chains running north and south. The western chain is volcanic in formation and the eastern coralline. With the exception of Tofua and Falcon Island the volcanoes are dormant or extinct.

The island of Niuatobutabu was discovered by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Lemaire in 1616. They did not visit the main groups.

In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman, and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored in Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Ha'apai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. In 1789 Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group. It was in the waters of this group that the mutiny of the *Bounty* occurred.

Niuafoou was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

Contact with the outside world was now established.

Climate.

The climate of the Tongan group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity during these months is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans. The meteorological summary for the year is appended to this Report.

History.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority, which he transferred to his brother whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaua. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into

the hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamoga—a trilithon consisting of two large upright coral stones about 16 feet high, with a connecting stone, 19 feet long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces, the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 feet. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power into his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over fifty years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six, after a memorable reign of nearly fifty years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, D.B.E., succeeded to the throne on the death of her father King George Tubou II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and Government Gazettes are published in both English and Tongan.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen-in-Council, and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law-making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by the people. Elections are held triennially. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan Ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands, are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the Executive. Minor Tongan officials perform statutory duties in connexion with the village life of the people.

No constitutional changes took place during the year.

III.—POPULATION.

The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1934, was 10,482. The increase in the population during the year ending April, 1934, was 2·91 per cent., compared with 4·36 per cent. for 1933.

The figures for other races are as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	378
Half-castes	...	...	...	...	475
Other Pacific Islanders	...	...	...	...	206
Others	...	...	...	...	48

The incidence of the non-Tongan population has not varied appreciably during the last ten years.

The average density of population for all races is 126·35 per square mile.

The following figures show the vital statistics of the Tongan population for the five years ending 31st December last :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	1,109	39·91
1931	...	...	...	...	1,145	40·30
1932	...	...	...	...	1,180	40·47
1933	...	...	...	...	1,139	37·99
1934	...	...	...	...	1,191	38·88

As regards the sexes of the children born the following table shows the proportion for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	1,084·5	1,000
1931	...	...	...	...	1,014·1	1,000
1932	...	...	...	...	1,156·6	1,000
1933	...	...	...	...	1,228·9	1,000
1934	...	...	...	...	1,000·0	1,013·5

The illegitimate births amounted to 214. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Percentage.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	16·84
1931	...	...	...	...	17·53
1932	...	...	...	...	15·42
1933	...	...	...	...	18·29
1934	...	...	...	...	17·96

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	338	12·03
1931	...	...	...	...	430	15·08
1932	...	...	...	...	417	14·64
1933	...	...	...	...	432	14·36
1934	...	...	...	...	430	14·03

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>In per cent. of deaths.</i>	<i>In per mille of births.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	19·20	58·80
1931	...	...	...	...	16·70	62·80
1932	...	...	...	...	21·10	74·50
1933	...	...	...	...	20·00	75·60
1934	...	...	...	...	19·70	71·30

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Rate per mille of population.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	285	10·30
1931	...	...	...	...	228	7·52
1932	...	...	...	...	243	8·02
1933	...	...	...	...	227	7·58
1934	...	...	...	...	188	6·13

The Chief Justice of Tonga is the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths of Tongan subjects. Registration in the case of British subjects and foreigners is provided for under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and Regulations made thereunder, and is effected at the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Government of Tonga consists of three medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse, three Tongan medical practitioners and a Tongan subordinate staff. Three Tongan nurses are on the staff at Nukualofa Hospital. Four Tongan students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £7,550 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 14·60 per cent. of the estimated revenue for the year. There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa, though it does not possess an X-ray plant, is in other respects well equipped to meet the needs of the community. It consists of European and Tongan wards, three maternity wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. The other hospitals are in Ha'apai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. There are no estates in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Reference to the system of land tenure is made below. In recording statistical information as to the prevalence of disease it follows that the figures refer only to the home life of the people and the question of disease caused by work in factories or mines does not arise.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year.</i>			
Filariasis	1,250
Tetanus	12
Leprosy	11
Conjunctivitis	376
Trachoma	61
Typhoid fever	142
Yaws	594
Dysentery	56
Tuberculosis	106
Pneumonia	41

Comparative figures of reported cases of typhoid are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	77
1931	...	...	...	...	158
1932	...	...	...	...	165
1933	...	...	...	...	147
1934	...	...	...	...	142

The disease is endemic. During the year a total of 1,899 prophylactic inoculations were given.

Comparative figures of reported cases of dysentery are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	55
1931	...	...	...	...	24
1932	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	59
1934	...	...	...	...	56

Most of the cases notified during the year were bacillary in character.

Comparative figures of reported cases of tuberculosis are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	257
1931	...	...	...	...	308
1932	...	...	...	...	256
1933	...	...	...	...	230
1934	...	...	...	...	106

It is considered by the Chief Medical Officer that, although notifications decreased, the disease is not on the decrease and that in the past many cases were notified on insufficient clinical grounds.

Comparative figures of reported cases of yaws are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	604
1931	...	...	...	...	511
1932	...	...	...	...	575
1933	...	...	...	...	663
1934	...	...	...	...	594

During the year a trial of intramuscular injections of Bismuth Sodium Tartrate was made and the results were found equally as good as those produced by N.A.B.

The advantage lies in the ease of administration and the cost, a dose of N.A.B. averaging 1s. and that of B.S.T. one-sixth of a penny.

A total of 499 B.S.T. and 1,559 N.A.B. injections were given.

The principal causes of death, when a member of the Medical Department was in attendance, were :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Tuberculosis ...	17·5	Septic conditions ...	3·6
Cardiac disease ...	10·9	Gastro-intestinal ...	2·9
Typhoid fever ...	10·9	Tetanus ...	2·9
Filariasis ...	10·2	Nervous diseases ...	2·9
Senility ...	9·5	Influenza ...	2·0
Cancer ...	8·0	Parturition ...	2·0
Pneumonia... ..	7·3	Traumatic ...	2·0

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the medical staff at the three hospitals :—

	<i>Nukualofa.</i>	<i>Vavau.</i>	<i>Ha'apai.</i>
Admissions ...	112	101	14
Major operations ...	43	43	—
Minor operations ...	1,892	321	170

Outpatients :—

Attendances ...	64,481	16,772	9,195
Visits ...	8,809	2,462	2,691
Anaesthetics ...	1,286	265	68
Confinements ...	93	29	70
Sanitary inspections	333	111	900

During the year there was no European Medical Officer resident Ha'apai.

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the Dental Department.

Number of patients ...	...	1,853
Extractions ...	...	1,437
Fillings ...	...	399
Pyorrhœa ...	...	115

The Government Dentist visited the Northern islands of the Group during the year.

The value of institutional treatment of maternity cases is becoming appreciated by the Tongans. The ante-natal clinic at Nukualofa Hospital was well attended and mothers are encouraged to come to hospital for their confinements, as far as the limitation of space permits. An infant welfare clinic has also been established and free supplies of food for infants, when necessary, are provided.

As regards sanitation, the work of erecting cement latrines has been completed and the use of a standard pattern approved by the Board of Health is compulsory. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation and in the repairs of existing village tanks. In the past many water tanks were built in Tonga with no catchment area except their roofs. The village churches afford excellent catchment but

there was a repugnance among the Tongans to use the church roof for this purpose. This antipathy has now disappeared. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga and it is essential, in the interest of the public health, that a complete system of rain-water conservation tanks be installed. As a prevention against typhoid and dysentery the necessity of an unpolluted supply of drinking water is apparent. During periods of drought the people are frequently dependent on well-water for general domestic purposes.

V.—HOUSING.

The Tongan native house is built of reed sides and thatched roof. It is illegal to build a house less than twelve feet in length and proportionately broad. The average size, however, is approximately twenty feet long and twelve feet broad. The native kitchen is merely a shelter built apart from the dwelling house. Ordinary pots are used for cooking purposes, but on special occasions food is always prepared in a native oven. This consists of a pit about three feet deep which is lined with stones. The stones are heated by means of a flue and the food—pork, fish, or fowl, and native root crops—is baked among the stones, which are covered with leaves and earth.

The Tongan in later years has shown a preference for the European style of house and, according to the census figures of 1934 approximately one-third of the houses are now of wooden construction with corrugated iron roof. These cottages consist of one or more rooms and verandah. While they lack the picturesqueness of the native house they are easier to maintain. The tendency to prefer the European type of house is accentuated by the fact that the supply of wood and thatching materials suitable for house building is limited. Economic depression has, however, checked the substitution of the thatched cottage by the wooden house and the houses built in recent years are mostly of native construction. There is no housing problem in Tonga and a wage-earning class may be said not to exist, as the people are peasant proprietors. The houses are the property of the people. Legal provision is made for an annual inspection of houses and if any house is found to be in bad repair or badly drained it is lawful for the Tongan District Officer to order the owner to rebuild or provide proper drainage. Provision is also made for the weeding of the land around the houses and an inspection is made in the towns every two months to ensure that town sites are kept clean.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. The chief crop is copra and production is almost entirely confined to the Tongans. There are a few European leaseholds but the percentage of copra exported by European planters is negligible. The Tongan is a peasant proprietor and cultivates in person his statutory area of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres

to which reference is made below. Plantation labour, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not therefore exist. Approximately 10 per cent of the coconut crop is consumed locally. It is used for cooking and drinking purposes, or for feeding pigs and fowls. The average annual value of the copra crop exported during the last five years has been approximately £99,693. Every Tongan taxpayer is an actual or potential copra producer. There are at present 7,887 taxpayers. European influence has not, in the past, speaking generally, had any material influence on the method of copra production by the Tongan. In modern times legislation has been passed to provide for the proper spacing of newly-planted trees, and it is now an incident of the tenure of the $8\frac{1}{4}$ acre allotment to a Tongan that one-half of the area should be planted with coconut trees in rows, and so arranged that the trees are thirty feet apart. The legislation further provides for the weeding and inspection of allotments. The Tongan cultivator in the past planted his coconut trees closely together and it is difficult to persuade the ordinary farmer that a thinning out of over-planted areas will result in an increased crop. Legislative provision was made in 1926 having for its object the improvement in the quality of copra exported, and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra.

Prior to the War there was a considerable trade with New Zealand in bananas and citrus fruits, but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, ended the trade. During the year 1931 satisfactory transport arrangements were made and banana production for export purposes commenced. The first shipment of fruit was made in December, 1931. In 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases valued at £10,452. In 1933 exports amounted to 17,098 cases valued at £3,782. The banana industry received a severe set-back in 1933, as a result of the severe gales experienced towards the latter part of February, when practically all the tall varieties of bananas were laid flat and others severely damaged. In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two Administrations was fixed at 12,000 cases from May to September and 15,000 cases from October to April. The Tongan share of the quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent of the total Fiji-Tonga quota, and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933. In 1934, owing to lack of shipping, it was only possible to make nine shipments, amounting to 26,402 cases, valued at £6,907, to the Dominion. The Tongan does not use the ordinary banana, to a degree, as a foodstuff and fruit production over market requirements would be used as feeding stuff for pigs.

In addition to bananas small shipments of pineapples, tomatoes, kumaras (sweet potatoes), of an approximate value of £800, are shipped to New Zealand.

The main vegetable food of the Tongan consists of yams, taro, kumaras, and plantains. The approximate area under root crops is 8,000 acres. These crops are grown for local consumption only and it would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of their value.

The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. They are cultivated chiefly for local consumption by Europeans. The amount produced is limited by the extent of the available market.

Livestock production is confined, in general, to pigs, cattle, and goats. There is no export of livestock.

There are approximately 20,289 pigs in the group. They are used as a foodstuff by the Tongans and on ceremonial occasions they form an important part of the feast.

Cattle are limited in number and owned chiefly by Europeans. The younger Tongan is showing a tendency to keep cows. This, however, is a modern development due to contact with Europeans.

The Tongan does not as a rule sell his pigs and it would be difficult therefore to form an estimate of their value. The number of goats, according to the census figure for the year, is 3,621.

There is no mineral production in Tonga.

There are no fisheries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1930	...	...	...	...	148,306	169,610
1931	...	...	...	...	81,170	90,596
1932	...	...	...	...	86,006	96,163
1933	...	...	...	...	86,007	114,447
1934	...	...	...	...	48,526	77,842

The export trade during the year was confined almost entirely to copra and bananas. Copra is exported on optional bills of lading and is mostly sold on the Continent. The quantity and value of copra exported during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
						£
1930	...	...	...	...	14,134	169,609
1931	...	...	...	...	8,929	80,361
1932	...	...	...	...	8,323	83,228
1933	...	...	...	...	11,397	105,028
1934	...	...	...	...	10,154	59,941

The principal imports, apart from drapery, benzine and kerosene, were of Empire origin. The following table shows the countries of

origin and value of imports from these countries during the last five years :—

<i>Country of origin.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	51,811	33,246	29,743	22,343	10,826 (15,720)
Australia	37,674	22,766	28,759	24,410	10,325 (14,451)
United Kingdom	29,707	9,303	10,495	11,155	8,295 (4,897)
India	—	—	—	1,144	5,208 (138)
Fiji	9,274	5,896	5,026	6,734	3,765 (6,528)
Other British Territories	2,210	327	84	118	1,008 (128)
United States of America	12,065	7,377	5,224	10,172	3,090 (2,297)
Japan	4,070	1,829	6,475	9,528	4,187 (3,636)
Other Foreign Countries	1,493	420	199	395	1,822 (731)

Before 1934 imports were classified by the Customs Department of the Government of Tonga according to the country of origin. The term was used loosely; the classification was more strictly a classification according to the country from which the goods were consigned. In 1934 goods have been classified both in accordance with country of origin and country of consignment. The statistics given show in brackets for the year 1934 classification according to the method employed before 1934. The value of goods imported from Fiji does not represent accurately the trade with the Colony. Sugar, a primary product of Fiji, is refined in New Zealand before importation to Tonga and the trade with New Zealand is consequently greater than Customs figures indicate.

The details and value of the principal imports during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>General Description.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, gunny	6,721	2,798	5,959	7,076	5,164
Beer	1,661	1,092	1,098	1,176	857
Benzine	2,745	2,436	2,373	3,440	1,086
Biscuits	2,995	1,451	1,011	1,079	569
Butter	1,904	1,636	1,273	957	634
Cigars and cigarettes	920	325	388	407	272
Cordage and rope ...	1,168	716	830	1,164	466
Drapery	29,453	13,345	16,185	15,345	5,356
Flour	11,000	8,252	4,990	5,595	2,534
Galvanized ware ...	2,650	1,017	1,224	1,293	494
Hardware	6,129	3,343	2,636	2,801	1,169
Meats, tinned	21,168	10,508	10,091	9,369	4,650
Motor cars and parts	6,095	767	447	1,130	724
Soap	2,145	1,454	1,646	1,675	1,416
Spirits	2,017	1,186	867	1,141	1,206
Sugar	4,251	3,349	2,392	2,548	1,742
Tobacco	1,848	1,029	1,292	1,705	1,073
Timber	4,791	1,519	367	2,773	305

The heavy fall in the value of imports is accounted for by the slump in the copra market with its consequent reaction on the purchasing power of the people. In addition, the importation of cheap foreign goods seriously effects the value of imports. The position is fully illustrated by the comparative figures set out above.

Local commercial houses continue to live, to a large extent, on existing stocks, and fresh importations were reduced to a minimum.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined owing to the adverse exchange position (Tonga currency is on the Australian basis), and the importation of cheap foreign draperies. Imports from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of hardware and soft goods. Imports of drapery decreased owing to the cheapness of Japanese prints and silks.

During the year drapery imports from the United Kingdom were value at £1,353 as against £3,013 from Japan.

The market for the British light car is limited. Benzine is retailed at 2s. per gallon and the advantages of the low horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At the end of the year 80 private cars and 39 commercial vehicles were registered. Of these only 10 cars and 1 lorry were British.

Imports from New Zealand and Australia consist chiefly of flour, tinned meats, beer, and tobacco. Gunny bags, used for copra, are of Indian origin.

The import trade, as the figures illustrate, is chiefly with the United Kingdom and Empire countries. The Tongan is, for practical purposes, dependent on copra for his income, and a return to a normal export will reflect itself in the trade figures and increased trade with the Empire.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The general tariff on imported goods is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and the preferential tariff 12½ per cent.; freight charges on imports are high. There is, on the other hand, no income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are obtainable in Nukualofa, the seat of Government.

In the outlying islands fresh meat, milk, and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable prices. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities.

Sugar	...	...	5d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. local, 1s. 9d. imported.
Flour	...	...	3d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	4d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.

Ham	...	...	1s. 9d. lb.
Bread	...	...	6d. per 2 lb. loaf.
Meat	...	...	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Poultry	...	...	2s. to 3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	...	...	10s. per 4 gallon tin.

The household budget of an official will, on the whole, be approximately 25 to 30 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. The Tongan cultivates his own farm. A few Solomon Islanders, Fijians, and Indians work in the stores or on European plantations. The average wage of a store labourer is £4 to £6 a month without food. These labourers were in the past brought from Fiji and their passages paid by their employers. The hours of work of a labourer in stores are nine a day. The Government employs Tongan labour on the roads. The unskilled man receives 3s. a day. Labourers on the plantations are few in number. They receive wages similar to those of store labourers.

Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic duties and Tongan girls receive a wage of £2 10s. to £3 *per mensem* and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £5 to £6 *per mensem*, with food, and in addition their fares from and to Fiji are paid by their employers.

The staple foodstuff of the Tongan is root crops grown on his own farm. He uses his pigs as a meat diet. Fish, locally caught, is extensively eaten. It would be difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy his cost of living.

When labourers are rationed by employers the cost is approximately £2 per month. They are given a diet similar to that of the Tongan.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The early history of education in Tonga is closely associated with the activities of the Christian Missions. The Government, however, decided on the establishment of State schools at an early stage in the development of the country; there are references to such schools in speeches by King George I delivered fifty years ago. In 1882 the first King founded Tonga College. He made a personal gift of the valuable site on which the College was built and also endowed it with a large area of planting land. Since its foundation over 4,200 students have been in residence.

Some years before Tonga College was founded the King had founded Tubou College. The Wesleyan Mission since 1826 had carried out educational work but the foundation of the College in

1866 marked a definite advance. Girls were admitted to Tubou College in 1870 and it is on record that girls have been captains of the whole school.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic Mission founded Api Foo College for the further training of selected boys from parochial schools.

In the various Tongan Codes of Law which have been published during the last fifty years statutes dealing with education have been included. In 1927 a comprehensive Act was passed. Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 70 Government and 39 denominational primary schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 5,379. The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1934, was 30,482. Of this total 7,877 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of sixteen years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached the school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen attended the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to an inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools were, until the year 1930, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of the villages. By an amending law of that year they are charged on general revenue. Education is free. In all primary schools there is co-education.

It has not been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis will be given. In the primary schools the medium of instruction is Tongan, but in several of these elementary instruction in English is now given.

The Colleges to which reference has been made above provide a general secondary education of a simple nature. They are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European masters, five Tongan masters, and a bandmaster. There are 245 boys in residence. The ordinary academic subjects are taught: the medium of instruction is English. The boys grow their own food, mostly vegetables and root crops, on the College plantation. The College brass band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions. The band was first formed in the College in 1886 under the conductorship of the grandson of the royal founder of the College.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for the head

teachers from the primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful. For financial reasons the course was not held during the year.

Tubou College is a Free Wesleyan Mission school. It is now divided into two parts, the boys' school at Nafualu and the girls' school at Nukualofa. Both are residential. At the end of the year there were 293 boys and 96 girls in residence. The staff at the boys' school consists of one European and five Tongans; at the girls' school there is one European and one Tongan teacher. The objective of the school at Nafualu is the training of boys in academic subjects to fit them for general usefulness in the country and especially in the Church, as primary school teachers in Mission schools. In examinations conducted by the Government the record of the school is particularly good. It possesses a museum housed in an historic Tongan church which was removed from Nukualofa and re-erected in the school grounds. The museum building is the finest example of Tongan architecture now extant. The collection consists of over 200 exhibits.

At the girls' school the curriculum is similar to that taught in the boys' school, domestic science being substituted for the agricultural training given to the boys.

At Api Fooou College, there are 120 students in residence. The staff consists of one European and one Tongan.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Mission, is undeveloped.

No provision is made by the Government for the education of European children. The Missions have schools which the children attend. Instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the secondary schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present two scholars are in residence at Newington College, Australia, and one scholar has entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Medical School.

Expenditure on educational services amounted to £5,693. This sum is equivalent to 9.2 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year.

During the year 1931 an Education Commission was appointed to report, *inter alia*, upon the present administration of the Education Department, with special reference to the supervision and inspection of primary schools, the training of teachers, and the suitability or otherwise of the primary school syllabus. A recommendation of the Commission that primary school work should, so far as possible, be transferred to the Missions, assisted by grants-in-aid, has been approved in Parliament, but action has not yet been taken.

The Government of Tonga contributes to the funds of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Games play an important part in Tongan school life. The Tongan is a keen Rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good tennis player. The sports meeting between Tonga College and Tubou College is one of the big events of Tongan social life. At the girls' school basket ball is extensively played.

The Tongan is a keen musician. Brass and string bands exist in most of the principal towns.

The Tongan is keen also on concerts at which European and Tongan items are performed. Considerable ability is displayed in staging simple plays which are frequently included in concert programmes.

On account of the nature of Tongan polity it is unnecessary to make any provision for orphanages or for the maintenance of persons incapacitated by sickness or accident or for the aged. In all cases care and maintenance devolve upon the relatives who assume responsibility as a matter of course.

During the year 1931 a "European Aid Society" was formed in Nukualofa having for its object the assistance of aged Europeans. The Society is a voluntary one and is kept in funds by small uniform subscriptions from residents. It represents a modest effort on the part of Europeans to render assistance to deserving cases which have arisen in the community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The regular monthly communication with Auckland by a vessel of the Union Steamship Company was not in operation during the year and communication with the outside world was irregular. Vessels of the Company *en route* for Pacific ports to New Zealand called at intervals and a vessel in the New Zealand-Fiji cargo trade made occasional calls. In addition seven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these, three were British, two Swedish, one American, and one Panamanian. The Matson Company's trans-Pacific passenger liner called regularly at the outlying island of Niuafoou and landed a passengers' mail to be stamped with Tongan stamps.

Three tourist vessels visited Nukualofa during the year.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the two ports of entry amounted to 167,693. Of this total 59,934 was British, 11,632 Swedish, 16,413 American, and 2,342 Panamanian.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Japanese auxiliary ketch. It is a small ship fitted with a semi-Diesel engine.

Roads.

There are approximately 42 miles of metalled road in Tongatapu and 14 miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic during rains.

There are no railways in the islands.

Telephones and Wireless.

The Tongan Government maintains a wireless station at Nukualofa and sub-stations at Vavau, Ha'apai, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu. The sub-stations communicate only with the main station. Nukualofa radio communicates with Samoa and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. The sub-stations are equipped with locally-built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves is furnished by a battery of Leclanché type primary cells. The sub-stations are operated by Tongans who receive training locally. The new system has worked satisfactorily.

The following table shows the traffic handled during the year and the revenue received.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Messages.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
				£
Nukualofa ...	Government	—	158	63
	Ordinary	1,256	1,094	372
Vavau ...	Government	61	49	31
	Ordinary	636	722	150
Ha'apai ...	Government	28	21	12
	Ordinary	347	345	62
Niuafoou ...	Government	12	16	7
	Ordinary	103	141	28
Niuatobutabu ...	Government	16	25	14
	Ordinary	64	115	21

A summary of the traffic handled, including British Government and other free telegrams not shown above, is as follows:— messages, 7,323; words, 81,514; revenue, £760.

The terminal charges of the Nukualofa radio for all Tongan stations is 6d. per word from abroad. The inter-insular charge is 4d.

There is a telephone system in Nukualofa which is administered by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. There are 71 subscribers.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure on wireless and telephone services during the year.

<i>Revenue.</i>					£
	Wireless fees	...	...	...	760
	Telephone fees	...	...	...	210
					<hr/> £970 <hr/>
					£
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Personal emoluments	...	...	...	1,092
	Other charges	...	...	...	369
					<hr/> £1,461 <hr/>

The wireless operators in the sub-stations perform also the duties of district clerks and are paid from the vote of the department to which they are attached.

Thirty-six broadcast receiving licenses were issued during the year. Australian, New Zealand or American programmes are heard daily provided atmospheric conditions are not unfavourable. During the year the Empire Station at Daventry was heard on the short wave. Reception, though not always satisfactory, was considerably better than in previous years.

Watches of short wave transmissions by Oxford, in accordance with schedules prepared in the General Post Office, London, were kept by Nukualofa radio during the Tongan summer months.

These watches are now being held weekly in order that a report on reception may be prepared.

Posts.

Foreign mails were despatched throughout the year by Union Steamship Company and copra vessels.

Collectors of Customs at Nukualofa and Vavau act as postmasters at these ports. There are sub-post offices in some of the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal orders are issued at the chief post offices. Money orders are also issued. During the year the total value of stamps sold amounted to £993. Money orders to a value of £6,828 were issued and orders to a value of £282 paid. Postal orders issued and paid amounted in value to £278 and £5 respectively.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics show the operations of the Bank since its institution :—

Year.				Deposits.	Withdrawals.
				£	£
1926	...	...	...	3,495	558
1927	...	...	...	7,929	3,900
1928	...	...	...	12,341	9,717
1929	...	...	...	11,359	8,528
1930	...	...	...	23,689	14,228
1931	...	...	...	15,930	11,358
1932	...	...	...	19,763	15,546
1933	...	...	...	10,578	15,303
1934	...	...	...	17,649	18,797

The total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £24,803.

The number of depositors at the end of the year was:—

Tongans	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	179

Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed on the first £500 deposited and at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for an additional amount up to £1,000.

The invested funds of the Bank amount to £24,388.

There is no other bank in Tonga.

There are no Building, Co-operative, or Friendly Societies.

Currency.

British and Australian coin was made the currency of Tonga by Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by an investment reserve.

Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are, by Statute, the standard weights and measures of the country.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Works Department of the Government of Tonga has been reduced, for financial reasons, to a skeleton staff and now consists of an Engineer assisted by a Tongan staff. Works beyond the capacity of the Department are carried out by contractors from abroad or by arrangement with the Public Works Department of Fiji. At the end of 1933 the Fiji Department seconded an officer as Resident Engineer for wharf re-construction work. The Nukualofa and Vavau wharfs, both concrete structures, were re-built at a cost of £6,671 and £5,076 respectively, and a new Customs Shed was erected on Nukualofa wharf.

The activities of the local Department were confined to maintenance work on public buildings and on the roads.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan. The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the treaty of 1900, jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in probate and divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the

laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserved cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council of 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year fifteen civil cases were heard and determined and two grants of letters of administration issued.

The Courts of the Tongan Government have full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, who acts also as Land Judge, a European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment; other cases are heard in the Magistrates' Courts. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined by the European Magistrate if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Indictments.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>
1930	34	25
1931	24	12
1932	36	26
1933	22	14
1934	33	27

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
1930	4,393	2,887	1,411
1931	2,590	1,839	727
1932	3,361	2,263	868
1933	2,668	1,854	647
1934	3,334	2,274	821

Thirty-five cases were committed for trial.

The majority of criminal cases heard in the Magistrates' Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

The following table shows the number of convictions recorded during the last five years for the cases dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts other than municipal and traffic offences :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Theft	115	135	126	117	137
Trespass	42	19	4	23	44
Other offences against property ...	17	15	5	18	2
Assault	53	55	61	79	104
Fighting	9	21	12	16	31
Cruelty to animals	137	118	78	87	64

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows :—

Fines	2,125
Imprisonment for non-payment of fines ...	1,087
Peremptory imprisonment	112
Whipping or whipping and imprisonment ...	37

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation among the Tongans. During the year two civil cases came before the Supreme Court and 1,994 actions were heard in the Magistrates' Courts.

There is an appeal from a Magistrate's decision to the Chief Justice in all civil cases and in every criminal case except when the defendant pleads guilty.

During the year the Chief Justice heard twenty-five appeals, eighteen criminal and seven civil. In the criminal appeals the sentences and fines imposed by the Magistrates were affirmed in twelve cases, one was remitted for rehearing, two were reduced and three appeals were allowed. In the civil appeals the decisions of the Magistrates were upheld in four cases, and a new trial was ordered in three cases.

The Supreme Court heard two cases in divorce. Decrees absolute were granted in both cases

The Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction granted letters of administration in seventy-two cases. The following table shows the number of grants of probate or letters of administration which issued out of the Court during the last five years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1930	78
1931	105
1932	87
1933	97
1934	72

The total value of estates in 1934 was £6,872.

There are twenty-three Tongan lawyers practising in the Courts. Licences to practise are issued by the Chief Justice. There is no

educational qualification imposed, but the Chief Justice has a discretionary power to refuse to issue a licence to undesirable persons.

Police.

The Police Department is in charge of a Tongan Minister who is also the Public Prosecutor. The Department has a strength of one European Inspector, three Tongan Inspectors, and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and men. The Tongan police, when called upon to do so, assist His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court in making arrests and enforcing judgments.

The total expenditure of the force for all services was £4,150. The cost of the police per head of population was 2s. 7d.

The number of persons prosecuted by the police for offences of all kinds during the last five years is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number.</i>
1930 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,487
1931 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,496
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,345
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,531
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,253

The great majority of these prosecutions were for offences of a trivial nature.

All traffic is controlled by the force, which carries out the registration of motor vehicles and the examination of drivers.

In addition to ordinary police duties the force is responsible for the inspection of villages and road frontages and the taking of the annual census.

Prisons.

The Minister of Police is in charge of the prisons. There is a main gaol at Nukualofa with sub-gaols at Ha'apai, Vavau, and the two Niuas. There is also a sub-gaol on the Government Agricultural Station at Vaikeli where prisoners grow foodstuffs for the Prison and Police Departments. Juvenile offenders are confined in the latter sub-gaol apart from adult prisoners. Crime among juveniles is very rare. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of over six months' imprisonment are confined in the Nukualofa gaol. The number of prisoners in custody on 1st January and 31st December in the Nukualofa gaol was 29 and 41 respectively.

The main gaol at Nukualofa consists of two main wooden buildings, a women's gaol, and a hospital. There is no provision for the confinement of prisoners in separate cells.

The sub-gaols consist of small wooden buildings suitable for local requirements.

Prisoners are visited regularly by the Medical Officer. The health of prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory.

Prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct. The maximum remission for prisoners undergoing a first term of imprisonment is one quarter of the sentence.

Orders for payments of fines made in the Magistrates' Courts are not enforced for fourteen days after the making of the order. If the law under which the order is made does not provide for imprisonment in default of payment a warrant of distress is then issued. In default of distress a warrant of commitment issues ordering a defendant to be imprisoned in respect of the sum still remaining unsatisfied by the distress for any term not exceeding the term specified in respect of a like sum in the scale of imprisonment provided in the Magistrates Act.

Provision is made in Tongan law for the probation of offenders. When any person is convicted of an offence, and the Court is of opinion, having regard to the character, age, health or mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed, that it is inexpedient to inflict any other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment, make an order discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognizance, with or without securities, to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order. When a probation order is made the Court is required to furnish the offender with a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions he is required to observe.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty Acts were passed at the 1934 Session of the Tongan Parliament. Important Acts were:—

The Undesirable Immigrants (Amendment) Act.—This Act empowers the Controller of Customs to insist upon a deposit of £50 as a condition precedent to the landing of a destitute immigrant.

The Leases (Renewal) Act.—The object of this Act is to provide for renewals of expiring leases on reasonable terms and thus afford greater security to sitting tenants who had improved their holdings.

The other Acts and regulations passed during the year call for no comment.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Tongan financial year ends on 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1929-30	89,505	85,442
1930-31	70,663	78,500
1931-32	57,224	63,986
1932-33	64,072	60,347
1933-34	54,743	64,620

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds of the country amounted to £127,580. These funds are invested in New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand in Sydney and Auckland.

The main heads of taxation are the native tax, Customs dues, and trading licences.

The following table shows the yield of the Customs dues and native tax during the last five years :—

Year.	Customs.	Native tax.
	£	£
1929-30	41,902	11,919
1930-31	27,026	11,677
1931-32	20,496	9,491
1932-33	22,459	11,673
1933-34	20,181	9,437

The tariff was revised in 1933 so as to introduce preferential duties for goods of Empire origin. The general tariff is 20 per cent *ad valorem*; the preferential rate is 12½ per cent. Specific duties are applied to a few articles.

The principal specific duties are as follows :—

Article.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.
	s. d.	s. d.
Beer, per gal.	2 0	1 6
Benzine, per gal.	4	4
Cigarettes, per lb.	10 0	8 0
Flour, per 150 lb.	4 3	2 6
Kerosene of 150 degrees or over closed flash test, per gal.	3	3
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is proof or over- proof—per proof gal.	34 0	28 0
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is underproof— per liquid gal.	29 0	23 0
Sugar, per lb.	1	½
Timber, undressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 0	1 6
Timber, dressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 6	2 0
Tobacco manufactured, per lb. ...	7 0	5 0

The principal articles on the free list are :—

Bags, new, for copra.

Agricultural machinery and implements.

There is an export tax on copra of £1 per ton.

There are no excise duties.

s. d.

The principal stamp duties on documents are :—

Agreement or memorandum of agreement (whether the same be evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written document)—

Where the value amounts to £1 but does not exceed £3 2

Where the value exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 1 0

Where the value exceeds £10 then for every additional £10 and also for every part of £10 (but not to exceed 10s. on any such document) 2 0

Bill of lading and each copy 1 0

Bill of exchange—

(1) Payable on demand or at sight or on presentation 2

(2) Payable otherwise than on demand, sight, or presentation, drawn or expressed to be payable in or actually paid or endorsed in any manner negotiated in the Kingdom—

For any sum not exceeding £50 1 0

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 1 0

Promissory note of any kind (except a Bank note or Currency note)—

For any sum not exceeding £5 2

Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £25 6

For every additional £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 6

(Exemptions—All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any Bank for Government purposes to the Treasurer.)

Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any land or buildings—

The following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—

Where the rent does not exceed £25 2 0

Where the rent exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 5 0

Above £50, for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 5 0

	s.	d.
Conveyance or transfer—		
(1) Of any lease	5	0
(2) On sale of any goods whether included in a transfer of a lease or not for every £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ...	2	0
Mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant—		
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of any money not exceeding £50	2	0
For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50	2	0
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant, and also where any further money is added to the money secured	(The same rate of duty as (1).)	
(3) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purposes :		
Where the principal or primary security is duly stamped	2	0
(4) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid or the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ...	2	0
Receipt—		
Given for or upon the payment of money—		
Amounting to £2 or upwards but not exceeding £50	2	
Exceeding £50 or upwards but not exceeding £100	4	
Exceeding £100	6	
(Exemptions—Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of the Government of Tonga ; receipts or discharges given by any person for the payment of wages or salary ; receipts given for contributions for charitable institutions or religious bodies.)		

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of sixteen years pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. The tax is paid in quarterly instalments. The yield of the tax during the last five years is set out above. A register of taxpayers is kept by the district tax clerk. This register is revised annually from a list of taxpayers prepared by the District Officer. The tax is paid direct to the district clerk by the taxpayer. Exemption from the tax may be granted on the grounds of old age or sickness.

There is no hut tax.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

The Tongan land system is, in many respects, unique.

In historic times the Tongan lived on his farm rather than in village communities; the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the 18th century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses, and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their land among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over fifty years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village, and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of sixteen and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the bush and a town site not exceeding 132 feet square. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place.

The rental for the tax allotment is 8s. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

Provision is made in the law for ejectment for non-payment of rent or for non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incident of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment, properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application being made, in lieu of the grants referred to, an area of $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It was hoped by reducing the rental and increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. It was also hoped that Tongans who lived in congested islands would transfer to other islands where the larger areas at the reduced rentals were available. So far only twenty-three applications have been received for the $12\frac{3}{4}$ acre blocks.

Provision was made in 1934 to permit the chiefs, provided the Executive considered there was sufficient land available for the grant of the ordinary tax allotments of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres, to grant on application made an area of 15 acres, in lieu of the grants referred to above, to Tongans resident on their estates. This area is made up as follows:—

- (a) a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres;
- (b) a town allotment of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres;
- (c) a leased area of 5 acres for a period of 50 years at a nominal rental.

Grants on this basis have been made on an estate of one of the chiefs. The advantage of the new system is that taxpayers would live on their farms.

Without the consent of the Executive no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time, according to records available, allotments are held by 6,194 taxpayers and 551 widows; there are 1,907 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. These persons live in towns or on their fathers' cultivated allotments to which they hope in time to succeed.

In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer were an allotment-holder

proximately one-half of the area of the country would still be available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of position ; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest being an example of a system grafted by law upon the polity of the people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in the country is 1,645 of a total area of 7,747 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

APPENDIX A.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1934.*Extremes and means for the year.***NUKUALOFA.** (Lat. 21-7-58·6 S. Long. 175-11-59·1 W.)**Barometer :**

Highest, 30·212 on 5th August.
 Lowest, 29·60 on 24th March.
 Mean, 29·941

Humidity :

Highest, 98·5 per cent. on 5th June.
 Lowest, 51·8 per cent. on 18th September.
 Mean, 76·9 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 88·8° on 9th January.
 Lowest, 54·9° on 1st September.
 Mean, 74·4°

Rainfall : 56·88 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 171.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 3·35 inches on 10th November.

Cyclonic Storms : Nil.

HA'APAI. (Lat. 19-48-31·25 S. Long. 174-20-55·8 W.)**Barometer :**

Highest, 30·197 on 4th August.
 Lowest, 29·45 on 24th March.
 Mean, 29·942

Humidity :

Highest, 100 per cent. on 29th December.
 Lowest, 52·1 per cent. on 19th September.
 Mean, 76·8 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 91·9° on 24th January.
 Lowest, 59·9° on 1st September.
 Mean, 77·2°

Rainfall : 63·75 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 147.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 2·71 inches on 16th September.

Cyclonic Storms : 24th March.

Lowest barometer 29·45. Wind E.S.E. through S. to S.W. Max
 velocity 38 m.p.h.

VAVAU. (Lat. 18-38-58 S. Long. 173-59-12 W.)**Barometer :**

Highest, 30·124 on 5th August.
 Lowest, 29·35 on 24th March.
 Mean, 29·902

Humidity :

Highest, 95 per cent. on 23rd March.
 Lowest, 55·6 per cent. on 27th April.
 Mean, 77·8 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 89·2 ° on 24th January.

Lowest, 58·9° on 21st July.

Mean, 77·5°

Rainfall : 74·71 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 176.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 8·05 inches on 23rd March.

Cyclonic Storms : 23rd-24th March.

Lowest barometer 29·35. Wind E.N.E. through N. to W.S.W. Maximum velocity (in Neiafu) 32 m.p.h.

NIUATOBUTABU. (Lat. 15-57-32 S. Long. 173-46-33 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·060 on 5th August.

Lowest, 28·679 on 28th December.

Mean, 29·891

Humidity :

Highest, 100 per cent. on 28th December.

Lowest, 60·6 per cent. on 22nd August.

Mean, 78·6 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 90·6° on 11th February.

Lowest, 65·0° on 26th April.

Mean, 80°

Rainfall : 108·57 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 203.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 4·93 inches on 21st March.

Cyclonic Storms : 28th December.

Lowest barometer 28·679. Wind veered from E.N.E. to N., followed by calm for half an hour whilst centre passing over island, then from S. and died out W. Maximum velocity of wind 68 m.p.h.

NIUAFOOU. (Lat. 15-33-55 S. Long. 175-37-55 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·035 on 3rd October.

Lowest, 29·142 on 28th December.

Mean, 29·877

Humidity :

Highest, 100 per cent. on 24th February.

Lowest, 63·5 per cent. on 24th August.

Mean, 84·9 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 90·2° on 22nd January and 19th February.

Lowest, 67·0° on 26th April.

Mean, 80·0°

Rainfall : 139·40 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 226.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 8·29 inches on 28th December.

Cyclonic Storms : 28th December.

Lowest barometer 29·142. Wind S. through S.E. to E.S.E. Maximum velocity 68 m.p.h.

APPENDIX B.

Publications.

Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands. J. Martin.	Murray. London. 1817.
Missionary Voyage of the <i>Duff</i> , com- manded by Capt. James Wilson.	Chapman. London. 1799.
Account of a voyage in search of La Perouse. J. J. de Labillardière.	London. 1802.
Diversions of a Prime Minister. Sir B. H. Thomson.	Blackwood. London. 1894. (15)
Tongan Society. E. W. Gifford	Bishop Museum. Honolulu. 191
History and Geography of Tonga. A. H. Wood.	Government Printer. Tonga. 191
Annual Colonial Report	H.M. Stationery Office. Lond (1s.)

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

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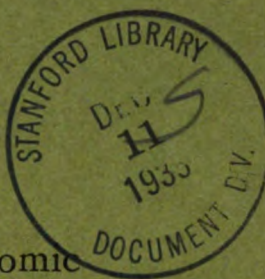
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BARBADOS FOR 1934-35

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is twenty-one miles long by fourteen miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles with a population at the end of 1934 of 182,440. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time. The one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European to visit the island.

the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Hispaniola, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James. The first settlement took place in February, 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed eighty settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for twenty-one years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of all legal land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a 4½ per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663 and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands. The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find

it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his “*Historical Geography of the British Colonies*” has this to say about Barbados :—

“ Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics. . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe.”

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor in Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1650, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into twelve constituencies, viz., the City of Bridgetown, and the eleven parishes of Saint Machael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter, and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2). The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9) regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly or in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,084 and is made up as follows :—

Bridgetown, 745 ; Saint Michael, 1,633 ; Christ Church, 795 ; Saint George, 318 ; Saint Philip, 243 ; Saint John, 103 ; Saint Joseph, 192 ; Saint Andrew, 228 ; Saint Peter, 217 ; Saint Lucy, 202 ; Saint James, 190 ; Saint Thomas, 218.

The total at the time of the last election—October, 1934—was 5,043. It is now nearer the number included in 1931 which was 5,155.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6.2 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 16.6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown, and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, *ex officio*, and two other members. The Executive Committee—appointed under the provisions of the Executive Committee Act, 1891 (No. 24)—consists of the members of the Executive Council, *ex officio*, one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the Estimates and initiates all Government measures.

Local government is in the hands of eleven Parish Boards or Vestries. The Vestry is elected annually under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2) and the Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9). The Rector of the parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Vestry. The functions of the Vestry include the appointment of Guardians for the care of the sick and poor, of Commissioners of Health for the control of sanitation, and of Highway Commissioners for the upkeep of roads. To provide funds for these purposes the Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade, vehicles, draught animals, etc.

III.—POPULATION.

The population on 31st December, 1934, was estimated to be 82,440, 81,604 being males and 100,836 females. The increase over the estimated total for 1933 is 2,385 or 1.3 per cent., and is made up as follows :—

Natural increase, births exceeding deaths by ...	1,204
and immigration exceeding emigration by ...	1,181
	<hr/>
	2,385
	<hr/>

Estimates of population so calculated have usually been found to be exaggerated when a census is taken.

Based on the returns given in the last census (1921) the population is made up as follows :—

White	...	...	...	...	7 per cent.
Black	...	...	...	...	71 „
Mixed	...	...	...	...	22 „

The last census was taken in 1921 ; therefore the figures given in the last paragraph, as well as this, are only approximations. The tendency for large numbers of the urban population to drift into the metropolitan parish of Saint Michael is very pronounced, and has been much encouraged during the last two decades by the indiscriminate dividing and selling or letting of land lots which was not controlled until 1928. The following shows, with as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is expected in such approximations, the estimated numbers in each parish as well as the density per square mile :—

<i>Parish.</i>				<i>Estimated population.</i>	<i>Density.</i>
Saint Michael	...	...	...	65,000	4,335
Christ Church	...	...	...	23,000	1,029
Saint George	...	...	...	14,500	861
Saint Philip	...	...	...	15,000	638
Saint John	...	...	...	10,000	744
Saint James	...	...	...	10,500	861
Saint Thomas	...	...	...	8,000	602
Saint Peter	...	...	...	9,000	692
Saint Lucy	...	...	...	8,500	625
Saint Joseph	...	...	...	8,000	851
Saint Andrew	...	...	...	8,500	626

The average density per square mile for the Island is 1,219.

Marriages.

There were 1,011 marriages performed during 1934, 730 by the Church of England, 104 by the Methodists, 22 by the Moravians, 17 by the Roman Catholics, 25 were civil, and the remainder divided among 17 other denominations.

The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 11·2.

The illiterate percentage among those married during the year is 13·8 as against 17·7 last year.

Births and Deaths.

The following are the figures for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Illegitimate percentage.</i>		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Percentage uncertain.</i>
1930 ...	5,596	32·67	62·85	3,954	23·08	2·4
1931 ...	4,853	28·06	60·46	4,488	25·95	2·0
1932 ...	5,391	30·76	59·69	3,325	18·97	2·2
1933 ...	5,316	29·79	59·91	3,593	20·13	2·6
1934 ...	5,380	29·44	57·42	4,176	23·04	2·3

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate has increased from 235 last year to 256.

Immigration and Emigration.

Each year of the past decade, with the exception of 1928, shows an increase of immigration over emigration. This increase in 1934 amounted to 1,181. The average net increase for each of the past five years was approximately 1,010. During 1934 there were 9,570 immigrants as compared with 8,389 emigrants. These figures show the largest excess of immigration over emigration for the last five years, with the exception of 1933.

IV.—HEALTH.

General, Principal Causes of Death, etc.

The climate is salubrious and semi-tropical. The maximum temperature varies between 82° Fahr. in the cool months and 90° Fahr. in the hot season, the minimum being between 69° Fahr. and 73° Fahr. The Island is a natural health resort.

Malaria made its appearance in the Island in October, 1927; but since the 17th October, 1929, no new case has occurred, and no anopheline mosquito larvae have been found since January, 1930.

The causes of death are classified in accordance with the Intermediate International list of Causes of Deaths as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, some being further sub-divided to meet local requirements.

The following are the principal diseases or groups of diseases responsible for the mortality :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Syphilis	434*
Diarrhoea and enteritis	676†
Diseases of the heart	261
Old age	279
§Nephritis	283
Pneumonia	204
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	292
Diseases of arteries and veins	147
§Congenital debility	212
Cancer	109
Other diseases of early infancy	117
Tuberculosis	119
Bronchitis	84
§Pellagra	111

The decrease in the incidence of typhoid fever noted last year has continued during 1934 also. There was a reduction of 12 per

* Of these 340 were under the age of 5 years.

† " " 547 " " 5 "

§ Possibly related to diet deficiencies.

cent. in the notification and 24 per cent. in number of deaths when compared with corresponding figures for 1933.

Treatment of the Sick, Medical Assistance, etc.

The General Hospital with an X-ray department is maintained by the Government and controlled by a Board of Directors. The surgical wards are excellently equipped and work of a very high order is done. Patients from any parish, sent in accordance with very liberal rules, are received and treated free. There are also pay wards of two grades attached. The resident staff consists of three surgeons, a matron, an assistant matron, a tutor sister, a theatre sister, a pay ward sister, and 74 local nurses. The visiting staff consists of three visiting surgeons, three assistant visiting surgeons, two ophthalmic surgeons, one dental surgeon, one radiologist and a masseuse.

The Government also maintains a well-organized Mental Hospital and a Leper Hospital. Treatment on recognized up-to-date lines is carried out at both institutions. Persons who were inmates of the Leper Hospital and have been discharged as cured are assisted from Government funds if found to be in need.

Each parish maintains an almshouse. These 11 almshouses, besides being places of refuge for the destitute poor, are in most, if not all, instances practically cottage hospitals. Isolation hospitals are also provided by each parish and would be available in time of epidemic disease.

In each parish there is a Parochial Medical Officer (in Saint Michael, two) whose duty it is to attend the sick poor, either in their homes or at the almshouse, free or at reduced fees. Dispensaries for the cheap supply of medicine are maintained in seven of the 11 parishes; in the other four the Parochial Medical Officer or a local druggist is paid to supply medicine free.

A baby welfare clinic is conducted voluntarily by a committee of ladies, assisted by a medical practitioner, and does very good work, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. The Government and Vestry of Saint Michael each grant the organization £150 per annum. Any expenditure beyond this has to be made up from donations and subscriptions by private individuals, etc. The number of "new" babies entered for treatment was 306, and 1,138 pints of milk and 1,150 lb. of barley were distributed free.

Venereal disease clinics have been established at the General Hospital by the Government, and by the parochial authorities with certain assistance from the Government clinic, in Saint George, Saint John, Saint James, Saint Thomas, Saint Peter, Saint Lucy, Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew.

492 persons were registered under the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act, as follows:—

- 198 as midwives and nurses.
- 228 as midwives.
- 66 as nurses.

The Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory has been re-equipped and re-arranged during the year from funds placed at disposal of the Governor of Barbados by the British Red Cross Society in 1919 for use on medical or relief work. This laboratory maintained by the Government. The Colony now possesses an efficient and well-equipped bacteriological laboratory, and it should be possible steadily to increase the amount of bacteriological enquiry into public health problems, this being a sphere of work much neglected in the past.

When a Sanitation Officer is appointed it will then be possible to obtain the full benefit to be derived from this laboratory.

There is no systematic inspection of school children. This is one of the desirable measures it may be possible to initiate when a Sanitation Officer is appointed.

Organization.

The organization for public health work consists of a Chief Medical Officer, the General Board of Health, and 11 Boards of Commissioners of Health (one for each parish). The Chief Medical Officer is appointed for a period of three years and the Boards annually. The Port Health Officer and his Assistant are responsible for all quarantine measures.

The General Board of Health employs six inspectors for general work throughout the Island, and the Boards of Commissioners of Health employ 70, 24 being in Saint Michael and 12 in Christ Church.

Public health measures are carried out by 11 independent Boards of Commissioners of Health, none of whom has an expert adviser equivalent to a Medical Officer of Health, and whose activities could be co-ordinated by the General Board of Health to a minimal extent, and that only by invitation.

Barbados is a party to the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention which regulates quarantine procedure among the British West Indies, excluding Jamaica and British Guiana. Some of these colonies also adhere to the International Sanitary Convention (Paris), but although recommended as advisable by the Quarantine Board and the Quarantine Officers, Barbados cannot adhere as the port of Bridgetown is not equipped with the necessary organization or equipment.

Examinations of the British West Indian Centre of the Royal Sanitary Institute were held in Barbados for the first time in November, 1934, when 15 men qualified to hold the post of Sanitary Inspector, five of whom also qualified to inspect meat and other foods. One nurse qualified as Health Visitor.

The course of instruction attended by these candidates was carried out by the Chief Medical Officer.

Drainage Works, etc.

There are very few swampy places in Barbados, and it has been considered necessary for the Government or parishes to undertake drainage works.

V.—HOUSING.**Wage-earners.**

The general standard of sanitary arrangements of the cottages of the wage-earning population and peasant proprietors is low. These cottages, which are almost invariably constructed of wood with shingled roofs, are small, and generally much overcrowded.

About 68 per cent. of the entire population of the Island live in cottages of less than three rooms, the kitchen, if there is one, or other arrangements for cooking, being separate. Very few are provided with sanitary arrangements which can be considered even moderately satisfactory. The letting separately of rooms in a building is not extensively practised except in certain parts of Bridgetown. Labourers on plantations and in factories live near their estates in small detached cottages often owned by themselves but rented land. Frequent inspections and the enforcement of the sanitary laws are the means relied on for dealing with the primary sanitary arrangements in slum areas. About 75 per cent. of the occupants own the cottages or houses in which they live, but few own the land on which the buildings stand.

Better class of houses, etc.

The better class of house is well constructed and is usually supplied with a water-borne system of sewage disposal with which little, if any, fault can be found. These houses are also in almost every case connected with the Government waterworks system which furnishes a pure, continuous, piped supply. There are five standposts at which good drinking water can be obtained free of charge. Except in localities which are difficult of access, it is rare that any dwelling is situated farther than half-a-mile from a standpost.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

After three record years of sugar production it is regretted that a rainfall very considerably below the average will result in the Colony reaping approximately 75,000-80,000 tons. Twenty years ago this would have been considered a high average crop, but with the more intensive agriculture that is now practised, the more scientific manuring adopted coupled with improved milling and above all, better and sweeter sugar cane varieties, anything under 100,000 tons will in future be classed as below the normal.

The repercussions of the Ottawa Agreement have resulted in a greatly increased demand for fancy molasses—a fact which has proved of great assistance to the sugar industry as molasses

usually sold at a slightly higher premium than dark crystals. It is anticipated that this benefit may prove purely a transient one.

Authentic figures show that the cost of production of a ton of sugar (f.o.b.) has been reduced by over £2 5s. since 1929 but, in spite of the drastic economies which have been necessary to effect this decrease, the sugar industry is anxiously awaiting an upward trend in world prices.

Fortunately, there has been a considerably brighter outlook for the Island cotton and during the last two years it is reported that almost all the visible stocks have been disposed of. Some five hundred acres were planted in August, 1934, and good yields of high quality lint have been recorded. It has to be observed that a price of thirteen or fourteen pence per pound for cotton lint only comes remunerative if a yield in the neighbourhood of 1,000 lb. seed cotton per acre can be obtained. Bad years for sugar are usually good ones for cotton, but in spite of cotton being such a valuable crop as a rotation for sugar it is extremely doubtful if a paying yield can be obtained at present world prices in a good sugar year.

During the period under review the peasantry have had a difficult time, for with the comparative shortage of their provision crops they have been compelled to face a shortage of work, though the great majority of the plantations have gone far beyond the limits of economic cultivation to provide work for their people. It is regretted that it has not as yet been found possible to bring into effect an Agricultural Bank to assist the smaller people in their cultivation, but it is hoped that some such means of assistance will be available in the near future.

The ravages of rats caused great havoc in 1933-34 but a very intensive campaign, conducted by the Agricultural Society in co-operation with the Department of Science and Agriculture has resulted, it is reported, in greatly diminished damage this year.

The British West Indies Sugar Cane Breeding Station is being developed along normal lines and from October, 1936, a moiety of the expenditure, other than that normally provided by this colony, will be supplied by Trinidad, Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands, who have agreed to accept the full expenditure from October, 1937.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of imports and exports is shown in the following table:—

Year.	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Total</i>
	£		£		trade. £
1930	1,731,786		1,062,916		2,794,702
1931	1,491,644		1,064,051		2,555,695
1932	1,656,876		1,379,006		3,035,882
1933	1,740,161		1,378,705		3,118,866
1934	1,914,554		1,479,277		3,393,831

The particulars of goods imported and entered for transhipment during the last five years is shown below. Values are no longer kept but only the number of packages.

Year.	£	No. of packages
1930	181,171	—
1931	154,608	—
1932	185,413	—
1933	—	182,007
1934	—	199,512

Imports during 1934, as compared with 1933, show an increase of £174,393. The principal increases of imports are seen in the following:—machinery, other kinds, £45,218; motor cars and trucks, £15,556; petroleum, £20,106; rice, £26,020; oilmeal and oilcake, £13,451; wood, unmanufactured, pitch pine, £10,411; wood, unmanufactured, other kinds, £10,489; staves and shooks, £13,754; apparel, £6,368; iron and steel manufactures, other, £6,523; butter, £7,416; cornmeal, £3,477; fresh meal, £4,000; tea, £5,231; hardware, £3,091; cement, £2,394; and paints and colours, £2,239. The principal decreases occurred in:—fish, dried, salted or smoked, £12,594; bags and sacks, empty, £11,082; sulphate of ammonia, £24,365; chemical manures, other, £11,000; cotton and artificial silk piece goods, £18,780; cattle, £13,400; mules, £9,233; beef, salted, £6,610; pork, salted, £1,531; corn, edible, £5,150; sugar, refined, £2,136; tobacco leaf, unstemmed, £2,420; crude oil, £4,120; cotton seed, £3,456; and parcel post, £5,207.

For the five years prior to 1934 the average quantity of coal taken by steamers as bunkers was 8,178 tons. In 1934 the number of tons taken was 956. The following figures relate to the export of coal during the last five years:—

Year.	Steamships.	Tons of Coal
1930	56	9,224
1931	33	7,143
1932	12	1,390
1933	10	1,126
1934	16	956

The United Kingdom continues to be the country of origin whence comes the largest proportion of imports into the Colony. The following figures show the distribution of the Colony's imports by trade:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	33·8	34·7	45·6	48·0	43·0
Canada	15·5	17·7	15·1	11·8	14·4
Other parts of the British Empire	19·3	18·2	18·1	17·5	16·0
United States of America ...	19·7	18·8	10·2	10·4	12·7
Other foreign countries ...	11·7	10·6	11·0	12·3	13·9

The value of imports from the above-named places for 1934, exclusive of bullion and specie, was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom... ..	809,673
Canada	275,603
Other parts of the British Empire	342,622
United States of America	247,403
Other foreign countries... ..	237,536

Total imports are classified as follows :—

Food, drink, etc.... ..	679,730
Raw materials	207,442
Manufactured articles	971,246
Animals not for food	12,853
	<hr/>
	£1,871,271
Specie, articles seized, parcel post	43,283
	<hr/>
	£1,914,554
	<hr/>

Imports of bullion and specie amounted to £1,717.

The value of the principal articles imported from Canada as compared with the United States of America is as follows :—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
	£	£
Boots and shoes	1,659	560
Butter	318	96
Oilmeal (cattle food)	444	43,211
Cornmeal	165	12,279
Fish (salted)	9,219	—
Flour	37,464	114
Oats	17,489	3
Manures	25,378	1,783
Salt beef	31	4,786
Salt pork	10,576	9,882
Wood (various) (manufactured and unmanufactured)	87,574	56,068

The total value of exports was £1,479,277 of which £1,342,986 represents the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and £136,291 the value of items re-exported. As compared with

the four previous years, the quantity and value of the principal articles of local produce exported are as follows:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Sugar—					
Tons	50,444	34,422	74,710	78,994	87,459
Value £	473,152	360,639	732,948	788,183	774,714
Molasses—					
Gal.	9,085,307	7,790,451	8,541,078	9,003,274	11,626,190
Value £	305,620	428,073	423,175	436,812	536,679
Cotton—					
lb.	25,426	336,899	21,561	69,605	1,670
Value £	3,029	21,056	963	3,149	90
Rum—					
Gal.	65,390	56,683	47,137	41,926	58,024
Value £	6,402	5,314	4,517	4,018	5,561

In addition to the rum exported, the quantity consumed locally during the year amounted to 194,226 gallons.

The value of minor exports locally produced or manufactured was as follows:—

	£
Bay Rum	310
Biscuits	8,390
Cotton Seed Meal	282
Fruit (tamarind)	2,032
Hides and Skins	2,942
Lime, " Building "	6,609
Manjak	540
Vegetables, fresh	2,076

The following table gives the value of the domestic exports to the various countries for the past five years:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	39,000	43,183	324,807	442,309	171,840
Canada	657,343	619,359	707,533	702,916	1,021,125
Other parts of the British Empire	64,150	67,116	73,951	71,580	78,800
United States of America	68,680	113,680	82,260	37,000	60,000
Other foreign countries	8,050	8,403	6,717	3,712	6,000
Stores (ships)	371	347	440	676	300
	837,594	852,088	1,195,708	1,258,193	1,342,065

The percentage of increases and decreases of the domestic exports to the above places as compared with 1933 are:—

	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
United Kingdom	—	22.3
Canada	20.1	—
Other parts of the British Empire ... ..	.1	—
United States of America	2.0	—
Other foreign countries ... ..	.2	—

Canada remains the largest purchaser of the principal domestic products of the Island, namely, sugar and molasses.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

The average rates of wages paid to estate labourers are :—Men, 6d. to 2s. per day ; women, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day ; children, 1. to 8d. per day. These labourers generally live in houses which they own, but on land belonging to the estates. In the purchase and repair of their houses they receive assistance from their employers who deduct the amounts advanced in instalments from their wages. They pay a small weekly rent for the plots on which their houses are situated.

The activities of the port of Bridgetown furnish employment for a large number of casual labourers. The average wages are as follows :—a lighter crew of four men receive from \$4.15 to \$6.35 per trip, according to the size of the lighter, when handling general cargo, and from \$5.40 to \$7.15 per trip when handling a cargo of coal. Overtime rates are double the ordinary rates. Ships' labourers are paid \$1.50 each per day for general cargo and from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per day for a cargo of coal, according to the nature of the duties, e.g., guymen are paid \$1.50 per day and spaders \$2.40. Overtime is at the rate of 18 cents per hour. In steamers' warehouses permanent labourers are paid from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, casual labourers \$1.20 per day. They receive overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour. Boatmen engaged in attending on the loading or discharging of steamers are paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day with overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The wages of artisans are as follows : carpenters, masons and mechanics : foremen from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day, others from 1. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per day.

Domestic servants in the employ of persons of the upper class are paid wages at the following rates per week :—

Butler	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Housemaid	...	...	6s. to 8s.
Nurse	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Cook	...	...	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Chauffeur	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Gardener	...	...	8s. to 10s.

In the homes of the respectable middle class, domestic servants are paid at an average of 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per month with or without food as the case may be.

Fishermen are recruited from the agricultural class. Some fishermen own their boats, while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch.

In the Government clerical service salaries range from £50 per annum for junior cadets to £400 for Chief Clerks. Heads of departments, Magistrates and Judges receive salaries varying from:

£500 to £700, while higher legal and other posts are paid at the rate of £1,000 to £1,200.

Police Constables are paid from £70 for Third-Class Constables to £135 for Sergeants; Prison Warders from £75 to £200 and Matrons from £45 to £150; Attendants at the Government Industrial Schools, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum from £40 to £100 for males and from £30 to £70 for females; Postmen from £35 to £55 per annum.

In the Public Works Department the following scales of wages are paid :—

I. General Works.—Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day. Labourers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

II. Waterworks.—Plumbers, 18s. to 35s. per week; Joiners, 15s. per week; Tap repairers, 10s. to 17s. per week; District foremen, 16s. 8d. to £1 5s. per week; Engine Drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; Firemen, 2s. 6d. per day; Labourers, men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per day; women, 1s. per day.

Railway employees are paid as follows: Locomotive Drivers £1 15s. per week; Firemen, 18s. per week; Cleaners, £1 per week; Artisans, 3s. per day; Guards, £1 10s. per week; Platelayers etc., 1s. to 2s. 4d. per day; Porters, Messengers, etc., 6s. to 16s. 3d. per week.

Cost of Living.

The ordinary prices of necessary commodities are as follows:—

Cornmeal	1½d. per lb.
Sugar (white)	2d. per lb.
Firewood	1s. 8d. per 100 lb.
Milk (condensed)	5d. to 6d. per tin.
Milk (fresh)	2d. to 2½d. per pint.
Rice	1½d. per lb.
Beef (salt)	6d. to 7d. per lb.
Beef (fresh)	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Pork (salt)	8d. per lb.
Pork (fresh)	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Mutton (fresh)	1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Flour	2d. per lb.
Salmon	8d. to 1s. 3d. per tin.
Fish	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Grain (whole peas)	2d. to 3d. per pint.
Grain (Split peas)	2d per pint.
Tea	1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.
Margarine	1s. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.
Kerosene Oil	1½d. to 2d. per pint.
Soap (household)	7d. to 9d. per bar.
Cocoa	6d. to 1s. per lb.
Bread (white)	4d. per lb.
Butter (fresh)	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Cheese	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs	1s. 3d. per dozen.

In the case of Government officials, quarters, partly furnished, are provided for the Colonial Secretary (on payment of rent), and unfurnished quarters (free of rent) for the Director of Agriculture, the Inspector-General of Police, and a few other officials. Head teachers at the principal schools are provided with quarters and, in some instances, unmarried teachers are also provided with quarters. The cost of accommodation including meals at the two principal hotels is from 12s. 6d. a day upwards. Private board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £12 per month. Laundry charges in the case of an unmarried officer amount to about £1 10s. a month, and transport to about £5 a month. These figures apply in the case of an officer appointed from abroad; local officers can, of course, live more cheaply. Unfurnished or furnished houses in residential districts are obtained only with difficulty; the normal rent in the case of the former is about £100 a year and in the case of the latter about £150 a year.

The cost of living for the labouring classes is moderate. The price of clothing has decreased considerably during recent years. The staple diet of the labourers is rice, flour, sugar, cornmeal, local crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, and eddoes, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, margarine, cottonseed oil, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded:—

1 lb. Flour = 1½d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Rice = 1½d.... ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Cornmeal = 1½d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Fresh beef = 7d. ...	2s. per day = 3¾ lb.
1 lb. Bread = 4d. ...	2s. per day = 6 lb.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The schools of the Island, though largely assisted and, in the case of elementary schools, entirely maintained by Government grants, are not Government schools in the ordinary sense. They are, however, controlled by a Board of Education consisting of nine persons appointed by the Governor, of whom seven must be members of the Legislature. The Inspectors of Schools and office staff are appointed by the Board. Each elementary school is under the direction of a local committee consisting of the clergyman of the district and two others nominated by the Board, but all appointments to the staff must be approved by the Education Board. Contributions towards the maintenance of elementary school buildings are made from parochial funds.

There are three grades of schools recognized by the Board, viz., elementary, of which there were 127 in 1934; second-grade, eight in number, five for boys and three for girls; and three first-grade schools. Second-grade schools differ from first-grade by their lower scale of fees and by the fact that the teaching does not aim

higher than the standard of the Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination. In the first-grade schools the scope of teaching is of a standard sufficient to enable boys to sit for open scholarships at English universities. The Cambridge Junior Local Certificate Examination is also taken by pupils of both second and first-grade schools.

In the elementary schools the average enrolment for 1934 was 24,888 and the average attendance 18,257, an increase of 787 and 1,271 respectively as compared with the figures for 1933.

To the number of second-grade schools no additions have been made during the year. The average total attendance at the five boys' second-grade schools for 1934 was 430 and at the three girls' second-grade schools 206.

The three first-grade schools are Harrison College and the Lodge School for boys, and Queen's College for girls. The attendance at Harrison and Queen's Colleges for 1934 was 266 and 159 respectively. The Lodge School, in Saint John's Parish, with an attendance of 121, is the only school coming within the scope of the education system at which boarders are accommodated. There is, however, at Saint John also a school for girls, the Codrington Hill School, which accommodates boarders. At this school attend a number of girls from the various islands of the West Indies. It is a well-conducted private institution.

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and is affiliated to the University of Durham. Its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences, and Academical ranks in the several faculties of that University. The College staff consists of a Principal and two Professors, who lecture to a number of students varying from fifteen to twenty. The Government provides at the College two scholarships annually to the value of £40 per annum and tenable for three years. Most of the College buildings were destroyed by fire in April, 1926, but they have been restored and were re-opened in June, 1931. Towards the cost of restoration of the College the Legislature voted a sum of £5,000.

The total grant for education purposes, exclusive of the cost of the Government Industrial School for boys and the Reformatory for girls, in 1934 was £52,642, of which £1,240 was the cost of officers' staff, etc., 9,410 grants to first and second-grade schools, £11,100 for university education, and £40,130 for elementary schools, the remainder being for incidental expenses.

School gardens are cultivated at some of the elementary schools and at the local Agricultural Exhibition, held annually by the Department of Agriculture for peasant proprietors and school children, there is generally a large display of exhibits from these schools. Carpentry classes are under instruction in eight schools, while twenty-nine schools provide instruction in other forms of handwork, such as basketry, fibre-work, and brush-making. There

the cooking classes at two girls' schools, as well as a class for the instruction of teachers in domestic science.

Under the trade apprenticeship bursaries system, prescribed by the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1924 (No. 31), thirteen apprentices completed their apprenticeship period of five years and the Education Board have issued to them certificates of competence as turneymen tradesmen. The course of training lasts from three to five years according to the trade chosen. Under the bursaries system the training of apprentices is left entirely to the assistance of men engaged in work themselves and is not as yet supplemented by special instruction in theory and drawing, etc., during working hours. Masters and apprentices are paid allowances varying from £4 to £8 15s. a year from public funds.

The Colony was visited in January, 1932, by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report on and submit recommendations for the improvement of the educational system. The Commission's Report was published simultaneously in the British West Indies on the 19th of April, 1933, and the recommendations of the Education Board in connexion therewith are under the consideration of the Government.

The Rawle Training Institute for training elementary teachers is carried on in conjunction with Codrington College. There were six male and six female teachers undergoing training during the year, and since its establishment in 1912, 123 teachers, 70 male and 53 female, have passed through the Institute. Of these, 93 (46 male and 47 female) are serving in the Colony. The Institute receives an annual grant of £600 from the Government. The question of creating more ample means for the training of teachers is occupying the attention of the Board of Education. There is at present no provision for the medical and dental inspection of school children.

There are 82 boys and 17 girls at the Industrial Schools. The regular elementary school curriculum is adhered to and, in addition, boys are instructed in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, horticulture, the care of animals, and general agriculture, and the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, simple gardening and fancy needlework (optional). There is also a drum and fife band at the boys' school. The usual school games are encouraged. Generally speaking the boys and girls enjoy excellent health. The staffs of the schools are responsible for the after-care of discharged boys and girls.

As regards provision for the public welfare, it is the special duty of the Parish Vestries to provide for the aged, sick and poor. All the almshouses are maintained to the standard of cottage hospitals.

There is in existence a Women's Social Welfare League which continues to do good work in the Colony. The Baby Welfare League and the Family Welfare League are subsidiary organizations of the first-named League. The Girls' Industrial Union

provides useful training for its members in the following crafts:—cooking, sewing, basket-making, fancy-work, as well as the arts—music, drawing and painting.

There are well-organized branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Girls' Friendly Society. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides organizations play an important part in the life of the youth of the Colony.

There were 202 Friendly Societies on the Register on the 31st of December, 1934. These Societies provide their members with a Christmas bonus, relief in sickness, and assist in the payment of the funeral expenses of members and their dependents. The number of members in all Societies at the 30th June, 1934, was 45,583; the number of dependents of the above members was 106,503; the total contributions paid by members for the year ended the 31st December, 1934, was £58,783.

The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis. Hockey is played at one or two schools and there is an up-to-date golf club. There is also a chess club.

Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as on isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are two aquatic clubs and a Royal yacht club.

The Barbados Rifle Association composed of military and civilian members is allowed to use the Government rifle range (up to 600 yards), and encourages rifle shooting under Bisley and Service conditions. Visiting inter-colonial rifle shooting competitions with Trinidad and British Guiana are also carried out annually.

There are three cinematograph theatres. The "Empire Players" gave dramatic performances at the Empire Theatre during a short season from the 26th January to the 8th February 1935. Variety entertainments were given by the concert parties of His Majesty's ships calling at Bridgetown.

A Naval Welfare League is also carried on under the auspices of the Women's Social Welfare League. The Naval Welfare League was formed to entertain the warrant officers, petty officers and men of warships visiting this Island, and fulfils a very useful purpose.

There is a Carnegie Free Library, which is supported from public funds. To this is attached a lecture hall which is occasionally used for musical recitals. Within recent years a juvenile branch has been established at the Public Library and the original building is now proving inadequate for its various functions. The Barbados Literary Society has temporarily ceased to function, but the Forum Club is still doing useful work.

The Barbados Choral Society gave their usual programme of Christmas music at the Cathedral, and organ recitals were given during the year. The Police band also rendered its usual programmes at the Hastings Rocks, Queen's Park, the Bay Street Esplanade and the Garrison Savannah.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The Island has a network of roads which lead in all directions. Their maintenance in the past has been vested in the hands of seven Boards of Highways Commissioners.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Island contains approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is closely cultivated and occupied; and this comparatively small area is served by no less than 280 miles of main roads and approximately 190 miles of cross-roads in more or less constant use. It must be borne in mind that with a population of over 1,000 to the square mile, the problem of maintaining communications has to be approached rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

Before the advent of self-propelled vehicles Barbados was no doubt justly proud of its roads, but the advent of modern methods of transport, together with insufficiency of funds, led to their rapid deterioration.

The first definite step towards improving and preserving them was the passing by the Legislature, in 1926, of an Act constituting a Central Road Board, with power, under certain prescribed conditions, to assume control of, and reconstruct the arterial roads radiating from Bridgetown. It was estimated that the roads classified as arterial roads could be put in good order at a cost of £165,000, or equal to about £1,580 per mile, and that £17,000 should be provided to be spent on other roads in the city of Bridgetown.

In 1927, responsibility for repair of the roads of the parish of Saint Michael was transferred to the Central Road Board. The work of repairing these roads has now made considerable progress.

Beginning operations at the close of the financial year 1926-27, and including the amount voted by the Legislature up to the close of the financial year 1934-35, the sum of £207,622 has been spent on 106 miles of seven arterial roads plus £104,290 from Government grants and parochial funds on the roads of Saint Michael's parish.

Railways.

A light railway, twenty-four miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. This railway, which was formerly operated by a company, was acquired by the Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Provision made for the working of the railway during the year amounted to £11,860. The actual expenditure, including extraordinary outlay, was £8,549, and the actual revenue £2,783.

The passenger service was suspended in January, 1934, pending the carrying out of a survey of the rolling stock and permanent

way. There was, therefore, a consequent reduction in expenditure and a falling off in the receipts of the railway during the year.

The Railway Board obtained the services of Mr. A. H. Gilling, M.Inst.C.E., who submitted a report in May on the condition of the railway and its equipment, and the estimated cost of putting it into proper running order, with recommendations for its more economical operation and suggestions for improvements and for increasing revenue.

A Commission was appointed in August to consider Mr. Gilling's report. This Commission presented a majority and a minority report, the majority expressing doubt as to the possibility of the economical operation of the service and recommending its discontinuance, while the minority expressed the conviction that with the improvements suggested by Mr. Gilling the service could be made to pay its way. These reports have been submitted to the Legislature, and the future of the railway is still under consideration.

The following comparative statement shows the number of passengers, animals, and quantity of goods carried by the railway during the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Passengers	69,393	58,982	—
Live Stock	120	93	22
Goods :—	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sugar, Syrup and Molasses	17,385	16,486	16,300
Canes	10,478	11,061	4,941
Fuel	213	65	57
Sundries	3,560	7,098	3,300
	<hr/> 31,636 <hr/>	<hr/> 34,692 <hr/>	<hr/> 24,600 <hr/>

Omnibuses.

Owing to the configuration of the land and the improved condition of the roads, practically the whole of the Island is accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a well-equipped motor omnibus service which is run by the General Motor Omnibus Company, a company whose advent was responsible for the closing down of the Bridgetown Tramway Company a few years ago. Omnibuses leave the terminus in Trafalgar Square every quarter of an hour for the seaside districts of Hastings, Rockley, Saint Lawrence and Fontabelle, as well as the popular inland residential districts. There is a regular daily service from the country districts in the mornings and back in the evenings.

Fares are down to the very low level of 1½d. per section, which in some cases extends over two miles.

Posts.

There is an excellent mail service in operation between Barbados and Great Britain, Canada, the West Indian Colonies and the United States of America by steamers of the undermentioned steamship lines :—

Between Europe and West Indies :—

Royal Netherlands Line.

*Elders and Fyffes Line.

Harrison Line.

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Between Canada, Boston and British West India Colonies :—

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Between the United States of America, West Indies, Central and South America :—

Aluminum Line.

Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company.

Booth Line.

Ocean Dominion Line.

American Caribbean Steamship Company.

The McCormick Steamship Company.

The number of ships bringing and taking mails, and other particulars are given below :—

	<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Ships.</i>		<i>H.M. Ships.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Mails for Barbados ...	574	582	5	2	6	40
Mails from Barbados...	538	571	48	37	—	—

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication is provided by Cable and Wireless Limited (formerly Imperial and International Communications, Limited) and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Telephones.

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, controls the telephone system in the Colony with the exception of a private branch exchange attached to the Police Department. The system extends throughout the Island, the total wire mileage being 5,496.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless communication is maintained by the station of Cable and Wireless Limited at Bridgetown.

In September, 1934, a licence was granted to a private individual for the establishment of a Radio Distribution Station for a period

* This Line will cease to call here in May, 1935.

of five years with the possible extension of the licence at the expiration of that time for a further period of five years. The licence has recently been transferred to a company styled Radio (Barbados) Distribution Limited.

Shipping.

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year was 1,120, with a net tonnage of 2,344,442, as compared with 1,115 vessels with a tonnage of 2,185,711 during the previous year. In addition 29 ships of war, six yachts, and two seaplanes visited the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 552, while 488 were discharged.

The central position of Barbados secures ample sea communications. Vessels proceeding from England to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and mainland ports of the north coast of South America, and the Panama Canal, call at Barbados *en route* and again on their return journey to England. The steamship line serving the Colony is the Harrison Line from Liverpool and Glasgow monthly and from London fortnightly.

The Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes, Limited) make fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth calling at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Cristobal, Port Limon, Jamaica, thence to Avonmouth. This company also carries out a fortnightly service to the West Indies sailing from Avonmouth thence to Jamaica, Santa Marta, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, thence to Avonmouth. The duration of the voyage Avonmouth-Barbados is thirteen days and from Barbados-Avonmouth eleven days. This Line will cease to call here in May 1935.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Colon Line) run a regular fortnightly service from Amsterdam to Barbados and Central American ports, calling at Boulogne and Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth and Havre on the return.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line operates a monthly service sailing from Hamburg via Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal to Port Limon. On the return journey these vessels call at Santander, Plymouth and Amsterdam.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique provides a monthly service from Havre via Plymouth, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, The Spanish Main and return. This company also furnishes an inter-colonial service from Martinique, calling at St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, the Guianas and return.

The Canadian National Steamship Company operates a fortnightly freight and passenger service from Halifax via Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, touching at the same ports on the north-bound trip. Freight steamers of the same line arrive fortnightly from Canadian and West Indian ports. The

sum of £29,000 per annum is contributed by the Colonies affected towards this steamship service. Of this sum £5,000 is paid by Barbados. The Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service) also provides a fortnightly freight service by freighters of the Canadian Transport Company; these vessels sail from Vancouver, B.C.

The McCormick Steamship Corporation operates a monthly eight and passenger service sailing from British Columbia, San Francisco, via the Panama Canal to Porto Rico, thence to Barbados, Trinidad and South American ports.

Communication between New York and Barbados is provided by vessels of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy), the Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Ocean Service) and the American Caribbean Line. Ships of the Aluminum Line sail fortnightly from New Orleans and call at Barbados *en route* to British and Dutch Guiana.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three private banks are operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of the first-named bank is £4,975,500, while in the case of the other banks the figures are \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively.

The Government Savings Bank.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which at the end of the year under review, there were 12,777 depositors, the total sum to their credit being £693,569. The value of the invested funds was £841,578. The figures for 1933 were, deposits £657,600, invested funds £796,641, and number of depositors 11,917. The number of depositors shows an increase of 860 and the total amount to their credit an increase of £35,969. The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent., but since the 30th April, 1933, a limit of £300 was placed on new deposits in order to avoid a rush consequent on the reduction by the commercial banks of their rate of interest from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. from the 1st May, 1933.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. From the year 1902 to the year 1907 the grant was administered by the Governor-in-Executive Committee assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The Bank is now controlled by a Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Chairman *ex officio*, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, four members appointed

sessionally by the House of Assembly, and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Colony. The Bank's Auditor is appointed by, and reports annually to, the House of Assembly. The staff, which consists of a manager and one clerk, is appointed by the Board. The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1934, after paying income-tax, trade tax, government fees for recording and cancelling certificates of loan, and salaries etc., amounted to £7,399 11s. 4½d.

The capital of the Bank at the end of May, 1934, was £224,500 as compared with £217,193 at the end of the previous financial year.

The expenditure for the year was £2,960 as compared with £2,952 for the previous year.

Loan and interest due thereon are a first lien and charge against the plantation in respect of which the loan is made.

Currency.

No changes have occurred in currency during the year. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents by banking and commercial houses. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The banks issue five-dollar notes equivalent to £1 0s. 10d., the exchange value being fixed at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

Weights and Measures.

British imperial standard weights and measures are everywhere employed.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for waterworks and for all Government constructional work and the upkeep of Government buildings, including the military properties in the Garrison, bridges, wharves and lighthouses.

The roads and railways are each under separate control and are worked apart from the Public Works Department.

Works of importance in process of being carried out by the Department during the year were:—

(1) The building of an engine and boiler house and installation of a pumping plant at Bowmanston Pumping Station, the estimated cost of which is £30,000. This work will be completed early next year, 1935-36.

(2) Work on the improvement of the Public Market, the estimated cost of which is £16,300. This work will be completed early next year, 1935-36.

(3) A grant was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment of a central venereal disease clinic: the building is completed, and it was handed over to the Hospital Authorities on the 31st March, 1935.

(4) Work under the Improvement of Water Supply, the estimated cost of which is £142,000, has been commenced by the laying of mains, erection of public standpipes, and the building of one reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Superior Courts of the Island are presided over by a Chief Justice. Inferior jurisdiction (not exceeding £50 at Common Law and £500 in Equity) is vested in two Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal. These Judges are also Judges of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown. There are six Police Magistrates, four of whom in rural districts are also Judges of the Petty Debt Courts in those districts. From the decisions and judgments of Police Magistrates and Judges of Petty Debt Courts there is a right of appeal to the Assistant Court of Appeal, the Registrar of the Island sitting with a Judge of that Court to hear appeals from the other Judge in his capacity as Judge of the Petty Debt Court at Bridgetown.

The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932 (No. 22) which became operative on 1st September, 1932, provides for the operation of Juvenile Courts.

The cost of maintaining legal departments during the year was £4,102.

Under the authority of Act No. 6 of 1929, Police Magistrates are authorized to allow time for the payment of fines or to allow payment of fines by instalments. Except in special cases, as, for instance, those against seamen in transit, the general practice is to allow time for the payment of fines.

Police.

The Police Force is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Senior and a Junior Inspector, and 408 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these, 44 including four supernumeraries, are attached to the Harbour Police and perform regular harbour duties.

An efficient band is attached to the Force.

The Inspector-General is also Commandant of the Local Forces and is charged also with the control of the Fire Brigade consisting of 25 men.

Prisons.

Glendairy Prison, in the parish of Saint Michael, is the only prison in the Colony and has accommodation for 275 males and 28 females. Instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, baking and other crafts. The estimated value of work done in the carpenter's shop during 1934 for Government Departments, Schools, etc., was £147. The bakery supplied approximately 32½ tons of

bread to the Mental and Leper Hospitals during the same period. Clothes-washing and cooking are done by the female prisoners.

Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated as far as possible from adults and are instructed in one of the above-named trades.

The Medical Officer attends the prison daily, examining and prescribing for the sick when necessary; his orders are carefully carried out by male and female hospital attendants on the staff. The health of all the prisoners during 1934 was good.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years :—

		1932.	1933.	1934
Total number of persons committed to prison	... ..	1,174	956	1,063
Sentenced to terms of one year or more	... ..	29	24	5
Daily average in prison (males)	... ..	149	133	13
Daily average in prison (females)	... ..	31	28	2
Police Court convictions	... ..	9,975	9,411	9,540
Police Court convictions for praedial larceny	... ..	250	224	34
Convictions by Superior Court	... ..	51	54	6

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Acts.

The Legislative Session 1934-35 opened on the 16th of October 1934, the previous Session having ended on the 31st of July, 1934. The following is a list of the most important Acts passed during the period 1st April, 1934, to 31st March, 1935.

1934.

- No. 11. Authorizes the removal of an alien lunatic to a place without the Island.
- No. 14. Provides for the appointment of a Bacteriologist and Pathologist.
- No. 21. Authorizes the raising of a loan not exceeding £132,000 to meet the cost of improving and extending the local water supply.
- No. 23. Authorizes the raising of a loan to meet the cost of extending the boundaries of the Westbury Cemetery.
- No. 25. Provides for the performance of the duties of Clerk of the Market and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Veterinary Officer, Manager of the Quarantine Station for Animals and Inspector of Butchers' Meat for the Public Market.
- No. 27. Invests in the Superintendent of the Market the control of the Quarantine Station for Animals.
- No. 31. Prohibits the passing of the sentence of death upon expectant mothers.
- No. 32. Legalizes the conviction of a woman for infanticide, instead of for murder, if she was of unbalanced mind at the time of giving birth.

1935.

3. Fixes new rates of duty in respect of boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions.
6. Exempts the Spiritual Officers of the Anglican Church from compulsory retirement at the age of 65 years.

Subsidiary Legislation.

Of the subsidiary legislation passed during the year, the following is considered to be of importance:—

Proclamation appointing a day of supplication to Almighty God for deliverance from storm and other calamities.

Order: The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Order, 1934.

Rules and Regulations:—

1. Money Order Regulations between the United States of America and Barbados.
2. Pierhead Regulations, 1934.
3. Rules made by the General Nursing Council under the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act, 1932.
4. Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the past five years:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1930-31	404,555	429,143
1931-32	415,645	424,088
1932-33	457,843	425,875
1933-34	510,270	490,909
1934-35	479,960	414,109

Included in the figures are several items of capital expenditure which it is proposed in due course to transfer to loan account. The balance in the Treasury, apart from the reserve fund set out hereunder, on the 31st of March, 1935, was £118,278.

Special Funds.

	£	s.	d.
Public Buildings Insurance Fund	67,637	0	3
Water Boat Renewal Fund	14,700	11	11
Red Cross Fund	931	16	11
Public Officers Security Fund	11,919	0	1½
Special Reserve Fund	100,000	0	0
Pension Act, 1925	35,915	2	0½
Reparation Payments Fund	4,604	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£235,708	7	3
	<hr/>		

Revenue.

The revenue for 1934-35 shows a decrease of £30,310 under that of the previous year, the principal head showing a decrease being "Reimbursements in Aid" £32,616. The decrease under all heads was £57,662, while the increase totalled £27,352. The decrease is due to abnormal revenue from Loan Funds in the last financial year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1934-35 was £414,109, a decrease of £76,800 as compared with the previous year. The largest departmental expenditure occurs under the heads "Police," "Education," "Medical," "Public Works" and "Charges of Debt." The expenditure under these heads was as follows:—

			Compared with 1933-34.	
			£	£
Police	...	...	44,186	an increase of 60
Education	...	...	54,701	an increase of 4,030
Medical	...	...	45,550	an increase of 2,932
Public Works	...	...	41,275	a decrease of 24,036
Charges of Debt	...	...	14,218	a decrease of 64,987

£199,930

The total expenditure on these five Departments, £199,930 represents 51 per cent. of the total administration expenses, excluding special charges.

Special expenditure on restoration of roads amounted to £23,300. The question as to the proportion of road charges involved in the work of reconstruction now being carried out which may properly be allocated to loan funds had not been finally decided at the end of the year.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt at the 31st of March, 1935, was £267,920, the Sinking Fund on that date being £45,905, as compared with £267,920 and £41,379 respectively in 1934. The loan position and the operation of sinking funds at the end of March, 1935, were as follows:—

<i>Name of Loan.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan.</i>		<i>Amount outstanding.</i>		<i>Sinking Fund.</i>		<i>Date Redeemable.</i>
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Acts, 1914 and 1916	37,000	0 0	37,000	0 0	12,349	0 9	{ £11,000 November, 1961. £6,000 July, 1963. £20,000 February, 1964.
Public Loan Act, 1928	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	4,027	0 5	{ £25,000 October, 1975. £65,000 7th October, 1978.
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (No. 25) and Redemption Acts, 1933 (Nos. 26 and 46)	140,920	0 0	140,920	0 0	29,529	15 5	2nd January, 1963.
	£267,920	0 0	£267,920	0 0	£45,905	16 7	.

The revenue derived from the main heads of taxation during the year was as follows :—Customs, £259,881; Excise Duty on Rum and Distillers' Licences, £54,034; and Income Tax, £44,447. The Stamp Act, 1916 (No. 17), and the amendments thereto imposed duties for the use of the Island upon the several instruments specified in the Schedules to the said Act. Revenue derived from this source during the year was :—embossing cheques, £740; licence on note issue of banks, £150; and sale of stamps for revenue purposes under the Stamp Act, £3,100.

Customs Tariff (summarized).—The Customs Tariff Act at present in force is Act No. 20 of the year 1921 as amended by Act No. 10 of the year 1926, which substituted a new tariff of duties. Further amendments were effected by Act No. 10 of 1927, Act No. 10 of 1930, Act No. 35 of 1932, Act No. 10 of 1933, Act No. 1 of 1934, Act No. 3 of 1935 and Act No. 12 of 1935.

These Acts provide for preferential and general rates of duty, the former rates applying to all articles of British Empire origin, the latter to goods from foreign sources.

The revenue derived from specific duties is approximately twice that received from *ad valorem* duties, high rates of specific duties being imposed on luxury articles such as spirits, wines and tobacco, while *ad valorem* duties are generally fixed at 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general rate, the general being usually twice the preferential rate.

In addition to the duties levied under the Acts mentioned above there is a 10 per cent. surtax imposed by Act No. 16 of 1929.

There are no export duties.

Agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and its products, including rum, and for other local manufactures are on the list of goods exempted from payment of duty.

There is no hut or poll tax in force in the Colony.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following ships of His Majesty's Home Fleet visited the Colony during the spring of 1935 :—

H.M.S. *Nelson* flying the flag of Admiral The Earl of Cottesloe and Orrery, Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet.

H.M.S. *Barham* flying the flag of Rear-Admiral M. A. Horton, C.B., D.S.O., Rear-Admiral, Second Battle Squadron.

H.M.S. *Valiant*.

H.M.S. *Leander*.

H.M.S. *Achilles*.

H.M.S. *Cairo*.

H.M.S. *Neptune*.

H.M.S. *Guardian*.

Fifth Destroyer Flotilla :—

H.M.S. *Exmouth*—Flotilla Leader, and H.M. Ships *Echo*, *Eclipse*, *Escapade*, *Encounter*, *Esk*, *Escort* and *Electra*.

Other visiting ships were H.M.S. *York* flying the flag of Vice-mirral the Honourable Sir Matthew R. Best, K.C.B., D.S.O., V.O., Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station, the Cadet Training Cruiser H.M.S. *Frobisher* and H.M.C.S. *Guenay*, *Champlain*, *Skeena* and *Vancouver*.

A party of English schoolboys made a tour of the West Indies under the auspices of the School Empire-Tour Committee early in 1935. They arrived at Barbados in the s.s. *Inanda* on the 26th of January, 1935, and left the same day. This is the second occasion on which a party of English schoolboys visited the Island—the previous occasion being in 1931.

In August, 1934, the Governor appointed a Commission to consider a report by Mr. A. H. Gilling on the condition of the Barbados Government Railway. The Commission submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report recommended the discontinuance of the railway. This recommendation was, however, rejected by the House of Assembly, and the question of providing funds for putting the railway in order is being considered by the Government.

There is still a large number of unemployed persons in the Island. The chief causes of unemployment are the discontinuance of emigration to foreign countries, the discontinuance of employment of local seamen by the Lamport and Holt and Canadian National Steamship Companies, the decline of the coaling trade of the port, and the lack of suitable employment for boys and girls who have completed their secondary education. The absence of adequate vocational training in the Educational system of the Island is also a contributing factor; this matter is receiving attention.

The Employment Agency has been in existence throughout the year.

APPENDIX.

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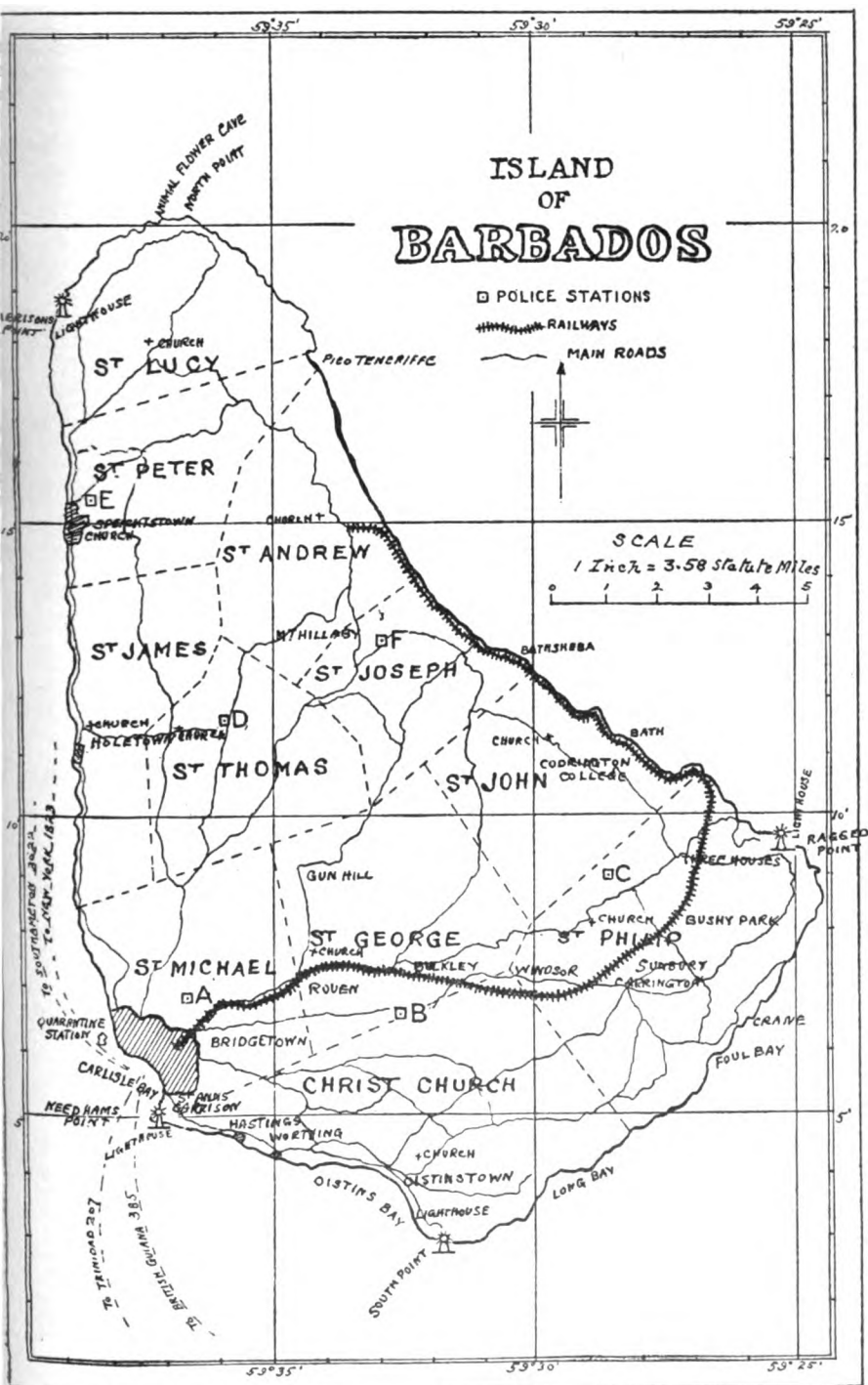
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MIGRATION.

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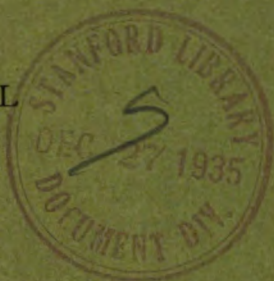
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1934

CHAPTER I

A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling group), Penang (including Province Wellesley), Malacca and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and about 7 square miles in area. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore which also form part of the Settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island.

Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 62 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands lie about 700 miles south-west of Australia. The largest is five miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, and about 8 square miles in area. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait varying in width from 2 to 10 miles, lies *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. The principal town of the province is Butterworth.

Malacca is a town situated on the west coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang. It gives its name to the Settlement of Malacca, a strip of territory about 42 miles in length and varying in breadth from 8 to 25 miles, with a total area of about 637 square miles. At one time it gave its name to the whole peninsula, which is still known to the French as the Presqu'île de Malacca.

Labuan is an island, some 40 square miles in area, lying 5 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, and distant about 725 miles from Singapore. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. Headquarters are at the town of Victoria.

B.—HISTORY

Malacca said to have been founded by fugitives from the south of Singapore in 1365, and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the great entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But with the development of Dutch commerce in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled and it has never recovered its commercial pre-eminence although the development of plantation rubber in the present century has restored to town and territory a large measure of prosperity.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British and remained a part of the Settlement of Penang until its retrocession to the State of Perak in February 1935, under arrangements concluded during the year under review.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield first place to the port with the better strategic position and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable

trade has become large and important with the expansion of mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, and development of trade with neighbouring countries.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a settlement there in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the local princes, and later acquired the whole island for the East India Company. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal and in 1826 was, as above stated, united with Panglima and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1899 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—CLIMATE

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and excessively high temperatures found in continental tropical areas are never experienced.

The Mean Temperature during 1934 was:—

Singapore (Mount Faber) ..	..	80.1°F.
Penang (District Hospital) ..	..	81.5°F.
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam)	..	80.1°F.
Malacca (Bukit China) ..	..	79.0°F.

The mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature varied as follows:—

	<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Highest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	87.9 May	82.6 Jan.	70.8 Feb.	76.4 Aug.
Penang ..	90.4 Apr.	88.3 Oct.	73.0 Jan., Dec.	74.9 June

The extremes of temperature (Highest Maximum and Lowest Minimum) recorded were:—

	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	90 on several days	67 on 30th & 31st January.
Penang ..	93 on several days	68 on January 31st.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches and February, May, June, July and September the driest months with between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 inches. Rain falls, as a rule, on one day in two throughout the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135.92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63.21 inches.

Records for 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of 109 inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches, rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

The force of the monsoons is not much felt but the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at all times *viz*:—

S. W. from May to October,
N. E. from November to April,

though at the coastal stations, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

Records of rainfall for the last three years are as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934	No. of Rainy days in year
Singapore ..	77.49	82.52	106.55	194
Penang ..	109.11	97.37	137.31	205
Malacca ..	71.60	95.91	91.43	187
Province Wellesley	108.77	88.33	111.13	191
Dindings ..	68.52	59.02	77.86	184
Labuan ..	155.58	121.93	124.51	180

Although the days are hot, and on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, the nights are almost always reasonably cool and it rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained. The effect of the heat and humidity, without seasonal change, is, however, cumulative; and after a few years a change to a bracing climate becomes imperative for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

CHAPTER II

Government

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by Commission under the Royal Seal, Manual and Signet, during His Majesty's pleasure. His office is constituted and his powers defined by the Letters Patent dated 17th February, 1911, as amended by the Letters Patent dated 18th August, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are

ointed, under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931. appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, are subject to the approval or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

The Legislative Council is constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, and its procedure is governed by the Standing Orders made by the Council. Under Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, its constitution was enlarged and for the first time contained an elective element, provision being made for the election of two members by the Chambers of Commerce, Singapore and Penang, respectively. The Council is now composed of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* Members, two Official Members, two Nominated Unofficial Members and eleven Nominated Unofficial Members. appointments of the Nominated Unofficial Members are subject to confirmation or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

Legislation may be effected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Orders of the King in Council, and Ordinances of the Legislative Council. The Governor convokes and prorogues the Councils, initiates legislation, and assents to or vetoes Bills, or reserves them for the Signification of the Royal pleasure. The King has the right of veto on the Ordinances of the Colony.

The administration of ordinary affairs, subject to the sanction of the Governor in matters requiring submission to him, is carried on in Singapore by the Colonial Secretary, in Penang and Malacca by the Resident Councillors assisted by their District Officers, and in Labuan by the Resident. The administration of the Towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, is vested in the Municipalities whose members are appointed by the Governor. Similar bodies, known as Rural Boards, administer the Rural areas within the three Settlements.

The Municipalities and Rural Boards are constituted under Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal) which also prescribes their duties and defines their powers. By its provisions, the essential and ultimate control remains vested in the Governor in Council.

CHAPTER III

Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

In estimating the mean population of the Straits Settlements for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 the method of calculating by geometrical progression has been discarded in favour of a calculation based on the figures obtained in the census of 1931, which takes account of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration figures since the census.

This change of method was rendered necessary by the large influx of labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, which took place during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933. Under normal conditions these non-Malayan units form such a large proportion of the total population that the excess of emigration over immigration during the three years immediately following the census of 1931

became the dominant factor in determining the resident population. The wave of migration changed in 1933 and the population figures show a small increase in the numbers of Chinese and Tamils as at the 30th June, 1934. It is expected that with returning prosperous immigration will swell these numbers appreciably.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1934, is estimated as follows:—

	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Labuan</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Europeans ..	8,298	1,625	329	23	10,275
Eurasians ..	7,148	2,413	2,095	38	11,694
Malaysians ..	68,137	121,916	101,047	5,054	296,154
Chinese ..	390,948	162,878	61,438	2,171	617,435
Indians ..	42,223	47,962	19,535	142	109,862
Others ..	8,474	2,498	647	69	11,688
	<hr/> 525,228	<hr/> 339,292	<hr/> 185,091	<hr/> 7,497	<hr/> 1,057,108

Births.—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 42,974 as compared with 42,538 in the previous year.

The birth-rate for the year was equal to 40.65 per thousand of the estimated population as against 40.95 in the preceding year.

The highest birth rate was that of the Chinese which was 44.1 per thousand.

The percentage of males born was 51.97.

Deaths.—The crude death rate was 26.54 per thousand; that in 1933 was 24.26, and the average for the ten years 1925–1934 was 27.14 as recorded in the annual reports of the registry of births and deaths.

Infant Mortality.—The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 171.87 per thousand as against 168 in 1933 and an average of 184.89 over the ten years 1925–1934.

B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

Measurements of migration are dealt with on a Malayan basis in the absence of inter-Settlement or inter-State control, or of control between the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Migration is a subject of special interest in Malaya owing to the attraction of the country for foreign capital and for labour from India, China and the neighbouring countries of the Archipelago, and also to the situation of Singapore and Penang at the junction of ocean trade routes. Until 1930 immigration was practically free, and one of the lucrative trades of Singapore was the importation of labourers from China. In that year a quota system was applied to the immigration of adult male labourers from China with the objects of reducing unemployment, raising the standard of labour and improving the wage ratio. In 1932 the Aliens Ordinance which is administered by the Immigration Department extended this control, subject to certain temporary exceptions, to all adult male immigrants of other than British or British protected nationality.

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure and

imate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included in the Appendices.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in the periods between censuses.

The following are points of interest. The population of Malaya ascertained by the Census on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, of which that of the Straits Settlements was 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The population on the 30th June, 1934, was estimated at 4,234,092 and 1,059,122 respectively. The Malayan migrational surplus for the year was 142,089 persons, as compared with deficits of 38,449 in 1933 and 162,978 in 1932, a net loss to the population in three years of 59,338 persons, due largely to the slump in the prices of rubber and tin. The excess of arrivals over departures during 1934 showed reviving confidence, and this surplus which was noticed in the month of October, 1933, for the first time since July, 1930, has since been maintained except for a deficit of 186 persons in March of this year. A further reference to movements of Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

All races showed a surplus of immigration over emigration for the year under review. The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus or deficit during the last three years:—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

Race		1932		1933		1934
Europeans and Americans	—	569	+	301	+	1,599
Eurasians	.. —	61	—	72	+	263
Japanese	.. —	798	—	130	+	423
Chinese	.. —	97,518	—	31,178	+	61,639
Malays	.. —	3,996	+	304	+	3,425
Northern Indians	.. +	1,680	+	3,757	+	7,132
Southern Indians	.. —	61,320	—	11,175	+	66,666
Others	.. —	396	—	256	+	942
Total	.. —	162,978	—	38,449	+	142,089

During the year 1934 the total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 495,000, an increase of 98 per cent., and of departures 353,000, an increase of 22 per cent.

The means of transport continued to be principally by sea, though the number of recorded passengers by land and air considerably increased. The increase observed in land movements is due partly to the fact that migration between Perak and Siam by the Kroh-Betong route was not recorded before 1933 and partly to the development of trade between Northern Malaya and Southern Siam. The increase of migration by air was due to the development of civil aviation, the Royal Dutch Indian Airways having included Singapore in the direct route from Batavia to Amsterdam with effect from May, 1933, while Imperial Airways, Limited, inaugurated a weekly air mail service from Singapore to London on the last day of 1933.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION*

(a) The total number of immigrants from Southern India that arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1934 was 89,828. This is an increase of 69,586 over the figure for 1933, which was 20,242.

The immigrants were of the following classes:—

Assisted immigrants (labourers assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work on estates etc., in Malaya) ..	45,460
Non-assisted immigrants (traders and others who paid their own passages) ..	44,368
Total ..	89,828

Of the non-assisted immigrants 27,306, or approximately 62% were of the labouring classes, the remaining 17,053 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. There were 2,599 assisted immigrants for the Colony.

The following table shows the number of assisted passages taken during the last five years for labourers and their families emigrating from Southern India to Malaya and paid for from the Indian Immigration Fund:—

1930	36,957
1931	91
1932	12
1933	13
1934	36,712

The striking rise in the number of immigrants in 1934, as compared with the three previous years, was due to the resumption of assisted immigration in May, and also to the marked increase in arrivals of non-assisted passengers attracted by the improving economic conditions in Malaya.

(b) In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 1,578 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

(ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

(a) The number of deck passengers that left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1934 was 28,068 (24,965 adults, 1,600 minors and 1,503 infants) as against 32,738 (28,064 adults, 2,726 minors and 1,948 infants) in 1933.

Of this total number, 23,556 adults, accompanied by 1,238 minors and 1,315 infants, paid their own passages, and 1,409 adults, 362 minors and 188 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department.

* The word immigrant, as here used in connection with Indian immigration, means a deck-passenger only, and does not include first or second class passengers.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department 917 adults, accompanied by 226 minors and 128 infants, were unfit for further work, and the remaining 492 adults, 136 minors and 60 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or with free passages granted by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The repatriates from the Colony were made up as follows:—

	Adults	Minors	Infants
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund ..	215	31	13
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments ..	48	7	3
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ..	30	17	9
	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 25

(b) In addition to the above, 399 deck passengers left for South Africa by the Messageries Maritimes steamers.

(iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese labourers arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by proclamation under the Aliens Ordinance. The quota was fixed at 2,000 a month from the 1st January to the 30th April, 2,000 a month from the 1st May to the 30th June, 3,000 for July, and 4,000 a month from the 1st August to the end of the year. This restriction applied only to labourers only but to all adult male Chinese, who arrived on ships working under the quota. Other ships were restricted to a total of 25 a month for each shipping company.

An amendment to the Aliens Ordinance (section 12A) in March allowed the issue of permits to *bona fide* employers to import their own labour outside the quota. The first batch of labourers imported under this system arrived in July.

At the same time, alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony, or a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State, were exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and were therefore not counted against the quota.

The total number of Chinese entering the Colony under the quota during the year was 31,156.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on non-quota ships was 3,511.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on permits under section 12A was 5,902.

The total number of Chinese who arrived in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence was 11,454.

The total number of male Chinese from China ports (including Hong Kong) who arrived during the year was therefore 52,023, compared with 13,535 in 1933, 18,741 in 1932, and 50,120 in 1931.

No restriction was placed on the immigration of women and children. 29,678 women and 17,163 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the last three years were:—

			Women	Children
1931	..	..	17,042	11,923
1932	..	..	8,652	6,141
1933	..	..	8,199	6,062

The number of women to a thousand men arriving from China ports during the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 was 340, 426, 605 and 570 respectively.

(iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malaya ports for China during the year was 68,129 as against 86,555 in 1932.

The fares for deck passengers from Singapore to China ports at the end of the year were from \$12 to \$15 to Hong Kong and \$12 to \$19 to Amoy and Swatow (Straits currency).

For passengers, counted against the quota, from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares varied as follows: \$55 to \$80 (China currency) and \$50 to \$55 (China currency) and \$40 to \$50 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

For passengers not counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow, and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares were \$35 to \$50 (China currency) \$30 to \$40 (China currency) and \$30 to \$50 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

Fares for specially recruited labour (under Section 12A of the Aliens Ordinance) brought from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore were \$35 (China currency) from Amoy and Swatow and \$25 (Hong Kong currency) from Hong Kong.

All these fares were subject to broker's commission.

CHAPTER IV

Health

A.—PREVALENCE OF, AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES

(i).—GENERAL

(1) *Malaria*.—Eight hundred and fourteen deaths were registered as caused by malaria and 4,503 deaths as due to fever unspecified, as compared with 1,718 and 2,944 respectively for the year 1933.

(2) *Tuberculosis*.—Deaths to the number of 2,276 were attributed to tuberculosis as compared with 2,167 in the year 1933.

The problem of how best to combat pulmonary tuberculosis continues to engage the earnest attention of the Health Department and the measures taken for prevention may be classified under four main headings:—

(a) *Education*.—Every endeavour is made by means of films, posters, leaflets, informal talks, etc., to educate the

people in methods of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and limiting its spread. This knowledge is being constantly imparted by Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Sisters and Nurses and School Medical Officers.

(b) *Improvement of housing and general sanitation.*—Under this heading mention may be made of the Singapore Improvement Trust's policy of constructing back-lanes in the congested areas, which was energetically continued during the year. There are also schemes for the demolition of slums, the building of cottages and tenements and the establishment of open spaces.

(c) *Special measures of sanitation.*—Preventive and curative measures against malaria and ankylostomiasis are carried out on a large scale and have the effect of improving the general health and raising the natural resistance of the people against infection by tuberculosis.

(d) *Hospital treatment.*—Beds for tuberculous cases are available in most of the Government hospitals and special beds for the treatment of tuberculosis exist in the General Hospitals in Singapore, Penang and Malacca and also in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore. Facilities for modern medical and surgical treatment of tuberculosis are provided at these hospitals.

(3) *Pneumonia.*—Pneumonia accounted for 2,181 deaths as compared with 1,976 in 1933.

(4) *Beri-Beri.*—Nine hundred and thirteen deaths were registered as being due to this disease. This is an increase over the 21 deaths recorded in 1933.

(5) *Dysentery.*—Dysentery caused 442 deaths. The disease was less evident than in former years.

(ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(1) *Plague.*—No case occurred.

(2) *Cholera.*—No case occurred.

(3) *Small-pox.*—There was one fatal case.

(4) *Cerebro-spinal Fever.*—There were ten cases of which 4 were fatal.

(iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of these diseases is undertaken by a special branch of the Medical Department known as the "Social Hygiene Branch", under the control of the Chief Medical Officer, Social Hygiene.

There are 30 treatment centres in the Straits Settlements as follows:—

Singapore	..	..	..	8
Penang (including Province Wellesley)	..	..	..	15
Malacca District	..	..	..	7

The number of new cases treated continues to show a progressive decrease for Singapore as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	14,926 cases
1933	..	..	..	11,961 "
1934	..	..	..	9,796 "

Penang.—The figures here show a fall in 1933 of 787 cases followed by a small rise of 410 in 1934, as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	8,546 cases
1933	..	..	..	7,759 "
1934	..	..	..	8,169 "

Malacca.—The figures show a slight rise in 1933 and a fall of 172 cases in 1934 as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	3,228 cases
1933	..	..	..	3,636 "
1934	..	..	..	3,464 "

Number of Seamen Treated.—There were 916 new admissions to the clinics for Sailors of whom 229 were British and 108 were other Europeans. Of the remainder 468 were Chinese, 10 Malays, 79 Indians and 22 belonged to other races.

Serological Reactions.—Eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six specimens of blood were submitted to the Kahn Test, of which 8,382 gave positive results.

Propaganda.—Pamphlets and leaflets were freely distributed to the public, and posters calling attention to the dangers of venereal disease and the facilities for free treatment were displayed throughout the town of Singapore.

(iv).—YAWS

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of yaws treated during the year:—

Cases of yaws treated in 1933	..	8,060
Cases of yaws treated in 1934	..	6,477

Facilities exist in most of the rural areas for the treatment of yaws, and the travelling dispensaries which visit outlying villages attract large numbers of Malays who are the chief sufferers. The treatment has firmly established itself in the confidence of the villagers and very few cases now remain untreated for long in the areas served by Government hospitals and dispensaries. Epidemic foci of the disease however still appear in certain areas and these accounted for most of the 6,477 cases treated during 1934.

B.—HOSPITALS, ETC.

(i).—HOSPITALS

Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six patients were treated in the hospitals of the Colony as compared with 55,197 in the previous year. The malaria admissions numbered 5,638 as compared with 5,333 in 1933. Admissions for venereal disease totalled 3,269 with 175 deaths, as against 3,298 with 166 deaths in the previous year.

The new General Hospital in Malacca has been completed and as occupied on the 28th June, 1934. It contains 573 beds in four blocks designed on modern lines. This hospital is regarded as a model of what a tropical hospital should be.

(ii).—DISPENSARIES

There was a decrease in the number of out-patients treated at Government Dispensaries but an increase in the number of their attendances, the figures being:—

	1933	1934
Number of Out-patients ..	223,552	217,421
Number of Attendances ..	451,018	459,337

The number of people seeking advice at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, increased from 38,507 to 39,218.

At a similar dispensary in Penang the attendances for 1934 were 9,128 compared with 19,756 in 1933.

At the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Malacca the number of attendances was 17,966 for 1934, compared with 16,081 in 1933, whilst at Merlimau and Masjid Tanah the numbers were 1,158 and 1,384 respectively.

(iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Motor Travelling Dispensaries are provided in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley. They visit the outlying districts of each Settlement and dispense treatment for minor ailments. Attendances for the whole of the Colony totalled 106,747 compared with 120,270 in 1933.

(iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Pulau Jerejak Settlement.—Modern treatment for leprosy has been given during the past four years to all curable cases at Pulau Jerejak with encouraging results. The success so far achieved has been reflected in the number of cases discharged as cured or free from infection which numbered 5 in 1932, 45 in 1933 and 30 in 1934. The patients have been encouraged to take an active part in the work of the Settlement and 123 able-bodied patients are now employed as artisans, wood-cutters, dhobies, etc. A few educated inmates serve as teachers, dressers and overseers. Many inmates take a lively interest in vegetable and fruit gardening and in poultry farming. The dramatic troupes formed in the year 1933 gave several successful performances. Fifteen boys now attend the Chinese School and 13 attend the English School. The Boy Scouts muster 44 and have drilled regularly throughout the year while outdoor sports have been extended and have proved popular. The brass band has maintained a high standard and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

Singapore Settlement.—The Settlement at Singapore has accommodation for both males and females, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak, Penang, as early as possible. "Toc H" has taken an active interest in the inmates and its members regularly visited the Settlement and provided comforts and entertainment for the patients.

(v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

The hospital for the treatment of mental patients is suitably situated in pleasant surroundings in the rural area of Singapore. There were 1,359 patients at the beginning of the year, admissions numbered 423 and 1,397 patients remained at the end of the year. Compared with 1933 the admissions showed an increase of 3. Patients whose mental and physical condition permit are employed in light manual labour in the hospital and its environment. Eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight yards of cotton cloth were woven for use in the institution and eighty-six thousand seven hundred pounds of vegetables were grown for the use of the patients. A small quantity of fruit and 1,760 coconuts were harvested.

C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

(i).—QUARANTINE

Seven hundred and eighty-three visits in Singapore and 299 visits in Penang (as against 965 and 359 respectively in 1933) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. 391,982 persons were examined during the year as compared with 254,297 in 1933.

Two thousand and twenty persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was one for smallpox, fourteen for chicken-pox, nine for measles, one for cerebro-spinal meningitis, three for mumps and one for leprosy. At the Penang Quarantine Station four were treated for small-pox.

(ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

Singapore.—The more populous sections of the rural area of Singapore, have been gazetted as "Compulsory Nightsoil Removal Areas". In these areas, removal was carried out by Chinese labour under the supervision of the Health Officer. The nightsoil of approximately one-quarter of the houses in the rural area of Singapore was removed by this method. Disposal is either by trenching or septic tank treatment.

During the year seven hundred and sixty-eight latrines were constructed or reconstructed, and six hundred and three of an insanitary type were demolished.

Household refuse was collected by the Health Department and incinerated. One new incinerator was erected in 1934. The number of serviceable incinerators is twenty-four.

Penang.—Considerable extension of conservancy measures in Penang and Province Wellesley has been undertaken during the year and an organised system of nightsoil removal and disposal exists in all gazetted village areas.

Pit and "bore-hole" latrines are the rule in the rural areas outside village limits. 1,412 latrines of various types were constructed during the year.

Malacca.—One thousand two hundred and sixteen new latrines were constructed or reconstructed during the year, and 544 insanitary latrines were demolished.

Twenty-three of the new latrines were of the Yaeger bore-hole type. There are 33 village incinerators in use but many of them are very dilapidated. A programme for their replacement by Horsfall tractors commences in 1935.

Labuan.—Conservancy was carried out by Chinese labour under supervision of the Health Officer. Night-soil was removed from latrines of approved type in the Urban and Suburban areas of Labuan and disposed of by dumping in the sea half a mile from the shore during ebb tide.

During the year, 72 sanitary latrines were constructed and 34 unsanitary ones demolished.

Household refuse was collected daily by contract coolies under supervision of the Health Department, and one method of disposal was to dump it in swamps and cover it with sand.

(iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The need for economy still prevailed and \$131,042.25 was spent on permanent and temporary anti-malarial measures as compared with \$132,820.68 in 1933. The extension of the oiling interval from seven to ten days in certain areas, which was first tried in 1933, was continued; and it does not appear to have resulted in any marked decrease in the incidence of malaria. On any evidence of a recrudescence of malaria it might be necessary to revert at once to a seven day period, but so far no such necessity has arisen.

CHAPTER V

Housing

Housing, particularly of the wage-earning population, varies widely in character in urban and rural areas. In municipal areas the various types of housing may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Houses with gardens occupied by the well-to-do residents,
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by the less prosperous, or the less well-paid of the salaried classes,
- (c) Terrace houses for clerks and people of similar standing,
- (d) Shop-houses,
- (e) Common lodging houses, which are frequently overcrowded,
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the outskirts of the city.

Shop-houses in the older parts of the towns are generally built in rows, of solid construction and two or more stories in height, but so frequently they are insufficiently ventilated and for many streets no back lanes are provided. Poor ventilation, of course, conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and the absence of back lanes interferes with proper sanitation. The upper stories of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles with temporary partitions, erected without regard to the need of light and air, and it is in these that

the worst overcrowding is found. Unfortunately too many of the labouring and artisan classes find their homes in such cubicles or the common lodging houses of the most densely populated areas, which frequently consist of just an overcrowded dormitory above a shop or store; and it is not surprising therefore that tuberculosis is very prevalent in urban areas and that the infantile death rate is high.

In rural areas though brick shop-houses with tiled roofs are found in some of the larger villages, the houses are generally of old Malay Chinese types, built of planks with roofs of attap, a very efficient native type of thatching with dried palm fronds. The wood and attap houses are usually owned by the occupiers, and as a general rule are clean and well-ventilated, besides being admirably suited to the climate and cool and comfortable to live in. Those of the Malay small-holder or peasant are raised about four to six feet above ground level, and are especially well-ventilated, cool and commodious. The brick-and-tile shop-houses in the villages, like those in the towns, lend themselves to overcrowding, but the evils are less pronounced in rural areas where the houses are not built so closely together. Labourers on rubber estates are usually housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. Nearly all of these buildings conform to an approved standard design and frequent inspection by the health authorities and the officers of the Labour Department prevent overcrowding and ensure decent upkeep and cleanliness.

This short account of the conditions subsisting to-day in the larger towns of the Colony is enough to show how pressing is the necessity for comprehensive measures of slum-clearance and re-housing, and social workers and others who have studied the problem in the larger sea-port towns at home will appreciate the extraordinary difficulties that attend its solution in a country where the main areas affected are occupied by a transient Asiatic population inured by generations to a standard of living compared with which their present circumstances give little cause for complaint. The Government, however, and the educated elements of the population, European and Asiatic, are fully alive to the needs of the situation, and the first steps have already been taken to deal with the re-housing of the poorer classes of the population in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, the three principal towns of the Colony.

In Singapore such measures fall within the scope of operations of the Singapore Improvement Trust, a body especially incorporated for the purpose by an Ordinance passed in 1927.

The Improvement Trust has entered on a fixed programme of the driving of back lanes through existing congested areas, which is anticipated will have dealt with all the worst areas within five years; and has also acquired several large blocks of slum-property and pulled them down or established open spaces in their centres. About fifty acres of waste land adjoining a particularly crowded Chinese area have been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale, with a view to relieving the prevailing congestion. The Trust has built 118 better class cottages at Lavender Street for occupation by the clerical classes, and two large blocks of tenements comprising about 250 rooms at Kreta Ayer Road. It has also erected 224 artisan dwellings in Balestier and Kim Kiat Road. In Penang and Malacca all measures of town-improvement are

ertaken by the Municipal Commissioners under the provisions of Municipal Ordinance and, while development has not been possible on the same scale as the work undertaken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore, a great improvement has been effected during the last years and the work is still progressing. The Health Department uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary buildings, and strict control of common lodging houses is maintained to prevent overcrowding and preserve a decent standard of sanitation. In the smaller towns of Penang and Malacca of course the problems are met and solved are neither so great nor so pressing as those in Singapore but special schemes of slum clearance have been carried out, in addition to the year-by-year activities of the Municipal Commissioners, and are being put in operation as funds and circumstances permit. For the purpose of such approved schemes a grant of £10,000 was made to the Municipality of Penang during the year under review.

In rural areas planning schemes have been evolved for most of the settled villages, demolition notices are enforced against insanitary buildings whenever necessary, and the work of providing all dwellings with sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. For all new buildings, in Municipal and Rural Board areas, strict compliance with the building-by-laws is now enforced, although it is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, to insist on the standards devised for the wealthier Municipal areas in the rural areas where expense is a much greater consideration. There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER VI

Production

A.—AGRICULTURE

(i).—CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS

Rubber.—Under the influence of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme, of which the details were announced on the 30th April and which came into effect on the 1st June, the average price of 1 lb. of standard smoked sheet in Singapore for the year at 20.63 cents was approximately double that of 10.21 cents in 1933. The ruling price in January was 13 5/8 cents per lb. During the next few months, as hopes of the successful introduction of a restriction scheme rose, the price appreciated with increasing rapidity, and on 7th, after confirmation of these hopes on April 30th, stood at 24 cents per lb. Rapid clearance of stocks during the few remaining weeks of unrestricted export caused a fall to 19 cents per lb. at the end of May. This was followed by a steady rise to a maximum price of 25 5/8 cents in September, and thereafter a decline to a closing price of 20 3/4 cents per lb. in December.

Applications for assessment of standard production under the Regulation Scheme led to the revision of statistics concerning estates of 100 acres or over. Revised statistics for small holdings are not available. The figures used for the latter are, therefore, those for 1933. On this basis the total area under rubber in 1934 was 18,860 acres, an increase over the figure for 1933 of 8,794 acres.

all of which was on estates of 100 acres or more. This increase due to revision of statistics rather than to new planting. Of total area 220,461 acres, or 64 per cent., were contained in 342 estates each of 100 acres or more and 126,399 acres, or 36 per cent., were small properties of less than 100 acres. For purposes of assessing yield capacity all rubber planted before the season 1926-27 is regarded as mature, i.e. capable of giving its maximum yield per acre, while rubber planted during the season 1926-27 and subsequently is regarded as capable of giving only a portion of its maximum yield or as being too young to tap. Such rubber is classified as immature. On this basis the area of mature rubber on large estates amounted to 200,829 acres and that of immature rubber to 19,632 acres.

Production as declared was 59,683 tons of which 28,280 tons was from large estates and 31,403 tons from small holdings. Local consumption in Singapore declined and was negligible, so that practically the whole production was exported.

With the improvement in price large estates were all able to make a profit. Part of this was, in most instances, used for paying somewhat higher salaries and wages and for undertaking various upkeep works which had of necessity been neglected during the period of low prices.

In response to higher prices the number of small holdings tapping again increased, while numerous instances of severe tapping were also recorded. On the whole, however, the general standard of maintenance and disease-treatment improved considerably, owing largely to the stimulus imparted by the fear that thick undergrowth and the prevalence of disease would result in a low assessment of production. The standard of upkeep and tapping on properties of an intermediate size of 25 to 100 acres was, as a rule, good.

Owing to favourable humid conditions mouldy-rot disease of renewing bark was troublesome in the Settlement of Penang during the greater part of the year, and also occurred to a less extent in Malacca and on Singapore Island. Control measures were, however, carried out more carefully and good use was made of the facilities provided for obtaining approved fungicides at cost price. Mildew again occurred on the young foliage after "wintering" in the Settlements of Malacca and Penang, the disease being most prominent in the southern portion of Province Wellesley where an imperfect wintering was experienced. The attack did not, however, cause permanent damage to the trees.

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya commenced to build up a staff of Asiatic Rubber Instructors for work on small holdings throughout Malaya. The Instructors are employed by the Institute from which they receive instructions and advice, but for purposes of supervision are placed under the control of Agricultural Officers of the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture in the various States and Settlements. The Instructors give lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of rubber production, but pay special attention to tapping, control of diseases of the renewing bark and preparation of sheet of good quality. This last matter is of special importance to small-holders under the Regulation Scheme, since for the purpose of export-rights all rubber is considered to be dry, so that a high moisture content in his sheet represents a direct loss to the small holder of a portion of his export-rights.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The area planted with coconuts estimated to have increased by about 100 acres to approximately 4,400 acres. An increase of approximately 500 acres has occurred in Malacca, whereas a revised estimate for the island of Penang shows a decrease of 430 acres as compared with the estimated area in 1933. As previously explained, no means exist for estimating local production.

There was again a marked increase in the local production and export of coconut oil with a corresponding increase in the export of the residual oil cake ("poonac"). This is believed to be due in the main to the prevailing low price for copra, but may be in part attributable to the increased demand for oil cakes for stock feeding in many countries.

The trade in fresh nuts between Penang and Burmah was well maintained, total exports being some 10,000,000 nuts as compared with about 10,370,000 in the previous year. The supplies of nuts were obtained from the Settlement of Penang and from South Kedah.

Local prices for coconut products during the year were the lowest on record. The lowest price quoted in Singapore for "Sundried" copra was \$2.55 a picul in April and the highest price for the year was \$3.30 a picul at the end of December. The average Singapore price for "Sundried" copra was \$2.94 as compared with \$3.89 a picul in 1933, while corresponding prices for "Mixed" copra were \$2.44 and \$3.41 a picul.

The average price of coconut oil was \$5.96 and that of copra was \$1.28 a picul, as compared with \$7.70 and \$1.65 respectively in 1933.

As a result of the difficulties facing both the coconut and the palm industries, on the 21st April a committee was appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the present economic condition of the coconut and other vegetable oil producing industries and to make recommendations. The report of this committee, which was published in September, showed that the position had arisen from a rapidly increasing production of vegetable and animal oils and fats during a period when several factors, both natural and artificial, tended to restrict their free exchange and consumption. The committee made a number of recommendations to several of which effect has been or is being given.

At the close of the year, however, the interaction of certain unforeseen factors, notable among which was the prolonged drought

in the United States, considerably reduced actual and potential production of oils and fats and thereby improved the more immediate outlook for copra and palm oil.

The prevailing market conditions did not encourage Malays to prepare copra or to erect improved kilns, but the few who already owned such kilns continued to produce good copra much of which obtained a premium on the Penang market. At the Coconut Experiment Station in Selangor, the Department of Agriculture again gave courses of training in the preparation of good quality copra to students at the school of Agriculture and to Malay Headmen from various parts of the country.

The standard series of manurial and cultivation experiments which had been in progress since 1931 on seven estates in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were concluded. It was found that no results of economic value were to be expected from manuring or cultivation on normally well maintained properties. A preliminary survey of some of the very old coconut plantations in Penang was conducted with a view to possible measures of amelioration.

Coffee.—The price of coffee in Singapore improved somewhat in the first quarter of the year, but thereafter tended to decline. Palembang coffee averaged \$14.10 and Sourabaya coffee \$20.37 a picul as compared with \$15.60 and \$22.31 a picul in 1933. Imports of coffee at 6,224 tons were slightly above those of the previous year but exports decreased by 487 tons to 2,117 tons so that net imports of beans were about 4,100 tons as compared with some 3,500 tons in 1933. Net imports of coffee in tins have declined steadily since 1929, being approximately 40,200 lbs. in 1934 and 62,100 lbs. in 1933. The fall in imports of tinned coffee is probably due in part to an increase in the retail sale of coffee grown in Malaya and in part to the roasting and tinning of coffee for local consumption from blends of imported beans. There was, however, practically no change in the planted area or its production in the Colony.

(ii).—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Rice.—The area planted with rice (padi) in the season 1933-34 was estimated to be 70,550 acres, or about the same as in the previous season. The close approximation of the figures for the planted area in the two seasons may be attributed to the fact that only a very small proportion of the available padi land in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca was left unplanted in either year. In the Dindings the comparatively small population sets a limit to the area that can be planted.

The total crop harvested was estimated at 29,424,000 gantangs of padi (rice grain) equal to 42,034 tons of milled rice. This was one of the heaviest crops of padi harvested in the Colony, at least during the last decade, and represents an increase of approximately 5,400,000 gantangs of padi, or 7,700 tons of rice, over the crop reaped in the season 1932-33.

Weather conditions in most parts of the Peninsula, more especially the north-western portion, were favourable throughout the season and enabled the Colony to produce its share of the highest Malayan rice crop on record. Other factors which contributed to this satisfactory result were the more extended use of improved seed, better water control and systematic destruction of rats. The remarkable average yield of 600 gantangs an acre was obtained in Penang Island, while the corresponding figures for Province Wellesley and Malacca, respectively 435 and 383 gantangs an acre, were also well above the usual rate of yield.

Favourable crops in other countries, combined with the reduced purchasing power of Asiatics, have been instrumental in maintaining the prices of milled rice and padi at a low level which has no parallel in recent years. The price range of padi was 5 to 9 cents a gantang in Malacca and 3¼ to 6 cents a gantang in Penang Settlement during

first half of the year. Subsequently prices strengthened slowly rising at 7 to 8 cents in Malacca and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gantang Penang Settlement. The average retail price of Siam rice No. 2 at these Settlements was 24 cents a gantang. In spite of the low prices ruling, the good padi crops obtained in the last two years have undoubtedly assisted the Malay padi-growers to tide over a difficult period.

Figures for the area planted with padi in the season 1934-35 are not yet available, but the indications are that the rise in the price of rubber in conjunction with unfavourable weather conditions at some localities will result in a decline in the planted area and in the crop harvested. It is possible, however, that the cultivation of a part of the area recently added to the available padi-land in Malacca and the completion of drainage and irrigation schemes may compensate for the decline in the acreage planted in the older padi-lands of the Settlement.

In Malacca the provisions of the Customary Lands Ordinance and Rules are available for ensuring the annual planting of padi-land in accordance with a definite programme of operations. The Rice Cultivation Ordinance No. 39 of 1934 and Rules thereunder will operate to the same end in the Settlement of Penang. The Irrigation Areas Ordinance No. 38 of 1934 enables a water rate to be imposed and adequate control of water supplies to be exercised in areas where drainage and irrigation systems have been installed by the Government.

Under the guidance of the special staff employed by the Department of Agriculture, measures for the control of rats were systematically carried out by padi growers in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca with such marked success that the losses caused by this pest were negligible.

Selection and testing of pure strains of padi, cultivation and manurial experiments and work on padi soils were continued. A few new selections gave very satisfactory results in trials. Certain of the older selections made at the Pulau Gadong Station in Malacca maintained their superiority of yield and were much in demand, so that the supply of 3,800 gantangs of seed was quickly sold. Manurial and cultivation experiments again failed to lift yields over the "bar", mentioned in last year's report, of which the cause still remains obscure. The year's work did, however, indicate that profitable increases in yield can be obtained from applications of cheap forms of water-insoluble phosphates, such as local bat guano, in areas where, in spite of favourable conditions of weather and water supply, yields do not approach within fifty gantangs of the "bar". Further experiments at the Station in Malacca on the cultivation of padi by mechanical means provided information which justified the continuation of these investigations on a larger area of land during the season not yet concluded.

Pineapples.—There was no significant change in the area planted with pineapples for local consumption as fresh fruit in the Settlements of Malacca and Penang. In Singapore Island, where the fruits are mostly grown for canning, the planted area decreased from 9,500 acres in 1933 to 7,500 acres in 1934, and the area planted with pineapples as a sole crop at 5,500 acres showed a slight decrease of 300 acres.

There has been a general tendency in other parts of the Peninsula to replace areas, on which catch-crops of pineapples were grown during the immaturity of a main crop of rubber, by areas on which pineapples form the sole crop. The increase in the sole-crop area has not, however, kept pace with the decrease in the catch-crop area so that considerable extension of the planted area in the near future is necessary if supplies of fruit are to be maintained.

The average prices of canned pineapples for 1934 were nearly the same as in 1933, but the fluctuations during the year under review were smaller. For a case of 48 tins (72 lbs. of fruit) the average prices in 1934 were: Cubes \$3.10; Sliced Flat \$3.01; Sliced Tall \$3.19.

Practically the whole output of canned pineapples is exported so that gross exports represent production. In 1934 these exports for the whole of Malaya were 66,634 tons, as compared with 59,581 tons in 1933, and were the highest on record. The United Kingdom took, as in the previous year, about 77 per cent. of the exports and the Dominion of Canada 11.9 per cent. Thus the Malayan canned fruit maintained its position in the British market and considerably improved its standing on the Canadian market where prospects of still further expansion are promising, provided that the requisite quality is maintained. The growing demand in Canada is in no small degree due to the valuable propaganda conducted by the Malayan Information Agency during the last three years at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The Department of Agriculture continued, at the Pineapple Experiment Station and elsewhere, its investigations into problems connected with the planting of pineapples as a sole crop. Experiments on cultural treatment and manuring yielded results which, although not conclusive, none the less provided valuable guidance in designing the further experiments which were laid down during the year. Good progress was also made with experiments on green manuring and close planting, and with the selection of plants producing fruits of a suitable size and shape for canning.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1934, came into force at the beginning of October. This requires that all factories where pineapples are canned for export shall be registered and that a condition of registration shall be compliance with the requirements of the local health authority in respect of factory-hygiene and general sanitation. It further requires the registration by each factory of a special mark which must be embossed or indelibly stamped on every tin and every case of tins for export, so that each tin or case can be traced back to the factory where it was prepared. By means of temporary registration owners of factories have been allowed ample time in which to effect the required modifications and improvements in their factories. Four factories thus temporarily registered were operating in Singapore Island at the close of the year.

The Ordinance also provides machinery for a system of grading. The principle of a voluntary grading scheme was accepted by the industry during the year, and it is expected that the details of the scheme will be decided and effect given to it in 1935.

Enactments on the same lines as the Colonial Ordinance have been passed in the two Malay States where pineapples are canned for export, namely Johore and Selangor. In the Colony and in

shore Committees, on which the industry is represented, have been appointed under the legislation to advise the respective Registrars. Uniformity in the incidence of this legislation in Singapore and Johore has been secured by arranging that the members of both Committees shall sit jointly when matters common to both administrations come up for consideration.

Finally, a scheme to provide research and advice on the canning side of the industry for a period of three years has been approved and will be financed jointly by the Colony, the State of Johore and the State of Selangor with the aid of a grant kindly made by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee from the Colonial Development Fund.

The year has thus been characterised by important developments in the Malayan pineapple-canning industry, which should help it to face the increasing competition from several directions, of which there is already evidence.

Fruit.—It is estimated that there were in the Colony some 7,300 acres planted with fruits of various kinds excluding pineapples, but including about 1,360 acres of bananas. There was a further extension of the area planted with fruit trees in Singapore Island on land formerly occupied by rubber.

Both half yearly crops of tree-fruits were on the whole disappointing, but prices were in consequence better than usual. There were, as usual, large imports of tropical fruits from the Netherlands Indies and of temperate or sub-tropical fruits such as apples, pears, plums, oranges and grapes from California, Australia and China.

The demand for planting material of good fruit stocks was well maintained and considerable quantities of such material were distributed from the various Agricultural Stations and from reliable private sources.

Vegetables.—The production of vegetables by Chinese market gardeners for sale in the towns continued normally. Singapore Island contains the largest number of these gardens which aggregate some 3,000 acres and are estimated to supply an average of about 12 tons of vegetables daily throughout the year. An interesting development in the Island has been the conversion by Chinese squatters during the year of some 300 acres of what was formerly poor rubber land into a valuable vegetable growing area.

The Department of Agriculture maintained close touch with these activities in Singapore Island through its Chinese Sub-Inspector of Agriculture. In Malacca contact was successfully established with the Chinese gardeners after the newly appointed Chinese Agricultural Assistant had assumed duty.

Tobacco.—This crop continues to be grown almost entirely by Chinese and usually in rotation with vegetables. The planted area consequently varies considerably at different times of the year under the influence of season and prevailing prices. It was roughly estimated at some 250 acres towards the close of the year. Production was returned at about 286,500 lbs. valued roughly at \$71,000. The whole output is consumed locally in the form of cheap cheroots or finely cut tobacco, resembling "shag", which is consumed in pipes or cigarettes.

Experiments were made with moderate success in the production of a yellow leaf, suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes, from Virginian tobacco grown and kiln-dried at the Pineapple Experiment Station at Singapore, but a similar trial with Virginian leaf grown by Chinese gardeners was disappointing.

As in the previous year, a number of well known pests and diseases of this crop made their appearance. Some of these were successfully controlled, and others, such as mosaic disease, which are liable to prove more troublesome, occurred fortunately in a few instances only.

Derris Root.—Interest in the cultivation of this plant was well maintained under an active demand both for dried root for export and for planting material. The crop is grown mainly in Singapore Island where the area planted increased from 550 to 650 acres.

The dried root is now sold on two different bases of estimating its toxic content, namely rotenone content for the American market and ether extract value for the European market. The price on the basis of rotenone content rose from \$30.50 a picul at the beginning of the year to \$44 a picul at the close, while root sold on ether extract value opened at \$25 a picul rose to \$34.50 and closed at \$30 a picul.

As a result of investigations conducted by workers in the Department of Agriculture and elsewhere, evidence is accumulating which tends to show that certain varieties of derris are characterised by a high and others by a low toxic content. In one locality in Singapore Island root showing a high toxic content on analysis was produced. This sold at the close of the year for prices as high as \$70 a picul. Cuttings from this locality have been much in demand for planting purposes and some 60,000 have been sold at \$10 a thousand to purchasers in the Peninsula, Borneo and the Netherlands Indies.

An extensive series of investigations of the action of this root as an insecticide was completed at the Department of Agriculture during the year.

Pepper.—Speculation in the pepper market had its repercussions in Malaya and prices rose from about \$30 a picul for Singapore white pepper in January to \$65 a picul at the close of the year. The effect however was more noticeable in the trade in pepper centred in Singapore than in any stimulation of local production.

Cloves.—A good crop of cloves was reaped by Chinese growers in Penang Island during December and dried cloves were sold at the somewhat improved price of \$38 a picul. The total area planted with this crop in the Settlement of Penang is estimated at about 370 acres.

(iii).—LIVESTOCK

The herd of cattle at the privately-owned dairy farm in Singapore was increased to nearly 200 head during the year. A second farm, also under European management, for the production of milk, poultry and vegetables was established with a herd of 29 cattle and about 1,000 head of poultry.

Pig-rearing by Chinese was well maintained in all Settlements and was increasing in Singapore Island until the second half of the year when an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, together with several heavy floods, caused considerable losses.

The stock of pure bred poultry at the Agricultural Station in Malacca was built up as much as possible to meet the good demand from small holders for pure bred cockerels for crossing with local hens. A small flock of pure bred fowls was also maintained at the Pineapple Experiment Station in Singapore Island. Instruction work conducted by the Department of Agriculture has led to some improvement in the housing and feeding of poultry and has roused considerable interest in poultry keeping among Malay small holders.

Although attempts are being made to increase local production, exports of pigs, poultry and eggs remained high.

(iv).—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

All preliminary work on the small Agricultural Station in Labuan was completed during the year. Apart from this no additions were made to the number of Agricultural Stations, Padi Stations and Test Plots maintained by the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture. All of these continued to provide useful demonstrations and supplies of planting material of good quality. Training courses were conducted at the Padi Experiment Station in Malacca for Malay pupils destined for service under the Governments of the Malay States and a week's course of instruction was given to Malay Headmen from several parts of the Peninsula. A holiday course on simple agricultural subjects was held in April at the Bukit Mertajam Agricultural Station for boys from the neighbouring High School.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid two visits of about three weeks' each to Brunei and Labuan to supervise the further extension of agricultural services. Good progress was made both in the development of Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots and in the building up of the necessary subordinate staff.

The number of School Gardens in the Colony increased from 26 to 138, new gardens being established in all three Settlements. These were as usual regularly visited by officers of the Department of Agriculture. The annual competitions showed that a satisfactorily high standard of upkeep was maintained. That the instruction given serves a useful purpose is indicated by the fact that many of the pupils cultivate gardens of their own on their parents' land.

Two successful Agricultural Shows were held in the Settlement of Penang. Numerous exhibits of padi from Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca were entered in the All Malayan Padi Competition organised by the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association. The prize for the best exhibit of padi from the whole of Malaya was won by a competitor from Penang Island.

The Rural Lecture Caravan made tours in Province Wellesley and Malacca during the year. The lectures and film displays were again well received, as was shown by the large attendances at each centre visited.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, received additional support. The number of students present when the School year closed in April was 53. Although 24 students then completed their training and left the School, the new session opened in May with 71 students who came not only from the Peninsula but from various parts of

Borneo and included Malays, Chinese and Indians. Of the 24 students who left in April, 23 obtained employment in Government service in the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, or with private companies.

In conformity with procedure in the Federated Malay States definite recruiting for the junior staff of the Department of Agriculture in the Colony was suspended and replaced by the provision of six scholarships tenable at the School of Agriculture.

The scheme for the establishment of a Farm School at Agricultural Station in Malacca, which was under consideration at the end of 1933, was finally approved and work on the erection of the required buildings was commenced.

The Department of Agriculture, in addition to its English, Malay and Chinese periodicals, published 8 Special Bulletins on general scientific subjects and 9 circulars in English giving simple information on the cultivation of various crops.

(v).—METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

The elaborate machinery which exists for the recruitment of normal times, of South Indian labourers, required for work on rubber, coconut and oil-palm estates, is utilised also to supply the labour required for the Railways, the Municipalities and such Government Departments as the Public Works Department.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1917 and the Rules made thereunder. There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labourers for skilled work. The recruiting of skilled labourers in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The basis of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labourers is the Indian Immigration Fund. This Fund is maintained by contributions from all employers (including the Government of Malaya) of South Indian labourers. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may be spent only for the purpose of assisting immigration or on measures designed for the welfare and protection of South Indian labourers, such as the maintenance of "choultries" (free lodging houses) and a home for decrepit Indian labourers, the repatriation of labourers to India and the assistance of those in need of relief. During the years 1930-1933 the resources of the Fund were extensively used for these purposes.

From the Fund are paid the general expenses of recruiting, the principal items being the cost of the train fares of emigrants from their homes to the ports of Negapatam and Madras and their feeding in the Emigration Camps at these places while awaiting shipment of steamer passages (from Madras or Negapatam) to the Straits of the expenses of quarantine on arrival at Penang, Port Swettenham or Singapore, of transport thence to their places of employment in Malaya and of the payment of recruiting allowances to the employers by whose agents they had been recruited.

These agents, known as Kanganies, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers.

recruiting allowance" is paid to the employer in re-imbursement his expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

The kangany or agent who recruits must fulfil the following conditions before he can obtain a licence:—

- (i) he must be a South Indian of the labouring classes.
- (ii) he must have been employed as a labourer on the place of employment for which he intends to recruit for a period of not less than three months.

Licences are issued by the Deputy Controller of Labour in Penang are endorsed by the Agent of the Government of India. The number of labourers each kangany is authorised to recruit is limited the first instance to twenty and the maximum commission is limited Rs. 10 for each labourer recruited.

On arrival in India the kangany takes his licence for registration the office of the Malayan Emigration Commissioner in Madras, officer of the Malayan Civil Service appointed by the Malayan Governments, with the approval of the Government of India, to supervise emigration to Malaya, or in Negapatam to the office of the Assistant Emigration Commissioner. Only on endorsement by either these officials does the licence become valid. The period of validity of the licence is usually six months and is limited, in any case, to one year.

After having his licence registered the kangany proceeds to the office of his employer's financial agents where he obtains a small advance (usually about Rs. 20) before leaving for his own village where he informs his friends and relations of the conditions of labour on his estate.

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Munsiff or Headman whose duty it is to see that there is no valid objection to their emigrating. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman, he takes them to the port of embarkation, i.e., Madras or Negapatam, either himself pre-paying the train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the expense of the Fund.

Before they are permitted to embark all emigrants are inspected by the officials of the Indian Government—the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector.

After the emigrants are shipped, unless he is himself returning to the Colony in which case he is paid the balance due to him on arrival at the estate, the kangany receives his commission less the amount of his advance from the financial agents.

The commission of Rs. 10 is sufficient to cover all legitimate charges and is purposely kept low to prevent the kangany from dealing with professional recruiters.

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10 for

every female recruit or male recruit accompanied by his wife at \$8 for every male recruit not accompanied by his wife. The latter figure is designed to cover all legitimate out-of-pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to the requirements.

Assisted emigration however is not confined to labourers recruited by kanganyes for individual employers. Any agricultural labourer who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing during recent years. They are for the most part labourers who have been in Malaya before and are returning to their old places of employment. As they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable, on account of them, but each receives a gift of \$2 and a free railway ticket to his destination on being released from the immigration depot in Malaya. This is paid partly as an inducement and partly to ensure that they will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

Assisted immigration from India was suspended in August, 1933, but was resumed in May, 1934. Recruiting licences have been issued only in special cases, the great majority of assisted emigrants in Malaya being non-recruited labourers. Owing to the attractive wages prevailing here, coupled with the widespread distress in the Madras Presidency, large numbers of labourers applied at the Depôt in India for assistance to emigrate to Malaya and it was even discovered that some labourers who were not assisted to emigrate made their way to Malaya at their own expense.

The Controller of Labour, Malaya, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Indian Immigration Committee, which consists partly of unofficials, administers the Indian Immigration Fund.

All labourers, whether recruited by kanganyes or non-recruited, are landed in Malaya free of debt and any labourer may terminate his agreement with his employer by giving one month's notice of his intention to do so. There is no "contract" or indentured labour in the Colony.

There were 91 European-owned, and 244 Asiatic-owned, estates in the Colony, employing 16,467 and 2,285 South Indian labourers respectively, on the 31st December, 1934.

B.—FORESTRY

It was decided during the year, as an outcome of the recommendations of the Trade Commission, to reconstitute a forest organization in Singapore, the main object being the development of the local sawmill industry and the extension of the trade in timber both for domestic consumption and for export. Owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to fill the appointment of Forest Officer in Singapore, until the 27th November, 1934, and therefore the amount of work that could be accomplished by the close of the year was necessarily limited, although some useful groundwork was done. The sawmill industry derives none of its supplies from Singapore Island.

if, and it is not intended that the Forest Officer should be concerned at the present, except in an advisory capacity, with the much depleted forests remaining on the Island, of which the Commissioner of Lands is to retain territorial charge.

The main function of the Forest Officer is to assist the sawmills in securing new markets for their products, and with this aim in view to establish, and maintain by means of a system of Government inspection and grade-marking, definite standards of production on which purchasers of timber can rely. Such standards have already received recognition in the United Kingdom for the higher grades of Malayan timbers exported to that market, and the forest department grade-marks are accepted there without question. The same principle is now to be extended to the much wider range of medium and lower grades in demand in Eastern oversea markets and for local consumption.

Other duties of the Forest Officer include the supervision of improved methods of conversion, seasoning and preservative treatment of timber introduced by the specialist officers of the Forest Department, and the giving of assistance and expert advice in the purchases of timber by Government departments and quasi-governmental institutions in Singapore. It is anticipated that the savings in public expenditure that can be effected by expert buying of timber will far more than counterbalance the cost of the organization.

Exports of Malayan timbers to the United Kingdom increased from 15,169 cubic feet in 1933 to 18,472 cubic feet in 1934. When in a depressed state of the market, in consequence of uncertainty as to the position of American hardwoods, the absence on leave of the mill expert of the Forest Department and a temporary shortage of officers, rendering it impossible to give constant attention to the requirements of the industry, are considered, this result cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. Latterly the prices offering for Malayan timbers, particularly of the *meranti* class, have shown a tendency to harden, and interest in the trade is consequently reviving. A number of mills are now conversant with export grade specifications, and although they are not always ready to commit themselves to early delivery in any large quantity, a disposition is observable to cut to these specifications for stock in the practical certainty that material cut can be disposed of without difficulty.

In Eastern markets attention is being directed to the prospects of increasing trade with Mauritius, Hongkong and Shanghai, and South Africa, and the possibilities of the Palestine market are also being explored. Although the output of the Singapore mills increased substantially during the year the additional production went mainly to the satisfaction of reviving local demand, and Malayan exports of sawn timber, shipped almost entirely from Singapore and including a small quantity of sleepers, rose in value only from \$529,491 to \$64,221. Exports to British territories, of which Mauritius and Hongkong are the chief markets, declined in value by about \$17,000, and exports to foreign territories, principally China and the Netherlands Indies, increased by about \$52,000. The demand for log supplies of Malayan origin led to the re-opening of logging operations in Pahang for the first time since the slump, and 1,200 tons of sawlogs are recorded as having been exported thence to Singapore.

The Public Works Department continued to use the old railway station at Pulau Saigon as a seasoning dépôt for the condition of timber purchased on their behalf and inspected by the Timber Purchase Section of the Forest Department.

The Settlement of Malacca is well provided with forests, chiefly of the plains type, which are not however being exploited as fully as they should be, owing to the backwardness of local enterprise in the matter of sawmills. The forests of Penang and Province Wellesley are mainly hilly, but contain superior hardwoods in fair quantity and constitute a useful source of local supply. The amenity value of the Penang forests should moreover increase steadily as they are brought under regular management.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present cover 180 square miles, or 12 per cent. of the area of the Colony, including the Singapore reserves amounting to 25 square miles. The latter reserves contain little forest of value, and the greater part of them is likely to be revoked in the course of time.

Trade recovery accounted for an increase in the forest revenue of the Settlements (excluding Singapore) from \$21,250 to \$31,100 and the improvement is being maintained. Expenditure was \$68,500 as compared with \$65,883 in the previous year.

The Federated Malay States organizations for forest research and education, forest engineering and marketing also serve the interests of the Colony. The main research organization deals with forest botany, ecology, silviculture, wood technology, timber testing and investigation of forest products generally, and a school for training forest subordinates is attached to it. The Forest Engineering Department concerned with the improvement of methods of extraction, conversion and transport of timber and other forest produce. The Timber Purchase Section serves as an agency for direct purchase of timber on behalf of Government departments and others from local contractors, and assists the latter in marketing their output. The work done for the Colony by the Timber Purchase Section increased largely during the year.

C.—FISHERIES

There has been a marked improvement in the fishing industry due to the general improvement in trade, and in Singapore to the increased demand for fresh fish, arising out of an increase in the European population.

Revenue from licence fees paid for boats, nets and other gear amounts to \$12,546, an increase of \$268 on the revenue for 1933.

There were 12,403 fishermen employed in the Colony of whom 6,821 were Malays, 4,031 Chinese, 1,050 Japanese, 474 Indians, 20 Portuguese Descent, and 1 of other nationality.

A considerable amount of experimental work has been completed particularly on the salting of fish and the use of high grade solar salt. The results are interesting but not encouraging, for, although the use of a high grade salt may be advantageous, there does not appear to be a sufficient improvement in price to justify its substitution for comparatively low grade solar salts.

The preparation of a high grade salted fish is complicated by certain factors, which, under the present conditions of the industry, cannot very well be altered. The most important of these is the fact that the fish are often in an advanced stage of decomposition before the salt is applied. Another is the fact that only a lightly salted product is in demand. Salt fish is mostly used as a condiment and not as a food, and its value lies chiefly in its flavour.

Samples of fish fat from cultivated carp have been prepared and examined by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Berdeen, and favourably reported on. Further reports are expected.

Samples of liver oil from local shark and rays have been examined in the biochemical laboratories of the College of Medicine, and have been reported on as being exceptionally high in Vitamin A.

Canning experiments have been continued, and reveal some difficulty in dealing with prawns. The preparation of cooked prawns and fresh "whitebait" (*Stolephorus*) packed in cartons for the cold storage trade has been very successful, but careful rules governing the preparation of cooked prawns for sale are necessary if local people take up this business. The prawn-producing areas are generally remote and not easily accessible.

Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) cultivation has been continued with the common carp as a subject, but this fish is not satisfactory unless large areas of weedy ponds are available. Since other fish can be cultivated in such places and easily fed to give a better yield, their cultivation is not being pressed.

Investigations into the rate of growth of young sea-fishes have yielded some surprising results. A very rapid rate of growth is established and throws some light on the ability of the local fish population to stand up to the intensive fishing which goes on in so many places.

D.—MINERALS

Mining operations in the Colony are confined to the Settlement of Malacca, where tin is mined and to Christmas Island, where deposits of phosphate of lime are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. On the 1st April, 1934, the tin mines of Malacca were brought formally within the scope of the International Scheme by the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1934. By agreement with the Government of the Federated Malay States a fixed exportable allowance not exceeding 58.24 tons of tin per annum was allocated to the Settlement. This figure represents 1,296 pikuls of tin ore, and the actual production during 1934 was 1138.75 pikuls. At the end of the year there were only four producers, the whole of whose labour force was Chinese. The receipts from the royalty amounted to \$9,513.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. Tin smelter production based on smelters' declarations amounted to 49,637 tons as compared with 46,942 tons in 1933, showing an increase of 5.7 per cent.

Imports of tin-in-ore, at 75.5 per cent., into Singapore and Penang amounted, from countries outside Malaya, to 16,587 tons as compared

with 17,472 tons in 1933 and from the Malay States and Malacca 37,786 tons as compared with 24,915 tons in 1933, a total for smelting purposes of 54,373 tons, as compared with 42,387 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 50,186 tons. The price of tin was £227 a ton at the beginning and £228 a ton at the end of the year.

The production of phosphates of lime as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 129,191 tons. Of this 105,420 tons were exported to Japan, 16,980 tons to the Continent of Europe, 5,500 tons to the Union of South Africa, 1,181 tons to Singapore and 110 tons to Sumatra. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

CHAPTER VII

Commerce

The Report of the Trade Commission was presented to Government in June, and Volumes I (report proper) and IV (tables and memoranda) were published later in the year. In the words of a local press criticism the Report "in relation to the majority of the points considered dictates an attitude of 'as you were' " and its essential and enduring value lies in the consideration that "the business community have at last facts, figures and authoritative opinions to which they can refer when any change in fiscal policy or general trade practice is contemplated".

By means of the Rubber Regulation Ordinance, No. 22 of 1934 rubber control was introduced on June 1st in implementation of the International Agreement signed in London on the 7th May.

Returns compiled under the existing triangular arrangement for the co-ordination of information concerning rubber between Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and the Rubber Growers' Association, London, were supplemented to include items of interest under the International Agreement and were published regularly in the *Gazette*.

At the invitation of the Imperial Government legislation was enacted, with retrospective effect to the 7th May, to regulate and control the introduction into the Colony for Malayan consumption of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries. In order to safeguard the entrepôt trade of Singapore and Penang re-export depôts on the lines of bonded warehouses were established in both Settlements.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance, No. 1 of 1934, was passed in order to subject canneries to approved standards of hygiene. It requires also the registration and embossment on all tins of distinctive marks by every cannery in order that the output of each may be traceable to its source.

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and Parcel Post, amounted in value to \$1,039 (£121) millions, as compared with \$767 (£89) millions in 1933, an increase of 35 per cent. Continuing the upward tendency of 1933, the 1934 figures show that the trading position has been restored to a higher level than in 1931, when the

corresponding total value was \$897 millions. It is not possible to indicate the trade in terms of quantity, though it may be inferred from the figures of the principal exports that the total quantity also increased. Of the very considerable transhipment traffic at the ports of Singapore and Penang no statistics are available.

The increase in the value of trade was due chiefly to exports of, and to the higher values obtained for, rubber and smelted tin. The value of imports, however, also increased in respect of these same commodities, *i.e.* tin ore and rubber, owing to Singapore's position as an entrepôt of Malaysia. There were also increased values for total imports in pepper and sticklac, dried and salted fish, sweetened condensed milk, motor spirit, motor cars and cigarettes. The \$1,039 millions of external trade consisted of imports \$471 (\$362) millions and exports \$568 (\$405) millions, the figures for 1933 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 (\$11) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$108 millions, as compared with a favourable balance on the same basis of \$54 millions in 1933.

There is need for some caution in the use of statistics for measuring Malayan trade, because a considerable portion of the declared trade values of Malaya and of the Colony represents the import and export of mineral oils, a fact which (as the Trade Commission pointed out in paragraph 776 of its Report) should always be borne in mind. Singapore by virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields is a natural storage and distributing centre for mineral oils, and distribution is effected as far as Africa on one side and Australia on the other. The following figures show the trade in mineral oils in 1934 and its relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya:—

TRADE: MINERAL OILS, 1934

VALUES IN \$000

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating oil ..	2,111	763	2,874
Kerosene ..	9,334	5,796	15,130
Liquid Fuel ..	11,067	3,207	14,274
Motor Spirit ..	47,109	36,478	83,587
A. Total ..	69,621	46,244	115,865
B. Malaya ..	471,000	568,000	1,039,000
C. Percentage A and B	15	8	11

Of the \$1,039 millions, representing the external trade of Malaya, \$887 (\$678) millions or 85 (88) per cent. indicate the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$428 (\$330) millions and of exports \$459 (\$348) millions. The figures indicate an increase in gross Colony trade but a slight decrease in the proportion of Malayan trade carried by Colony merchants.

Of Malayan trade, and the same can be said of that of the Colony the percentage with the United Kingdom increased from 13.9 to 16.5 but with British Possessions it decreased from 15.3 to 13.4; there was therefore, a net increase with all British countries of one per cent.

The following is a table of the trade values geographically apportioned:—

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i> \$ in millions.	<i>Total</i>
1. United Kingdom ..	67	107	174
2. British Possessions ..	72	67	139
3. Continent of Europe ..	20	88	108
4. United States of America ..	8	189	197
5. Japan ..	38	51	89
6. Netherlands Indies ..	160	36	196
7. Other Countries (principally Siam) ..	102	28	130
Total ..	467	566	1,033
 Parcel Post, all countries ..	 4	 2	 6
Total from Trade ..	471	568	1,039
 Favourable Balance ..	 97	..	..
	568	568	..

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya is contained in the regular periodical publications of the Department of Statistics.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and the Cost of living

A.—WAGES

Standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers are prescribed by law in certain key districts in Malaya and these rates tend in practice to regulate the rate of wages earned in other districts and by labourers of other races. There was no change in standard rates during the year.

In the Colony the only key district in which standard wages were in force was Province Wellesley where the prescribed rates were 4 cents a day for an able-bodied adult male labourer, 32 cents for an able-bodied adult female, and 16 cents for children of 10 years and over. No Indian child of under 10 years of age may be allowed to work.

The average price per gantang (8 lbs.) of Rangoon No. 1 rice in Penang, as published in the Municipal monthly market prices, declined slightly from 26 cents in January to 22 cents in December; the price of No. 2 Siam rice in Singapore declining from 23 cents in January to 22 cents in December, indicating a fairly steady price.

In the island of Penang and in the Dindings daily rates varying from 35 to 45 cents for a male labourer, from 24 to 40 cents for a female labourer, and for children 16 to 30 cents were paid. The labour forces on Province Wellesley estates are very settled. On the older estates which have employed Tamil labour for a long time many of the labourers have been born on the estates and are frequently not entirely dependent on their check-roll wages.

In Singapore the daily rates of wages on estates ranged from 30 to 55 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian male labourer, from 25 to 35 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian female labourer, and for children from 18 to 25 cents. Many employers paid their tappers on results. The rates of wages paid to Chinese and Javanese labourers were about the same as those paid to Indians. Government departments paid from 40 to 96 cents and miscellaneous employers from 50 to 80 cents.

In Malacca, able-bodied Indian adult male labourers on estates earned 35 to 45 cents and able-bodied adult female labourers 30 to 40 cents a day. Store and factory labourers received 40 to 50 cents. In the Government Departments the rates of wages were from 40 cents to 35 (Health Department) for males and 32 to 35 cents for females. Under the law, every employer was required to provide at least 28 days' work in each month to every labourer employed. Skilled trades naturally commanded higher rates of wages. There is no indentured labour in the Colony.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 9 of 1932) came into force on the 1st of October, 1933. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under Ordinance 197 (Labour) to regulate and enforce proper conditions of health and labour. Protection from machinery is secured under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery).

For further particulars, reference is invited to the Blue Book, section 23.

B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore, presented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 40.5 per cent as compared with 1933, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber, tin and pepper. There were decreases also in the prices of damar and tea, while the prices of coconut oil, copra, palm oil, rattans, rice and tapioca flake declined. The price of tin was £227 per ton at the beginning and £228 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £243 and £223, respectively. The price of rubber was 4 11/32 pence per lb. at the beginning and 6 1/4 pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 7 5/8 pence and 4 1/4 pence, respectively. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
64	41	37	45	63

The tendency for retail values was to rise slightly, as shown by an increase of 2.6 per cent in the index of food prices, representing the

mean of the differences of the averages of the two years in Singapore, Penang and Malacca. There was an increase of 3.9 per cent, 2.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent in the general cost of living for Asiatics, Eurasians and Europeans respectively. Rents represented by Municipal assessment values declined by 0.8, 4.0 and 0.9 per cent in Singapore, Penang and Malacca respectively, as compared with those of 1933. There were no recorded changes for Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru, for the reason that the Municipal assessments were not revised.

The general cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards as compared with 1914 and 1933 were as follows and shows that the present cost is higher, in respect of all three standards, than in 1914:—

Standard	1914	1933	1934	Percentage increase+or decrease—as compared with 1933
Asiatic ..	100	99.3	103.2	+3.9
Eurasian ..	100	105.7	108.5	+2.6
European ..	100	122.6	124.7	+1.7

CHAPTER IX

Education and Welfare Institutions

A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools, (other than those in which the teaching is of an exclusively religious nature) in which fifteen or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools, must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Ordinance, 1926. To be a supervisor, a member of the committee of management or a teacher of an unregistered school is an offence against the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Director of Education may refuse to register any school that is insanitary or that is likely to be used for the purpose of propaganda detrimental to the interests of the pupils or as a meeting place of an unlawful society. The Director of Education may also, in certain circumstances, refuse to register a person as a supervisor, a member of a committee of management or a teacher. The Director of Education, however, interferes as little and as seldom as possible.

There was constituted in 1909 an Education Board, composed of four official and four unofficial members, with the following functions:—

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government schools, and to receive all such fees;

- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

This Board receives, in addition to school fees, the proceeds of a education rate of 2 per cent on property in municipalities and 1 per cent on property in rural areas.

B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION

The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English-speaking when they join. Of the 3,613 pupils admitted in 1934, only 414 (or 11.45%) were English-speaking. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "Direct Method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and they are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though a few stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for the first six years (*i.e.* for the year spent in the Primary Division of the school) and \$48 (£5 12s.) a year for the remaining period. These rates remain in force for pupils enrolled prior to 1st January, 1934, but the rates for those enrolled on or after that date are \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year according to the results of an examination, the successful pupils up to 50% of the available places paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1934 there were 23 Government and 34 Aided Schools in the Colony, 28 in Singapore, 20 in Penang, 8 in Malacca and 1 in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 25,065 (9,416 in Government and 15,649 in Aided Schools).

Of the 25,065 pupils in English schools, 20,917 were receiving elementary education (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and 4,148 secondary education (*i.e.* above Standard VI).

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two (or 13.01%) of those receiving elementary education and 1,040 (or 25.07%) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. Of these free scholars 702 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,291 Malays, 1,474 Chinese, and 264 Indians, while 31 belonged to other races.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Portuguese Catholic Church, and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European Missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to 16 per cent. of the total authorised staff in boys' schools and 25 per cent. of that in girls' schools. The other European missionary teachers are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' schools and Convent schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic Missionary teachers who are paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore, which have existed since 1930, continued during 1934 to do useful work. These schools accommodate surplus pupils who are ineligible for admission to Government and Aided morning schools. They are staffed by unemployed or retrenched qualified and trained teachers. They provide an English education from the lowest Primary Class to the Junior Cambridge Class. The enrolment was 787 in 1934 as compared with 767 in 1933. The total expenditure was \$29,098 and the total revenue \$26,951.

The private English schools may be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies and accommodated in proper school buildings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit and accommodated in any sort of building—shop-house or private house, office or godown.

In 1934 there were 5,487 pupils in private schools in Singapore, 583 in Penang and 437 in Malacca.

There is no central College for the training of teachers for English schools. Such training was until recently supplied at Normal Classes held at one centre in each of the three Settlements but these classes have been suspended temporarily for financial reasons and also because the demand for teachers was materially reduced owing to the general depression. It is hoped now to reopen them before long, at any rate for Primary Teachers. The students who attend the Normal Classes, men and women alike, are required to hold Cambridge School Certificates with credits in at least two of the subjects English, Elementary Mathematics, History, Geography and Drawing, or Certificates accepted by the Director of Education in lieu thereof, and they must be at least sixteen years of age; they must also have satisfied the Education Department in an Oral English Examination. Those selected are appointed Student Teachers and they then spend three years in an English school studying and watching the teaching. In the mornings they are present for at least two hours in the class rooms studying teaching methods or themselves

teaching prepared lessons. In the afternoons and on Saturday mornings they attend the Normal Classes. The Normal Class Instructors are European Masters and Mistresses, the majority being Government officers. The subjects of instruction are English (Language and Literature), the Theory and Practice of Teaching, Hygiene, Physical Training and, in some centres, Art. An examination has to be passed each year, those for the first and third years being conducted by a central authority and that for the second year by the local Inspector of Schools and the Instructors. Student Teachers who pass the third year examination become "Trained Teachers".

At the beginning of 1934 there were only third year Normal Class students. At the final examination held in March, 1934, seventy students passed (33 men and 37 women) and, having completed the three-year course, became "Trained Teachers".

Secondary teachers are recruited mainly from Raffles College. At the end of the year seven student scholars were in training at Raffles College for work in classes in the secondary divisions of schools, of whom six were in the third year of their course and one in the second year. Seventeen students scholars completed their courses and obtained their diplomas in May. Eight Singapore, two Malacca and one Penang graduates received appointments in Government and Aided Schools. The remaining six Penang graduates were sent to Raffles College for a fourth year on completion of which they will be found work.

The old student scholarship system, by which selected students from the secondary schools were sent to Raffles College at Government expense and afterwards employed as teachers, has been abolished. The Education Department now recruits its teachers from among the whole body of graduates, those selected being sent back to Raffles College for a year's post-graduate course in Education and other subjects before being appointed to the Department.

C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Technical Education.—Pupils from the Straits Settlements are admitted to the Government Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, which gives courses of training for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and provides accommodation also for a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own untrained subordinates.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore, courses were provided in Structural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Machine Design, Surveying, Sanitary Science and Chemistry. The standard of instruction was high and the interest and diligence of the students increasingly gratifying. The examinations of the London City and Guilds Institute were taken.

The Government Evening Classes in Singapore continued to include Nautical courses. The local nautical examinations were taken; twenty-six candidates qualified, nineteen as helmsmen, five as third class gunners, one as second class gunner, and one as local trade master. All the successful candidates found employment.

Agricultural Education.—There is no school of agriculture in the Straits Settlements but pupils may proceed to the School of Agriculture, Malaya, at Serdang, Federated Malay States, where one-year and two-year courses of study are followed. Government provided a number of scholarships to this school in 1934.

Commercial Education.—Courses of study covering two years are provided by the Commercial Department of Raffles Institution, Singapore, and the Government Commercial Day School, Penang.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore courses were provided in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. The examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce were taken. As in the technical classes, the standard of instruction was high and the interest and diligence of students increasingly gratifying.

There was also an evening class at Malacca, but Typewriting was the only subject taught. One student sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in June and twenty in December.

Industrial Education.—(a) The Singapore Trade School continued to do good work. There were 100 students undergoing training in the three classes. Until the middle of 1934 all students received a course of instruction in general mechanics (including machine shop practice) fitting and benchwork, blacksmith's work and motor repair work. In the middle of 1934 two new courses, one in electrical wiring and fitting and one in plumbing, were commenced.

As in past years, outside work was undertaken in order to give students practical training. A total of 56 cars were repaired or overhauled and 19 other outside jobs were undertaken. The total sum collected for the outside work amounted to \$2,923.

Expert engineers have expressed the opinion that the standard of work of the students at the school is comparable with that of an apprentice in England with the same length of training and that the scope of the instruction is wider than that obtaining in most workshops. The work of the newly formed plumbing class has been particularly successful.

There is a Careers' Committee which includes several prominent local engineers. Of the 44 students who completed the first three years' course of the school all except one have obtained suitable employment.

The staff of the school was increased during the year by the appointment of two instructors, one for the electrical and one for the plumbing course.

(b) The Penang Trade School, which opened in 1932, enrolled in July its third and last class of 32 students. The enrolment at the end of the year was 87 in the three classes. Sixteen boys were receiving free education. Satisfactory progress was made by all students who continued at the school. No difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands made for the repair or manufacture of many and various motor and other parts. Contracts for the maintenance of Government departmental vehicles were entered into with the Posts and Telegraphs, the Monopolies and the Police Departments. Casual repairs and overhauls were also undertaken for the Medical Department. A contract for 150 steel beds for the new General

spital was executed satisfactorily. An electric air pump was applied to the General Hospital and an all-steel ball-bearing swing to the Wellesley Primary School. A total of 243 jobs were undertaken and the profit derived therefrom was \$2,095. The fees collected were 304.

A short plumbing and pipe-fitting course has been arranged for, and will begin with the third year students in 1935.

(c) Owing to the delay in evacuation of the old hospital buildings, repairs and alterations could not be done in time to open the new Trade School at Malacca. Everything was in readiness, however, for its opening early in 1935. Carpentry and Tailoring will be taught in the first instance. Other trades can gradually be added as the demand arises. Each course is to last three years and will consist mainly of practical work with the addition of technical lessons in tools, machines and materials. All students will receive instruction in English, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Drawing and Book-binding. It is hoped that towards the end of their course the students will be sufficiently skilled to accept orders for work and to execute them satisfactorily.

D.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST-SECONDARY) EDUCATION

The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Raffles College, Singapore. The course of the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

Raffles College, Singapore, was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three-year courses in Arts and Science. Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

Two scholarships, known as Queen's Scholarships, the value of which may amount to £500 for the first year and £400 for any subsequent year, up to six years in all, may be awarded in each year after examination and selection. The examining body is appointed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and it is a condition that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examining body, is not fit to study for an honours degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Queen's Scholars are ordinarily required to proceed to a residential college at Oxford or Cambridge.

The annual examination for these scholarships, the eleventh since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were A. V. WINSLOW of the Penang Free School and LAU FOOK KHEAN of St. Xavier's Institution, Penang. The former is taking Law and the latter Medicine, both at Cambridge University. Eighteen candidates competed at the examination.

E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

Malay Vernacular Schools.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff equipment and books are all provided by the Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no desire for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed in the case of boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English school.

The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Roman script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, Malay History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training. Boys do Basketry and Gardening in addition, and girls do Needlework and Domestic Science.

In 1934 there were 219 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 23,946 pupils. In addition there was an aided school at Pulau Bukom, Singapore, with 51 pupils.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthdays about which time they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and go through a three year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

Twenty selected girls from the Malay vernacular schools in Singapore attended a special class in Domestic Science and Hygiene. In addition to the usual teachers' classes of past years a special class in tropical diet was arranged for the Malay women teachers. It was conducted by the Professor of Biochemistry of the King Edward VII College of Medicine and was very successful.

The Malacca and Penang vernacular schools maintained a high standard in Gardening. Malacca schools again won the highest points in the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition in August.

Carpentry, Fretwork, Chick-making, Net-making and Book-binding were taught in a number of vernacular schools.

The reconstruction of the Durian Daun Hospital buildings, Malacca, for the use of the Malay Women Teachers' Training Centre was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Centre will commence work early in 1935.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1934 was 10 in Singapore, 23 in Penang and 3 in Malacca.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades:—

- I. \$10 per year per pupil,
- II. \$5 per year per pupil,

average attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I schools must teach English for a certain number of hours each day with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are three types of schools:—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public school, i.e. schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own "committee members";
- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on school fees (these schools being usually small and old in type).

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupies six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance, or the length of holidays in any except the Aided Schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curricula.

The Chinese High School, Singapore, reopened during the year with a first year secondary class. From this it is hoped to build up a full secondary course of four years. In Penang there were two schools for boys which provided a secondary education together with a primary course; in Malacca there was one, but the course of study was not complete. Four Girls' Schools in Singapore and two in Penang provided a Normal Class. One Girls' School in Singapore provided a Physical Training course.

At the close of 1934 there were 403 registered schools with 1,323 registered teachers and 28,874 pupils (of whom 7,423 were girls).

Tamil Vernacular Schools.—There were no Government Tamil Schools in the Straits Settlements. Most of the Tamil schools in Penang and Province Wellesley, and all those in Malacca, were estate schools founded either voluntarily or by order of the Controller of Labour. The remainder were private schools run by mission bodies or committees.

Lack of facilities and of trained teachers cause Tamil schools to fall behind Malay schools in such important subjects as drill, gardening and handwork. There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers. Though there is no policy of co-education, a number of girls attend boys' schools. There is only one Tamil vernacular school for girls in the Colony, the Convent Tamil School, Penang, and even it has a few boys in its lower classes.

The number of Tamil schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1934 was 21 in Penang and 11 in Malacca with an average enrolment of 1,365 and 531 respectively. No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-Aid are paid at the rate of \$6 per pupil per year.

F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

Music.—Singing continued as a class subject in the lower classes of most schools, and Folk Songs, Rounds and Nursery Rhymes were used as aids in the teaching of English. In some schools singing was introduced successfully into the higher standards. Lessons of musical appreciation illustrated by gramophone records continued to be given in senior schools. Part-singing and sight-singing of a high standard was continued at the American Mission schools. Several schools had orchestras.

Towards the end of the year a short singing course for teachers at Penang was conducted by a local teacher. It was attended by 40 teachers.

In Singapore, as in past years, successful children's concerts were held and the Children's Orchestra which was formed in 1933 continued to flourish and expand. Major E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., who was responsible for their initiation, remained in charge of them during the year thereby continuing a notable public service and reaping his reward in the remarkable results achieved.

Art.—This subject has been given a great deal of attention in all English schools in Singapore and Penang and the standard of work is high.

In the Singapore English schools, primary classes did drawing and handwork which were intimately correlated with general school subjects; great attention was paid to the æsthetic side of the work. In elementary and secondary classes observational work has given place to imaginative and creative branches of study and to forms of artistic craft correlated with the design lessons. There were special courses for teachers in handicraft and design; potato-printing, marbling, book-binding and stencilling were included in the course. A course in simple basketry was completed by one hundred and twenty teachers in Singapore.

In the Singapore Malay schools there has been marked improvement in the work done owing to the success of the special classes for teachers. These classes followed a course which consisted mainly of observational work from common objects and from nature in pastels, followed by imaginative drawing, potato-printing, book-binding and museum study.

The Art Mistress, Penang, was not on duty during the year as she was posted to another appointment. Schemes of work in Art and Handicrafts, drawn up by the Art Mistress, were, however, followed in all schools.

Drama.—Dramatisation forms a part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls act scenes from Shakespeare.

Parts of well known Tamil dramas are frequently acted in Tamil schools.

Recreation.—Adequate provision was made in all schools, English and Malay, for recreation. The more popular games, football, cricket, and hockey, were played in all boys' schools. Provision was made in some schools for badminton, tennis, volley ball and basket ball. Malay schools are particularly keen on association football and have a football league of their own.

All English schools held annual sports meetings, while Malay schools ran district and central physical training and games competitions.

Facilities for indoor games such as ping-pong and badminton were often to be found. A number of schools possess see-saws, swings, slides, etc. for the younger children.

Organised games were conducted in most of the girls' schools in the time allotted for Physical Training. In Malay Girls' Schools folk games were included in the Physical Training as part of the curriculum.

The Superintendent of Physical Education was stationed at Penang during the year. He held courses for the training of teachers both at English and Vernacular schools.

Systematic instruction in Swimming was given in Singapore at the Y.M.C.A. and Mount Emily Pools.

G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 16 boys and girls in the Home during 1934. This Home is at Penang. It gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor.

There are thirteen orphanages in the Colony (three in Singapore, five in Penang and five in Malacca), with 2,264 orphans in 1934, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support.

The orphans are educated in their own language and, in addition, receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught housekeeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.

Po Leung Kuk Homes, established in connection with rescue work among women and girls, are maintained at Singapore, Penang and Malacca. The Homes are supported by private and Government subscriptions, and are supervised by committees of which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is the Chairman.

Victims of traffickers, women and girls discovered on boats from China in suspicious circumstances, as well as mui tsai who complain of ill-treatment, are detained in the Homes, where they remain until suitable arrangements can be made for their welfare.

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

CHAPTER X

Communications and Transport

A.—SHIPPING

Communications by sea between the various Settlements are frequent and regular.

There is a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan by ships belonging to the Straits Steamship Company. Malacca also is in constant and regular touch with Singapore and Penang by the vessels of the same Company, and there are Chinese-owned vessels on the coastal trade. Moreover a large majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore, both eastward and westward bound, call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "Islander" belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

In regard to its sea communications with other countries the Colony is very favourably situated, Singapore being a nodal point for traffic between Europe, the Netherlands Indies, British India and the Far East.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the six ports of the Colony, (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Lumut and Christmas Island) during the year 1934 was 46,764,945 tons, which is 1,448,345 tons more than in 1933. Particulars are shown in Appendix "C". The increase at Singapore was 1,734,536 tons, at Christmas Island 26,526 tons and at Lumut 2,303 tons; Penang, Malacca and Labuan combined showed a decrease of 315,020 tons.

The figure for merchant vessels above 75 tons net register increased by 950,352 tons.

In the last six years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1929	..	..	..	45,435,395 tons
1930	..	..	..	46,588,856 "
1931	..	..	..	*43,632,445 "
1932	..	..	..	43,424,295 "
1933	..	..	..	43,056,128 "
1934	..	..	..	44,006,480 "

B.—ROADS

At the end of 1934, the total length of metalled roads in the Colony was 994 miles. The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca maintained 242 miles and the Public Works Department on behalf of Government, maintained 752 miles of road in rural areas. There are 113 miles of gravel roads, earth roads and hill paths maintained by the Public Works Department, in addition to the metalled roads.

* The decrease is partly due to the change in classification from "under 75 tons" in 1930 to "75 tons and under" in 1931.

The mileage in the various Settlements is given in the following table:—

SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPAL	GOVERNMENT ROADS			TOTAL ROADS MILE- AGE
	Roads and Streets	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled and natural Roads	Total	
Singapore ..	157	141	3	144	302
Penang ..	68	73	37	110	178
Malacca ..	..	182	25	207	207
Ipoh ..	..	34	19	53	53
Malacca ..	17	302	8	310	327
Malacca ..	..	20	21	41	41
TOTAL ..	242	752	113	865	1,108

Expenditure.—Expenditure by the Public Works Department on 865 miles of roads in 1934 was \$681,225 including maintenance charges of \$477,735, and in addition special expenditure on reconstruction or re-metalling of roads was incurred to the extent of \$3,490.

The maintenance cost of roads was \$553 a mile, compared with average annual cost of \$779 a mile for the previous 5 years. In Singapore the Municipality spent \$181,393 on road maintenance and \$782 on road reconstruction, the year's total being \$210,175 as compared with \$194,572 for the previous year.

Municipal expenditure on roads was \$93,358 in Penang and in Malacca \$33,616. The figures for the previous year were respectively \$6,970 and \$43,423.

In the Colony, the principal work of reconstruction was that carried out on the main road between Singapore town and Johore Bahru. On this road, 1½ miles were widened to 26', several corners being cut off and straightened in the process, and for a length of 1¾ miles a surfacing of 3" asphaltic concrete was laid.

Traffic, Omnibuses and Tramways, etc.—Most of the roads in the Colony are subjected to very heavy and fast traffic. In rural areas the principal vehicle on the roads is the hired car or seven-seater motor-bus. Lorries are increasingly used for transport of goods, but there still exists a number of the old-fashioned bullock-carts. In Singapore, Penang and Malacca, 7,794 rickshaws were licensed at the end of the year, but these vehicles are principally used for short journeys.

In Singapore 7,246 cars and 2,111 motor-lorries were licensed at the end of the year and in Penang 2,087 cars and 385 motor-lorries; while the figures for Malacca were 1,171 and 244 respectively.

The Singapore Traction Company owns a fleet of 108 electric trolley-buses and 37 motor-buses, which operate on various routes totalling 45 miles in length.

A service of electric tramcars and trolley-buses is maintained by the Penang Municipality. The former in 1934 covered 470,062 miles and carried 3,296,000 passengers while the latter covered

567,353 miles and carried 5,493,000 passengers. The hotel and bungalows on Penang Hill are served by the Penang Hill Railway, which is operated by the Municipality. In 1934 120,050 passengers were carried to this Hill Station 2,250 feet above sea level.

C.—RAILWAYS

The railways in the Colony are owned by the Federated Malay States Government. Singapore is connected with the mainland by a Causeway carrying both railway and road, but communication between Prai and the island of Penang is by ferry. Malacca is linked to the system by a branch line from Tampin.

From Province Wellesley a line runs North to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar and there connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam. Through traffic was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance from Singapore to Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours allowing for a break of approximately 3 hours at Kuala Lumpur which is situated 246 miles from Singapore.

D.—AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways Limited continued to run a regular weekly service between England and Singapore and in December an extension to Australia was inaugurated by Qantas Empire Airways Limited working in conjunction with Imperial Airways Limited. A regular weekly service was maintained by the K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airways) between Europe and Singapore whence a service to the Dutch East Indies was operated by the K.N.I.L.M. (Royal Netherlands Indies Airways).

Singapore Civil Aerodrome.—Work on this Aerodrome, which was begun in 1931, is being expedited. At the end of the year \$2,973,899 had been expended on the completion of approximately two thirds of the work. It is hoped that by the end of 1936 the Aerodrome will be ready for use.

This aerodrome, situated some 2 miles only from the centre of Singapore, lies between the business area and the residential area on the eastern outskirts of the city. Approximately 259 acres of tidal swamp is being reclaimed and 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling will be required. When the work is completed, Singapore will possess a landing ground 1,000 yards in diameter, and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes situated close to the centre of the city.

Until this aerodrome is completed commercial aircraft are allowed to use the R.A.F. ground at Seletar.

Penang Aerodrome.—Substitution of hard for soft earth was proceeded with and a few landings were safely made by Imperial Airways at the beginning of the year. Owing to exceptionally wet weather, however, it became necessary to close the Aerodrome in April, and in October it was decided to construct metalled runways, which were begun in December.

Emergency Landing Grounds.—A site prepared for this purpose at the Malacca Golf Course was not considered satisfactory and has since been abandoned.

Flying Clubs.—The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its sixth successful year. It owns three Moth seaplanes and two Moth land planes.

The Penang Flying Club opened in May with three light planes and was able to operate from the Flying Ground throughout the year.

E.—POSTS, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

(i).—POSTS

Postal facilities are provided in all the towns and larger villages in the Straits Settlements. Excluding the head Post Offices at Singapore, Penang and Malacca and the Post Office at Labuan, there were 39 Post Offices in the Colony offering full postal facilities and 17 agencies at which limited services are provided. The number of mailing boxes, exclusive of those at post offices and agencies, was 195 on the 31st December, 1934. Ninety licences were issued to vendors of postage stamps in the course of the year.

The improvement in general trade conditions resulted in a marked increase in the volume of business conducted by the Postal Department. The estimated number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 44,855,334 representing an increase of 13 per cent. over the estimated number dealt with during 1933. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured articles, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels. Registered mails in transit handled at Singapore, Penang and Malacca during the year numbered 132,425.

Weekly mails to and from Europe were conveyed alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and by the British India Steam Navigation Company *via* India. The average time taken in transit was 22 days both to and from London. Mails to and from Europe containing correspondence specially prescribed for conveyance by vessels of other lines were also dispatched and received.

The year 1934 was one of interesting developments in the air mail services of Malaya. With effect from the 29th March, the air mail fee and postage, for correspondence addressed to Great Britain and British Possessions served through Great Britain, which had hitherto been calculated separately, were combined, and flat rates as follows were charged:—

Imperial Airways	..	Letters	..	40 cents per ½ ounce.
"	"	Postcards	..	20 cents each.
Netherlands Air Service	..	Letters	..	55 cents per ½ ounce.
"	"	Postcards	..	25 cents each.

With effect from the 15th November, as a result of special arrangements with the British Post Office, very considerable reductions in the combined flat rates to Great Britain *via* Imperial Airways were

effected, the combined flat rate on correspondence addressed to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland being reduced to 25 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for letters and 15 cents each for postcards.

On the 17th December, a new air-mail service with Australia began to operate in connection with the England-Singapore service of Imperial Airways. Planes leaving Singapore each Monday are due in Darwin each Tuesday evening, and the various capitals of the Australian States are reached within another two or three days.

The air-mail services have operated on the whole with remarkable regularity.

(ii).—MONEY ORDERS

The value of Money Orders issued and paid through the Postal Department during 1934 amounted to \$6,195,142 as compared with \$4,496,744 in 1933.

(iii).—TELEGRAPHS

Submarine cables, controlled and operated by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, radiate from Singapore to Penang, Labuan, Colombo, Madras, Batavia, Hong Kong, Cochin China, North China, Macao, Banjoewangi, Deli, Cocos, Port Darwin and Manila.

There is a system of Government telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements which, in conjunction with similar systems in the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, provides telegraphic communication by land between Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley and all parts of the Malay Peninsula. There is also a telegraph line between Penang and Bangkok, in Siam.

The teleprinter apparatus introduced to replace morse working on the principal telegraph circuits operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The future policy will be to extend the use of teleprinters and the telephoning of telegrams, in order eventually to eliminate the morse system except for wireless traffic.

The total length of wire in use for telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1934, was 465 miles consisting of 350 miles in overhead lines, 80 miles, in underground cables and 35 miles in submarine cables.

At the end of the year there were 42 telegraph offices in the Straits Settlements and during the year 678,050 telegrams were dealt with, representing an increase of approximately 12 per cent compared with 1933.

(iv).—TELEPHONES

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Straits Settlements telephone system on the 31st December, 1934, was 1,605, an increase of 86 compared with 1933. These figures do not include lines in Singapore, where the telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, under licence.

The total number of telephone instruments installed was 2,465 and other miscellaneous circuits numbered 105.

The revenue derived from telephones was \$358,248, an increase of \$53,965 compared with 1933. Of this revenue \$123,759 was derived from trunk and junction services.

The total length of wire in use for telephone lines in the Straits Settlements was 6,427 miles consisting of 2,812 miles of overhead, 3,484 miles of wire in underground cables and 131 miles of in submarine cables.

Nineteen telephone exchanges were in operation at the end of year, new exchanges being opened at Bayan Lepas and Batu Lintang, during the year. Conversion from manual to automatic working was effected at the Balik Pulau and Lumut exchanges.

Rearrangement and extensions of trunk channels were carried out, permitting a full range of trunk communication between all exchanges on the Malayan Trunk System, which comprises all exchanges in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Johore and Kedah, with the exception of Pekan in Pahang and a few minor exchanges in Kedah, where local circumstances do not permit of long distance working.

The "Personal Call" service was also extended during the year to embrace all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System.

Radio-telephone services with Bandoeng (Java) and Manila (Philippine Islands), whereby all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System may communicate with all exchanges in Java and the majority of exchanges in the Philippine Islands, were inaugurated during the year.

(v).—WIRELESS

The two Government Wireless Stations at Paya Lebar (Singapore) and Penaga (Province Wellesley) operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The Paya Lebar Station maintains a ship-to-shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths and is also in communication with Kuching, Sarawak, and Christmas Island on short wavelengths. The Penaga Station maintains a ship-to-shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths and in addition receives the British official Wireless Press transmitted from England. Communication with Bangkok in Siam is maintained by the Penaga Station and telegraph traffic between Malaya and Siam is diverted to this route whenever there is a total interruption of the overland telegraph system between Penang and Bangkok.

CHAPTER XI

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver coins and a 1 cent nickel coin, which are legal tender up to two dollars. There are also copper cents, half-cents and quarter-cents, but the quarter-cent has now practically no circulation. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued in denominations of 10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes for 25 cents and 10 cents were issued.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of \$60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at 2s. 4d. Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony, and when Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard during the War and again in September, 1931, the local currency automatically followed sterling to which it is linked at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4 3/16d. to the dollar, and, *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3 3/4d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$75,786,490.20 in notes and \$3,179,897.50 in dollars and half-dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$135,965, compared with \$136,045 at the end of 1933.

At the beginning of the year the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$66,964,286. There was a demand by the public for currency during the year and the consequent expansion in the note issue amounted to \$8,630,400. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the period under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1934 the note circulation stood at \$75,786,490.20.

It is a requirement of the law that a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund, being not less than 2/5ths of the notes in circulation shall be kept in "liquid" form, i.e. in current silver coin in the Colony and in Cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment Portion of the Fund.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$50,008,158.47, consisting of \$16,700,131 in silver and \$2,378,193.36 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £3,608,480 12s. 11d. in sterling and short-dated investments in London.

The investment portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund at the end of the year consisted of investments valued at \$97,869,871.96 and cash awaiting investment amounting to \$525,177.47.

The excess value of the Fund, including cash at Bank \$35,733.14 over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$72,652,450.84 compared with an excess of \$65,292,309.70 at the end of 1933.

There was a net issue by the Treasury of \$720,492.15 in subsidiary silver coins during the year.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury, \$10,103,606 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$23,459.20 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1932 was \$725,228 and at the end of 1933 \$724,075.95.

Fifteen million and fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and a half notes to the value of \$64,057,047.75 were destroyed during the year as against \$15,454,977 to the value of \$66,814,330.25 in 1933.

B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year:—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

„ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

„ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

„ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ Eastern Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.

The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij).

„ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.

„ National City Bank of New York.

„ Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank).

„ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.

„ Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

„ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

„ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ China and Southern Bank Limited.

„ Kwong Lee Banking Company.

„ Lee Wah Bank, Limited.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between 2/4 11/64 and 2/4. The higher rate was obtainable only over a very short period in June.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was 37,340 as compared with 33,055 on the 31st December, 1933 an increase of 4,285. During the year, 8,995 new accounts were opened while 4,710 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$7,711,658 as compared with \$6,843,085 on the 31st December, 1933. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$207 at the end of 1933 and 1934.

The Book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December was \$8,802,995 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$9,207,522.

A Savings Bank Fixed Deposit Scheme was introduced on 1st January, 1934, and the number of depositors on 31st December, 1934, was 294. The amount standing to their credit was \$198,870, and the average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$676. During the year 311 accounts were opened while 17 accounts were closed.

C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes Chinese steelyards (called “daching”) of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The following are the principal local measures used with their English equivalents:—

The chupak	..	.. equals	1	quart.
The gantang	..	.. ”	1	gallon.
The tahlil	..	.. ”	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	..	.. ”	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	..	.. ”	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	..	.. ”	5,333 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.

CHAPTER XII

A.—PUBLIC WORKS

In the Straits Settlements, the Department of Public Works is under the control of the Director who is responsible to Government for all public works in the Colony. The Director is also the Adviser on Public Works to the Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

In Singapore, the Director is assisted by the Deputy Director and Head Office Staff, the Government Architect, Assistant Architects and Drawing Office Staff. Work in the various Settlements is controlled by a local branch head. The local head in Penang controls both Penang and Province Wellesley. As an experiment, Malacca was placed from 1st January, 1934, under the administrative control of the State Engineer, Negri Sembilan but this arrangement was not altogether satisfactory and it was decided therefore to revert as from 1st January, 1935, to the previous arrangement whereby the S.E.E. is responsible for work in the Settlement.

The control of public works in the Dindings was in the hands of the State Engineer, Perak, and Labuan is in charge of an Assistant Engineer who also acts as Harbour Master.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$5,950,595 compared with \$6,361,689 in 1933. The details are shown in the following table:—

Head of Estimates	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$
Personal Emoluments	577,136.01	Singapore ..	3,875,336.66	2,439,164
Other Charges ..	148,281.30	Penang ..	835,112.00	455,894
W. Annually Recurrent ..	1,649,867.00	Dindings ..	39,458.86	12,787
W. Extraordinary	3,551,694.17	Province Wellesley	556,907.48	264,144
Work done for others	23,616.45	Malacca ..	810,554.07	373,757
		Labuan ..	33,224.56	5,947
Total ..	5,950,594.53	Total ..	5,950,594.53	3,551,693

The senior staff of the Department of 31st December, 1934, consisted of 25 Engineers and 3 Architects compared with 26 Engineers and 4 Architects in 1933.

During the year, all roads and Government buildings in the Colony were maintained in a satisfactory condition, the expenditure on recurrent maintenance work being as follows:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals ..	697,367	709,459
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works ..	979,461	940,409
	1,676,828	1,649,868

The expenditure on reconstruction and other special work on Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals was \$477,265.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:—The expenditure (Extraordinary) on new buildings and miscellaneous works amounted to \$3,074,428.

The principal works of interest completed during the year were:—

Singapore.—

- Sikh Police Barracks, Pearls Hill.
- Reconstruction of Chief Justice's House.
- Hill Street Police Station.
- Kandang Kerbau Police Station and Barracks.
- Filling of Crown Land at Labrador, Pasir Panjang.
- Police Station and Barracks, Beach Road.

Malacca.—

- Extension of Northern Groyne, Malacca Harbour.

Penang.—

- New General Hospital—two five storey Class III Wards.
- Lunatic and Leper Cells.
- Quarters for 100 Attendants.
- Wireless Receiving Station—Province Wellesley.

The following important works were in hand during the year but were not completed.

Singapore.—

New Civil Aerodrome.

Reclamation of Foreshore in front of Beach Road.

Maternity Hospital, Kandang Kerbau.

New Convict Prison, Changi.

Penang.—

New General Hospital—Technical Block and First Class Wards.

Waterworks.—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are adequate and up-to-date. Installations elsewhere are controlled by the Public Works Department and were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

Electric Light and Power.—In Singapore and Penang, the Municipalities possess and operate their own power stations, and in Singapore there is an additional power station belonging to the Singapore Harbour Board. The Penang Municipality supplies current for the towns of Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam, both in Province Wellesley, on contract. In Malacca, a private company (Malacca Electric Lighting Ltd.) supplies current in the Municipal area. Outside these areas the Public Works Department maintains a number of small installations, the maintenance of which, including the electrical equipment of all Government buildings, cost \$222,774 in 1934.

Reclamation.—In Singapore, apart from the Civil Aerodrome, the principal reclamation in hand is that of the foreshore in front of Beach Road, where approximately 47 acres are being filled with dredgings and topped with red earth. A coral bund is being constructed which, except for a gap left for a small access channel, was completed by the end of the year. 112,778 cubic yards of dredgings and 65,086 cubic yards of road earth were dumped inside the Bund.

The Reclamation at Labrador, Pasir Panjang, was completed at the end of the year, 494,500 cubic yards having been excavated and superimposed on the swamp.

The Dredgers "Mudlark", "Tembakul", and "Toda" worked in the Singapore River, Telok Ayer Basin, Inner Road and on the access channel to the Beach Road Reclamation. The "Tembakul" was also employed in Malacca harbour from October onwards. The two grab dredgers were employed at the Civil Aerodrome, chiefly on a channel for the diversion of the Geylang River.

In Singapore pumping plants, disposal works and sewers are owned and controlled by the Municipality, but there still remains a considerable portion of the town in which sewers have not yet been installed. Connections to these sewers from Government buildings and houses have been made wherever possible, but in some areas independent septic tank installations have been found necessary.

General.—The Public Works Department had 37 contracts in hand on the 1st January, 1934. During 1934, 223 contracts were entered

to and 226 contracts were completed, leaving 34 unfinished at the close of the year. The upward tendency in the cost of labour and materials which was noted at the end of 1933 continued throughout the year.

B.—DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Malacca.—The scheme for the drainage of the Bachang Area, about 3 miles from Malacca town, which was begun at the end of 1932 was completed during the year. The work involved the construction of 3 miles of earth bund along the Malacca and Paya Rumpit rivers to prevent inundation of the area by flooding from the Malacca River. The internal drains measure an aggregate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the main drain connecting them with the sea is 130 chains long. The area of land taken up and cultivated is so far disappointingly small, but there were definite indications of a more satisfactory colonization in the near future. In all 275 acres were planted with padi, leaving a cultivable balance of 1,170 acres of which 100 have been reserved for Chinese market-gardeners.

The Tanjong Minyak Drainage and Irrigation Scheme was finally completed. It comprised the deepening and enlarging of two streams for the discharge of flood water, and the construction of headworks and distribution channels for the irrigation of 2,336 acres. Of this area 1,940 acres were alienated and 1,108 of them cultivated. Two reserves amounting to 237 acres have been set aside in the unalienated area for Chinese vegetable gardeners.

The total cost of the two schemes, exclusive of payments for land acquisition and compensation, was \$61,099.60.

A bund, 560 feet long, was constructed at Belimbing to prevent the flood waters of the Malacca River invading a padi area and rendering large parts of it unplantable. The total cost of this work was 1,218.62.

A scheme for the improvement of 972 acres of rice land in the valley of the Sungei Putat was undertaken. The work comprises a deepening, widening and bunding of the Sungei Putat for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the excavation of 5 miles of irrigation channels; the tapping of a water supply main from Ayer Keroh Reservoir to augment the available supply, and the construction of a bund 3,532 feet long to protect the area from inundation by the Malacca River. Progress was unfortunately delayed by flooding in the last quarter, but \$22,125.75 were spent out of a total estimate of \$51,000.

The Controlled Drainage Scheme at Parit China, was commenced. The main features of the scheme are the bunding of the Parit China for a distance of nearly 4 miles, and the construction of a bund and drain along the Padang Temu rice lands. This scheme is designed to provide better drainage and irrigation facilities for 800 acres of new padi land, to protect 470 acres of existing padi land from tidal water and to reclaim 770 acres of swamp and abandoned padi land. 10,016 was spent out of the estimated total cost of \$23,900.

Additional small schemes were carried out in the Serkam, Benggek, Pulau Sebang, Pulau Gadong, Alai and Ayer Salak padi areas. At Serkam a concrete dam with pipe culverts and flumes, costing \$729.95, was constructed to irrigate the Lubok Buaya area of 154 acres. The scheme was completed in time for planting and

proved itself satisfactorily. At Renggek, a concrete dam was erected at a cost of \$725.92, to replace the unsatisfactory wooden dams built by the local Malays. It serves the Tengah Padang area (150 acres) with excellent results. The Pulau Sebang Dam was rebuilt, and an area of 100 acres thereby brought back into cultivation. At Alor, where an area of 180 acres was flooded at spring tides, three culverts were repaired and a new pipe culvert constructed. Two drainage outlets with flaps and tide gates were constructed at Ayer Salak to prevent flood water from the main stream inundating the reserve for vegetable gardens.

The rise in the price of rubber had a marked effect on the price of labour with the result that earthwork cost nearly double what it did in 1933.

Penang.—Maintenance of drainage channels is confined to the South-west District and the area round Balek Pulau. Most of the lesser channels serve the dual purpose of irrigation and drainage according to the season. An aggregate of $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles were kept in condition.

The banks of the Sungei Russa were cleared and the channels widened and partly desilted for about 80 chains. Processes under the Land Improvement Ordinance in connection with the Sungei Russa Bunding Scheme occupied the whole of the year, so that the provision of \$21,500 had to be revoted for utilisation early in 1935. This scheme will provide protection from sea water for some 1,700 acres of agricultural land, including 400 to 500 acres of the best padi land in Malaya".

Province Wellesley.—In Province Wellesley $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles of rivers and drains were kept clear of vegetation and silt. The greater part of this work took the form of special clearing and restoration rather than simple maintenance. Such work consists in felling and clearing growing timber from the channels, re-digging the channels to designed sections and slopes, and building bunds as inspection paths along the banks.

The rivers, as the main drains of the country, call for a great deal of attention. Vegetation on the banks, ranging in great variety from grasses to fully grown trees, is constantly encroaching on the river beds. Branches frequently fall into a stream and become effective dams to retard flood-flow, and retain silt. Deterioration of the channel and resultant overflowing of the river can only be avoided by persistent and continuous snagging.

In the Northern District, a total of 470 chains of channels, graded in 1933, was maintained throughout the year. The channels of the S. Merbau Kudong, S. Mat Sat, S. Orang Puteh, S. Selarang Gad, were cleared, dug to profile and regraded for a total length of 47 chains, while the tidal portions of S. Maklom and S. Lokan (10 chains) were cleared of nipah palm and the Channel of the S. Bek restored and given a new outfall.

In the Central District seven miles of the Kulim River was snagged and its banks cleared from the mouth up to Ara Kuda. The branch stream, S. To'Tongkat, was similarly dealt with throughout its length of 200 chains, and a total length of 1,430 chains of the smaller streams cleared and regraded.

In the Southern District work was confined to the drainage system of Trans-Krian where 6 miles of roadside drains were regraded at a cost of \$1,997. Maintenance weeding was carried out on 18½ miles of roadside drains and on six other streams.

A scheme, providing protection from the sea and controlled drainage for 300 acres, was carried out in the Juru rice area. The work entailed the rebuilding and raising of an old bund, and the provision of collecting drains 121 chains long with a water gate. The drains were dug by the planters and the bund work was done by contract, costing in all \$3,497.70. A similar scheme was completed for the Kuala Bekah padi area of 290 acres, costing \$4,990.90. This involved the construction of 136 chains of drains, a new outfall to Penaga and 84 chains of bund.

The principal item of Special Expenditure in Province Wellesley was the second instalment of \$58,000 for the scheme to supply water to the Acheh Area from the Krian (F.M.S.) System. Designs for the distributary channels were completed, but work cannot start until after the harvest in 1935, when negotiations for land acquisition will be sufficiently advanced to allow entry onto the required reserves. The four syphons, which will carry the water under the roads, have been built in readiness for the conduits to be led to them, and considerable progress has been made in enlarging the main canals in Krian so that they may carry the extra water required for the Sungei Acheh area. It is anticipated that irrigation will be available for the next planting season.

A supplementary provision of \$25,000 was sanctioned for rebuilding a length of 3,000 feet of the Muda bund which had suffered severe erosion. Construction commenced in mid-September and at the end of the year the new bund was well advanced, \$15,500 worth of work having been done. It is anticipated that the whole of this work, which includes 1,030 feet for the protection of the railway embankment, will be completed by February, 1935.

There were two periods of flood during the year in Province Wellesley, in the first weeks of September and November. The first period affected the Northern and Central districts and the second the Northern district only. Investigation has confirmed the theory that the inundation had its origin in the unbunded South bank of the Muda River in Kedah territory. The Malakoff and Jerak roads were under water for several days on each occasion and the adjoining kampongs flooded to depths of from 2 to 4 feet.

Dindings.—Two miles of the bed of the Bruas River were cleared of snags and a corresponding length of bank cleared of all vegetation for 20 feet on both sides. Some 1,000 tons of timber were removed from the river channel.

A permanent watergate was constructed at S. Tong, and repairs made to an old bund, built by padi planters, to prevent the entry of salt water into an area of about 150 acres of rice land at Ujong Pasir.

A new rice area was established at Sungei Sempit-Bukit Senangin, where an area of 200-300 acres was provided with controlled drainage enabling maintenance of the water table during the growing period.

CHAPTER XIII

Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories**A.—JUSTICE**

The Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in the Colony, as constituted at the beginning of the year under review were the following:—

- (a) The Supreme Court;
- (b) District Courts;
- (c) Police Courts;
- (d) Coroners' Courts.

In addition to these a Court of Criminal Appeal, to hear appeals from convictions had in trials before the Supreme Court, was created under the provisions of an ordinance passed in 1931 which was brought into force on the 1st September, 1934.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a Court of Record, and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction, in each case both original and appellate. When exercising appellate civil jurisdiction, the Court is styled the Court of Appeal. An appeal may lie from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council. Criminal trials are held before a Judge sitting with a jury of seven persons.

A District Court, presided over by a District Judge and having both civil and criminal jurisdiction is constituted in each of the three Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore, however, where the work of the courts is much heavier, there are two District Courts, one for civil and the other for criminal cases. The civil jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when a District Judge presides and \$100 when an Assistant District Judge presides.

Police Courts exist in varying numbers in each Settlement, the Governor having power to constitute as many Police Courts in each Settlement as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts is, in the main, criminal, and is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, but certain additional powers and duties are conferred upon them by other Ordinances.

Coroners' Courts exist in each Settlement; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole Settlement or for a district thereof.

B.—POLICE**(i).—ORGANISATION**

The Straits Settlements Police Force is organised on a territorial basis. Each Settlement is in the charge of a Chief Police Officer, whose command is divided into a number of territorial divisions and departmental branches superintended, in most cases by gazetted officers. In Penang and Malacca the Chief Police Officer is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for the whole of the Police arrangements of the Settlement. In Singapore the Chief Police Officer performs similar duties, but in addition there are the following independent branches:—

- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in the work of a political kind and is not concerned with the

investigation of any crime that is not of a political or subversive nature. This branch is the central investigating and recording machine for the Colony in all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal and in Settlements other than Singapore operates largely through the local Chief Police Officers and the Detective Branches.

- (b) The Dépôt, at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the Dépôt is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for recruiting men for the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese contingent in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Chief Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.

- (c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Public prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, officers of the Attorney-General's department who are in immediate charge of the Police prosecuting staffs in the lower criminal courts. The Deputy Public prosecutor at Singapore includes the Settlement of Malacca in his jurisdiction.

(ii).—CRIME

Seizable offences reported during 1934 numbered 5,194, a decrease of 941 compared with the 1933 figure, the percentage of decrease being 17.5 in 1933 and 15.3 in 1934. Arrests were made in 2,449 of the cases and resulted in convictions in 1,845 cases.

The number of robberies of all kinds reported shewed a remarkable decrease, falling from 104 in 1933 to 43 in 1934.

Simple thefts and thefts in dwellings combined, totalling 2,424 in 1934 compared with 3,294, shew a general decrease in all districts. The most outstanding variation was in the Singapore figures—1,417 in 1934 compared with 1,937.

Housebreakings and thefts at 610 compare favourably with the 1933 figure of 779. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases in Province Wellesley, but other districts shewed decreases.

Cases of extortion shewed an increase, the total of 77 being 37 above that for 1933. It is remarkable that no such case has been reported in Province Wellesley during the past 3 years. In addition to the 77 actual cases of extortion, there were 62 recorded attempts, 18 of which occurred in Singapore.

Prosecutions under the Merchant Shipping, Municipal and Minor Offences Ordinances and also under the traffic and gambling laws increased considerably, while there was also a large increase in the number of Chandu Revenue cases at the instance of both the Monopolies and the Police departments.

Reports of non-seizable offences totalled 103,754 as compared with 83,339 in 1933. In 78,025 of these cases prosecutions were undertaken by the Police.

(iii).—**SECRET SOCIETIES, CRIMINAL GANGS, ETC.**

General.—As in previous years' reports, the remarks in this section of the report apply almost exclusively to Singapore. By comparison, society and faction troubles in Penang and Malacca were almost negligible.

Another year of comparative freedom from lawless outbreaks by secret societies and criminal gangs has been enjoyed, but the menace to the good order and peace of the Colony demands constant vigilance and preventive activity.

In this duty the police receive little assistance from the public who appear to be reluctant to offer resistance to the "gangsters" or to give early information against them to the police.

Although in Singapore conditions generally were as good as, and perhaps slightly better than, in 1932 and 1933, the number of fatalities due to gang or society activities was much higher, there being 6 deaths in all.

The Cantonese Societies were responsible for four murders, or attempted murder and thirteen robberies. Teo Chiu Societies were exceptionally inactive.

Of the Boyanese Societies all but eight "pondoks" are now amalgamated in the association registered in 1933 and were the source of but little anxiety during the year.

C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,733 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). Admissions during the year numbered 12,000, compared with 15,378 during 1933, and 12,537 prisoners were discharged, leaving 1,196 in prison at the end of the year. There were 140 vagrants in the House of Detention at the beginning of the year, and during the year 765 more were admitted, but 839 vagrants were discharged, leaving only 66 under detention when the year closed. The health of the prisoners was maintained in a satisfactory state throughout the year.

"Short-Sentence" and "Revenue-Grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties. "Lower-Grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence but thereafter join the "Middle-Grade" and "Upper-Grade" prisoners in industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making or mat and basket-making. Cooks, orderlies, clerks, etc. are selected from among the "Upper-Grade" prisoners when possible. A remission of sentence may be earned by good behaviour by prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude or Rigorous Imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners, so far as accommodation will permit, and under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Courts may, in their discretion, release on probation any offender convicted of trivial offences.

A start has been made on the building, at Changi, on Singapore Island about ten miles from Singapore town, of a new Convict Prison which should be ready for occupation in 1936.

D.—REFORMATORIES

The Reformatory at Singapore, is the only institution in Malaya specially organised for the reception of juvenile offenders. It is under the control of the Director of Education and is not in any way connected with the Prisons Administration. Juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of 7 and 16 are admitted. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of 18.

At the end of 1933 the inmates numbered 108. Sixty-five were released and forty-one admitted during 1934. One absconded during the year. At the end of 1934 there were 83 inmates.

Of the 41 boys admitted during the year, 26 were from the Straits Settlements, 11 from the Federated Malay States, 2 from the Federated Malay States and 2 from Brunei. There were 21 Chinese, 7 Malays and 13 Indians. Twenty were committed for criminal offences including fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 14 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, 11 were committed for vagrancy, 4 as being uncontrollable, 3 for drinking, 1 for distilling liquor without a licence, 1 for mischief by fire and 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Romanised Malay for two hours daily with the exception of ten who continued their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise consisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

As far as possible work was found on their release for boys who had no parents, relatives or friends to look after them, or arrangements made for their adoption by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIV**Legislation**

Forty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. Of these, two were Supply Ordinances and twenty-four were purely Amending Ordinances.

Of the Ordinances which are not Amending Ordinances the following are the more important:—

- (1) The Pineapple Industry Ordinance (No. 1) provides that pineapple factories shall be registered and that the places for canning pineapples must be free from contamination. Each canner is required to register a mark to be embossed on the tins, so that any particular tin can be traced back to the factory of origin. This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Pineapple Conference which was held in Singapore in the early months of 1931.

- (2) The Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance (No. 3) provides for the establishment of a local Naval Volunteer Force to be trained in patrolling and mine-sweeping.
- (3) The Tin and Tin-ore (Disclosure of Smelters' Stocks) Ordinance (No. 7) requires the Smelters to make returns from time to time of the stocks of tin, tin-ore or any intermediate product of smelting held by them. The information is required for statistical purposes by the International Tin Committee.
- (4) The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Ordinance (No. 10) was necessary in order to bring the few tin-mines in Malacca within the Malayan regulation area.
- (5) The Guardianship of Infants Ordinance (No. 11) is one of a series of Ordinances prepared to replace the Civil Procedure Code, which has now been repealed.
- (6) The Courts Ordinance (No. 17) is the main Ordinance to replace the Civil Procedure Code, and re-enacts the law relating to Courts with certain amendments. The two divisions of the Supreme Court will henceforth be known as the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and Court procedure and practice be governed by Rules to be made under sections 87 and 88 of the Ordinance.
- (7) The Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance (No. 18) makes adequate provision for the registration of goods imported into or exported from the Colony by sea, land or air. It empowers the Registrar to open any package with regard to which a false declaration is suspected and he is also enabled to compound offences.
- (8) The Settled Estates Ordinance (No. 19) has been separately enacted to replace the previous provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.
- (9) The Legitimacy Ordinance (No. 20) makes provision for the legitimization, by subsequent marriage of their parents, of children born out of wedlock. The Ordinance follows closely the Legitimacy Act, 1926 and its scope is confined to cases in which the subsequent marriage is a Christian marriage.
- (10) The Rubber Regulation Ordinance (No. 22) implements the international Agreement on this subject.
- (11) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 23) was passed in response to the invitation of the Imperial Government and regulates the importation into the Colony of cotton and artificial Silk piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries.
- (12) The Probate and Administration Ordinance (No. 24) takes the place of the previous relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.
- (13) The Debtors Ordinance (No. 25) is also based on sections of the Civil Procedure Code, now repealed.

- (14) The Distress Ordinance (No. 28) is similarly based except for sections 10 to 14, which are adopted from the law in England.
- (15) The Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance (No. 32) was necessitated by the omission of the relevant provisions from the new Courts Ordinance. With the exception of certain sections which are designed to assimilate local to English practice, the Ordinance is founded on sections of the repealed Ordinance No. 101 (Courts). The new Ordinance also introduces a test of the candidate's knowledge of the English language.
- (16) The Mental Disorders Ordinance (No. 33) provides for the reception and detention of persons of unsound mind in mental hospitals. It conforms closely to that in force in the Federated Malay States.
- (17) The Irrigation Areas Ordinance (No. 38) provides for the establishment and regulation of irrigation areas within the Colony and is required for the effective operation of irrigation schemes. It is based largely on similar legislation in the Federated Malay States.
- (18) The Rice Cultivation Ordinance (No. 39) follows the lines of existing legislation in the Federated Malay States and will apply only to such lands as are declared to be rice lands by the Governor in Council.

The more important Amending Ordinances are as follows:—

- (1) The Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2) enables licensing officers to exercise discretion in the issue of licences and to take finger-prints before the issue of a licence.
- (2) The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4) penalises the abetment in the Colony of offences against the revenue laws of the Malay States.
- (3) The Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5) empowers the Colonial Secretary to allow Alien labourers recruited under a permit signed by him to be brought into the Colony in excess of the number restricted by proclamation under section 12 of the Ordinance.
- (4) The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9) requires the retirement of Ladies on the pensionable establishment at the age of forty-five.
- (5) The Civil Law (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12) makes a tenant liable for double rent if he holds over after the determination of his tenancy. The opportunity was taken to prescribe the manner in which an intestate's personal estate which accrues to the Crown shall be dealt with.
- (6) The Passenger Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13) gives effect to the use of the flag "Y" under the new International Code of Signals.

- (7) The Betting (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15) increases the maximum penalty in order to combat extensive book-making in clubs and public-places.
- (8) The Public Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16) empowers the Public Trustee to act as next friend of a minor in certain cases. The formation of a Common Fund under section 6 is based on sections 32-35 of the New Zealand Public Trust Office Act, 1908.
- (9) The Petroleum Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21) amends the existing definitions of "export" and "import" to include export and import by air, and empowers the Governor in Council to exempt from the payment of duty petroleum supplied or carried by aircraft belonging to any international aircraft operating company.
- (10) The Liquors Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 27) removes certain restrictions on the size of the containers in which intoxicating liquors may be sold. It also permits the sale without a licence of ale, beer or stout in unopened reputed half pint bottles for consumption off the premises.
- (11) The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 29) enables the Colonial Secretary, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to delegate to a specified officer his duties under any particular provision of the law.
- (12) The Destruction of Mosquitos (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30) forbids the denudation of potential breeding places without the permission of the Health Officer.
- (13) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 34) introduces a comprehensive definition of "Native Sailing Ship", and also implements certain provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, relating to the holding of examinations and the issue of Certificates of Competency as Life-boatmen.
- (14) The Penal Code (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 36) was passed to assist the Government of Sarawak in the suppression of smuggling.
- (15) The Interpretation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 37) repeals a definition of "British Empire" which was wrongly adopted in 1933.
- (16) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 41) amends the definition of "dependant" so as to exclude any residential qualification.

Of the Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year the following are the more important items:—

- (1) Ordinance No. 61 (Pawnbrokers). Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 45 were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 2328 of 12th October, 1934.

- (2) Ordinance No. 88 (Wild Animals and Birds). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 7 an order prohibiting the importation into the Colony of certain birds was published as *Gazette Notification* No. 51 of 12th January, 1934.
- (3) Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal). By-laws for the regulation of places used for the making and storing of matches were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 2440 of the 22nd December, 1933, and confirmed by the Governor in Council on the 17th January, 1934.
- (4) Ordinance No. 146 (Public Trustee). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 14(1) rules for carrying into effect the objects of the Ordinance were made and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1464 of 29th June, 1934. Rules relating to fees made by the Governor in Council under section 10(1) were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1465 of 29th June, 1934.
- (5) Ordinance No. 148 (Registration of Deeds). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 30(1), rules relating to the registration of deeds were made and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 824 of 20th April, 1934.
- (6) Ordinance No. 176 (Passports). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 2, regulations for the control of aliens entering or leaving the Colony were made and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 273 of 9th February, 1934.
- (7) The Court of Criminal Appeal Ordinance 1931. Rules dated the 14th June, 1932, made with the approval of the Governor in Council under the powers conferred by section 20(1) were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1898 of 21st August, 1934.
- (8) The Aliens Ordinance 1932. Proclamations dated 29th January, 1934, 28th March, 1934, 25th May, 1934, 21st June, 1934 and 6th October, 1934 and made by the Governor in Council under section 12, limited the number of aliens which any shipping company or charterer or owner of any individual ship might bring into and land in the Colony during each month.
- (9) The Registration of Dentists Ordinance 1933. Regulations made under section 25 by the Dental Board with the approval of the Governor in Council were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 9 of 5th January, 1934.
- (10) The Pineapple Industry Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 14, regulations for the control of the pineapple factories were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1697 of 27th July, 1934, confirmed by the Legislative Council on 24th September, 1934 and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 2224 of 28th September, 1934.

- (11) The Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on His Excellency the Governor by sections 5 and 6, the constitution of the Straits Settlements Naval Volunteer Reserve was declared and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 924 of 27th April 1934.

Rules made by the Governor under section 25 were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 2137 of 28th September, 1934.

- (12) The Rubber Regulation Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 39, rules regulating the production of rubber were made and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1213 of 31st May, 1934.

- (13) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance 1934. Proclamations dated 19th June, 1934, 23rd August 1934, 13th November, 1934 and 30th November 1934 made by the Governor under section 3 fixed the maximum quantity of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries which might be imported during the period from 7th May, 1934 to 31st December, 1934 and during the year 1935. *Gazette Notification* 1371 of 20th January 1934, exempts from the provisions of the Ordinance articles imported as passengers' personal luggage by parcel post in quantities considered reasonable by the Registrar.

Regulations made by the Governor under sections 13 and 15(1) were published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1372 of 20th June, 1934.

FACTORY LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery) makes provisions for the inspection of boilers, engines and other machinery and for regulating their control and working. Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 4 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance and published as *Notification* No. 2142 in the *Gazette* of 30th October, 1931, were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th January, 1933, and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 215 of 5th February, 1933. Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) governs and prescribes the conditions of employment on plantations, factories and elsewhere, and includes provisions similar to those of the Trade Acts in England.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance 1934 provides for the inspection of factories, their equipment and sanitary arrangements by the local health authority.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENT

Section 8 of Ordinance No. 111 (Civil Law) makes provision for compensation similar to those adopted in Lord Campbell's Act (Fatal Accidents Act, 1846).

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which was passed in 1932, came into force on 1st October, 1933. This Ordinance provides for the payment by certain classes of employers, to their workmen, compensation for injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment.

No legislative provisions exist for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV

Public Finance and Taxation

The revenue for the year 1934 amounted to \$34,244,603.31 which is \$5,731,219.31 more than the original estimate of \$28,513,384 and \$3,904,688.31 in excess of the revised estimate of \$30,339,915.

The expenditure was \$30,937,261.61, being \$3,047,593.39 less than the original estimate.

The year's working resulted therefore in a surplus of \$3,307,341.70 under the Headings of ordinary Revenue and expenditure.

(i).—REVENUE

The revenue was \$2,659,413.10 more than that of 1933. Details are shown in the following table:—

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues ..	2,428.20	2,459.58	31.38	..
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	20,094,241.83	21,566,219.13	1,471,977.30	..
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Service and Reimbursements-in-aid ..	1,113,278.39	1,349,709.12	236,430.73	..
Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,980,867.50	2,101,431.11	120,563.61	..
Rents on Government Property ..	1,509,281.34	1,592,981.05	83,699.71	..
Interest ..	5,488,244.23	5,316,504.04	..	171,740.19
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	1,255,862.73	2,190,096.28	934,233.55	..
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Grants-in-Aid	31,444,204.22	34,119,400.31	2,846,936.28	171,740.19
Land Sales ..	140,985.99	124,045.86	..	16,940.13
Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	..	1,157.14	1,157.14	..
TOTAL REVENUE ..	31,585,190.21	34,244,603.31	2,848,093.42	188,680.32

The increase under the heading "Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified" is chiefly attributable to increases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Liquors	677,461	00
Motor Car Duty	43,807	00
Opium	1,722,196	00
Petroleum Revenue	289,357	00
Rubber Dealers Ordinance	37,599	00
Stamp Duties (various revenue services)	168,231	00
Tobacco Duties	65,504	00

There are decreases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Pawnbrokers Ordinance	33,630	00
Estate Duties	1,544,984	00

The increase in "Fees of Court, etc.," arises mainly from the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Contribution from Rubber Fund	185,757	00
Contribution from Immigration Fund	35,718	00

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is distributed between:—

	\$	c.
M.O. & B.P. Orders	7,362	00
Sale of Stamps	30,974	00
Telegrams	6,068	00
Telephones	37,449	00
Miscellaneous	38,710	00

The increase under "Rents, etc.," is thus allocable:—

	\$	c.
Lands	78,039	00
Forest Revenue	11,778	00

The incidence of the decrease under "Interest" is as follows:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Investments	294,713	00
Interest on Loans and Advances	74,655	00

On the other hand the following items under this Head show an increase:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Opium Purchase money outstanding	135,998	00
Interest from Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	46,102	00
Interest on Banks account	15,299	00

The increase under "Miscellaneous Receipts" arises from the following sub-heads:—

		\$	c.
Overpayments Recovered ..	..	194,373	00
Miscellaneous ..	..	128,794	00
Investment Adjustment a/c. Revaluation of Investments ..	..	624,912	00

(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure are set out below:—

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ..	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,438,947.83	2,183,027.67	..	255,920.16
3. Charitable Allowances ..	36,688.48	69,158.98	32,470.50	..
4. The Governor ..	116,862.07	114,639.66	..	2,222.41
5. Civil Service ..	700,349.37	646,264.89	..	54,084.48
6. General Clerical Service ..	1,126,044.87	1,150,179.16	24,134.29	..
7. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Residents ..	118,184.43	114,709.92	..	3,474.51
8. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	9,763.71	10,423.75	660.04	..
9. Malayan Establishment Office ..	..	31,094.66	31,094.66	..
10. Agricultural Department ..	77,816.43	81,695.68	3,879.25	..
11. Analyst ..	3,529.10	63,354.18	59,825.08	..
12. Audit ..	49,420.56	50,052.30	631.74	..
13. Chinese Secretariat ..	81,073.62	64,231.24	..	16,842.38
14. Co-operative Societies ..	45,570.76	23,587.01	..	21,983.75
15. Drainage and Irrigation ..	135,520.65	136,601.90	61,081.25	..
16. Education ..	2,118,580.07	2,005,134.73	..	113,445.34
17. Fisheries ..	28,834.25	33,987.06	5,152.81	..
18. Forests ..	46,003.27	48,163.18	2,159.91	..
19. Gardens, Botanical ..	119,543.71	112,240.62	..	7,303.09
20. Immigration Department ..	..	22,474.83	22,474.83	..
21. Labour Department ..	24,080.91	15,733.33	..	8,347.58
22. Land and District Offices ..	247,962.64	261,104.09	13,141.45	..
23. Legal ..	397,275.38	366,851.51	..	30,423.87
24. Marine ..	528,654.83	520,420.07	..	8,234.76
25. Marine Surveys ..	81,488.23	72,886.63	..	8,601.60
26. Medical ..	457,989.77	371,183.22	..	86,806.55
27. Medical, Health Branch ..	528,725.41	504,157.40	..	24,568.01
28. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	94,119.87	92,940.78	..	1,179.09
29. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,023,176.69	2,141,655.33	118,478.64	..
30. Military Expenditure— I. Defence Contribution ..	3,960,000.00	4,020,948.57	60,948.57	..
II. Local Forces ..	362,452.88	330,522.00	..	31,930.88
31. Miscellaneous Services ..	1,687,001.48	3,347,341.71	1,660,340.23	..
32. Monopolies ..	1,146,620.31	1,052,832.69	..	93,787.62
33. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	45,437.19	42,684.08	..	2,753.11
34. Police ..	3,031,859.32	2,828,393.90	..	203,465.42
35. Post Office ..	1,597,778.38	1,553,411.01	..	44,367.37
36. Printing Office ..	223,914.65	216,954.79	..	6,959.86
37. Prisons ..	489,017.68	470,330.46	..	18,687.22
38. Public Works Department ..	737,188.89	667,914.26	..	69,274.63
39. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,041,243.90	983,778.70	..	57,465.20
40. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	3,486,078.90	3,283,572.15	..	202,506.75
41. Statistics ..	40,991.96	76,975.79	35,983.83	..
42. Survey Department ..	387,175.63	372,120.19	..	15,055.44
43. Transport ..	388,879.74	90,598.59	..	298,281.15
44. Treasury ..	87,257.01	124,857.17	37,600.16	..
45. Veterinary ..	79,688.27	61,276.80	..	18,411.47
46. Grants-in-aid Colonial Development Fund ..	10,414.23	7,711.57	..	2,702.66
TOTAL ..	30,476,290.73	30,937,261.61	2,170,057.24	1,709,688.12

The decrease in "Pensions, Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc.," due to the 1933 figure having been swelled by pensions on premature retirement or abolition of office consequent upon the findings of the Retrenchment Committee.

The increase in Charitable Allowances occurred on the vote "Grant of Orphanages to Singapore, Penang and Malacca".

The decrease in "Civil Service" is attributable to the arrangement whereby leave salaries of European officers are now defrayed by the Malayan Establishment Office.

The increase under "General Clerical Service" can be ascribed mainly to increments earned and promotions effected in 1934.

The Malayan Establishment Office and the Immigration Department figured in the estimates for the first time.

The increase under "Analyst" is due to the fact that the expenditure shown in 1933 for this department was reduced by the amount \$54,445 which was contributed by the Monopolies Department.

The decrease under "Chinese Secretariat" is caused by an improvement in economic conditions and a consequently smaller expenditure on repatriations.

The decrease under Co-operative Societies is mainly due to the fact that a sum of \$21,750.70 was paid out in 1933 as contribution to the Federated Malay States Government for overhead charges and that no corresponding charge is included in the figures for 1934.

The increase under "Drainage and Irrigation" reflects additions in personnel and expenditure on the drainage of Bachang Swamp and other areas.

The decrease under "Education" is the result of retrenchment and the exercise of strict economy.

The increase under "Land and District Offices" is due in part to the re-survey of the country districts of Malacca.

The decrease under "Legal" is explained by the defrayment of the leave salaries of its European officers by the Malayan Establishment Office.

The decrease under "Medical" is similarly due to the salaries of officers on leave now being met from the funds of the Malayan Establishment Office. Moreover, the post of Accountant, Medical Department, has been included in the Treasury staff.

The decrease under "Medical, Health Branch" reflects the transfer to the Rural Boards of liability for mandores' and coolies' wages.

The increase under "Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries," is due partly to an increase in personnel and partly to the equipment of new hospitals.

The decrease under "Military Expenditure, Local Forces," was caused by a failure on the part of certain suppliers to effect delivery of ordnance within the year.

The large increase under Miscellaneous Services reflects the following payments made in 1934:—

	\$	c.
Contribution to Malayan Establishment Office in respect of Personal Emoluments	791,694	00
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, Malayan Establishment Office ..	302,467	96
Cost of an access road to the New Alexandra Road	183,805	60
Gift towards the cost of Imperial Defence	500,000	00
	<hr/>	
	\$1,777,967	56

The decrease under "Monopolies" is due to the transfer to the Treasury Staff of the post of Chief Accountant and to the defrayment of leave salaries by the Malayan Establishment Office. There were also decreases in expenditure on Maintenance of Government Shops, Rent allowances, working expenses and special expenditure.

The decrease under "Police" is mainly due to the leave salaries of European Police Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Funds and partly to savings on the annually recurrent votes for "Other Charges".

The decrease under "Post Office" is due to the transfer of the Senior Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, and sixteen clerks from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

The decrease under Prisons is due to a diminution in the number of prisoners and to a reduction in the cost of electric energy supplied by the Singapore Harbour Board.

The decrease under "Public Works Department" represents savings on the leave salaries of European officers, now paid from Malayan Establishment Funds.

The decrease under "Public Works Recurrent Expenditure" can be ascribed to a smaller provision and to economy.

The increase under "Statistics" mainly represents expenditure on the Trade Commission and on the regulation of Textile imports.

The decreases under "Survey Department" and "Transport" are due to the leave salaries and passages of European Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Office Funds.

The increase under Treasury is caused by the inclusion of Departmental Accountants in the Treasury staff.

The decrease under Veterinary reflects the transfer of expenditure from the Straits Settlements Estimates to the Federated Malay States Estimates with effect from 1st January, 1934.

The following table shews the Colony's expenditure, exclusive of Defence Contribution, for the last five years and the portion of it which has been spent on Public Works Extraordinary:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Public Works Extraordinary</i>
		\$	\$
1930	..	35,000,586	5,658,712
1931	..	42,613,272	8,197,700
1932	..	30,249,340	5,762,470
1933	..	26,516,291	3,486,079
1934	..	26,916,313	3,283,572

The amounts paid as Defence Contribution for the last five years are:—

				\$
1930	..	..	..	4,239,728
1931	..	..	..	4,189,286
1932	..	..	..	3,947,143
1933	..	..	..	3,960,000
1934	..	..	..	4,020,949

The Defence Contribution has been fixed by Ordinance No. 25 of 1933 at \$4,000,000 a year for a period of five years from 1st April, 1933.

The apparent excess for 1934 reflects a final adjustment with the Military Authorities in respect of the years 1927–1933.

(iii).—ASSETS AND

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December.

		\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Deposits:—					
Accountant-General (Court)	.. ..	2,589,216.50			
Accountant-General (Other)	.. ..	2,092,316.04			
Bankruptcy	.. ..	808,296.15			
Mercantile Marine Fund	.. ..	766,955.09			
Police Reward Fund	.. ..	4,197.19			
Savings Certificates Fund	.. ..	202,460.00			
Companies Liquidation Account	.. ..	235,247.14			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	.. ..	76,839.32			
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	.. ..	997,237.19			
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	.. ..	423,996.85			
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	.. ..	91,681.76			
F.M.S. Agency	.. ..	124,296.13			
				8,412,739.7	
Drafts and Remittances	.. ..			56,700.0	
Suspense Account	(Coins for reminting, etc. Interest, Currency Commissioners Other items)	2,378,193.36 2,590,687.47		4,968,880.8	
Suspense Account Stores, P.W.D.	.. ..			
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	.. ..			62,066,940.0	
Loans:—					
Straits Settlements 6% Loan 1916	.. ..	1,300.00			
Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan 1919-1929	.. ..	3,100.00			
S. S. and F. M. S. Victory Loan 5% 1920-1934	.. ..	50.00			
				4,600.0	
Surplus:—				70,953,630.64	
TOTAL				146,463,370.34	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$70,953,630.64 of which approximately \$50.2 millions were liquid. Against this, commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other Administrations amounted to \$7,856,571 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounting to \$10,931,252.60. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1935 amounting to \$2,722,116 and further commitments amounting to \$3,584,670.99 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1935, against the Surplus thus amounted to \$25,094,610.59.

LIABILITIES

1934 were as follows:—

	<i>Assets</i>		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Cash:—						
		\$ c.				
Cash in Treasuries	4,970,891.76					
Cash in Banks	7,309,760.49					
Cash with Crown Agents	15,767.10					
			12,296,419.35			
Cash held in Kuala Lumpur	.. ..		51,400.00			
Cash in Transit	.. ..		24,355.37			
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	.. ..		4,740,000.01			
Fixed deposits (Colony)	.. ..		4,392,000.00			
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General)	.. ..		670,635.28			
					22,174,810.01	
Expense Account Other items	.. ..		..		2,302,362.27	
Expense Interest Currency Commissioners	.. ..		..		90.68	
Expense Stores Account, P. W. D.	.. ..		..		105,275.32	
Investments (Surplus Funds):—						
Sterling Securities	.. ..		34,489,202.79			
Dollar and Rupee Securities	.. ..		231,591.71			
					34,720,794.50	
Investments (Specific Funds):—						
Accountant-General (Court)	.. ..		967,696.38			
Accountant-General (Other)	.. ..		1,393,100.00			
Bankruptcy	.. ..		874,060.64			
Mercantile Marine Fund	.. ..		710,201.47			
Savings Certificates Fund	.. ..		225,600.00			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	.. ..		73,042.50			
Miscellaneous	.. ..		108,460.08			
					4,352,161.07	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	.. ..		..		62,066,941.98	
Advances	.. ..		..
Boards,						
Education	.. ..		13,004.00			
Hospital	.. ..		1,593.64			
Rural	.. ..		45.64			
Building Loans	.. ..		743,074.03			
Other Governments	.. ..		70,935.48			
Postal Stores	.. ..		300,000.00			
Sinking Fund Singapore Harbour Board	.. ..		1,226,530.51			
Miscellaneous	.. ..		301,217.79			
					2,656,401.09	
Imprests	.. ..		..		850.50	
Drafts and Remittances	.. ..		..
Loans:—						
		\$ c.				
Municipality, Singapore	373,403.55					
Municipality, Penang	505,000.00					
Municipality, Malacca	312,791.88					
			1,191,195.43			
Kelantan Government	.. ..		5,237,683.98			
Trengganu Government	.. ..		4,060,000.00			
Singapore Harbour Board	.. ..		4,746,869.61			
Penang Harbour Board	.. ..		2,683,561.10			
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang	.. ..		53,250.00			
Singapore Cricket Club	.. ..		..
Stadium Association	.. ..		5,000.00			
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	.. ..		106,125.66		18,083,685.78	
TOTAL	.. ..		..		146,463,373.20	

(iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½% Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December 1934, to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.—The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised stands as follows:—

	\$
Singapore Harbour Board ..	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board ..	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang ..	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works ..	320,137
	<hr/>
	55,869,097
Loan Expenses and cost of conversion	
(1907) less interest received ..	3,388,205
	<hr/>
	59,257,302

Charges on account of interest on, and expenses of, this loan amounted to \$2,079,907 in 1934. This sum was debited to the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund on the 31st December 1934 was \$20,161,364.

The Sterling Loan issued under the provision of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 11) amounts to \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The whole of it is in the hands of the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest, connected charges and contributions to the Sinking Fund for its extinction.

The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5% Victory Loan 1920 amounting to \$15,074,300 was redeemed on 1st September 1934.

(v).—TAXATION

Tax revenue accrues mainly from duties on liquor, tobacco and petroleum, and from profits on the opium monopoly, which is entirely controlled by the Government. Other Sources consist of Stamp Duties, Estate (Death) Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licences.

The total revenue under the main head of "Duties, Taxes and Licences" for the year 1934 was \$21,566,219.13 and represents the greater portion of the Colony's income. The yields under the principal items were as follows:—

	\$
Liquor Duties	3,118,963 02
Opium Revenue	8,723,427 76
Pawnbrokers Licences ..	487,188 00
Petroleum Revenue	2,948,401 14
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	933,444 08
Estate (Death) Duties ..	644,180 13
Tobacco Duties	3,986,198 64

The only fiscal measure approximating to a customs tariff is the imposition of duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into the Colony.

Excise revenue consists mainly of the proceeds of the Opium monopoly and of the duties on locally manufactured intoxicants, *i.e.* *tu* and beer. These duties are seven-tenths of the rates prescribed for imported liquors of similar brand.

Stamp duties and Estate (Death) Duties form an important source of Revenue. Estate Duties, revised with effect from 1st January 1932, are based on a graduated scale from a minimum of 1% on estates with a principal value of over \$1,000.— to 20% on estates with a principal value of over \$10,000,000.

Stamp Duties are imposed on all documents which require stamping under the Stamp Ordinance, 1929. The principal duties are—

Agreement under hand only	..	25 cents.
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	..	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Cheque	..	4 cents.
Conveyance	..	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof.
Mortgage	..	\$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Receipt	..	4 cents.

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1934, and the amounts collected during 1934 were \$270,843 in Singapore and \$100,424.60 in Penang.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous

A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay, as well as being the language of the Malay inhabitants of the Colony, is also, in a modified form, the language spoken in the homes of many of the other settlers, particularly in Malacca.

Early Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English all used and spread it as a *lingua franca* so that it has become, in such debased form, the language of the shop and the market for the Colony's cosmopolitan population. Signs are not lacking, however, that it is gradually being superseded by English as the language of commerce.

Malay, as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese, Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra, belongs to the eastern branch of the Austronesian family which covers an area from the Amazon to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian.

With Islam the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet, but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements those of the districts in the south of China, principally in Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigrant Chinese population is almost entirely drawn.

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be:—

Hokkien, 43.2% ; Cantonese, 21.4% ; Tiu Chiu, 17.4% ; Hakka (Kheh), 7.9% ; Hailam, 5.4% ; Hok Chhia, 1.5% ; Hok Chiu, 1.3% ; and other dialects, 1.9%.

Of the Southern Indians who form over nine-tenths of the Indian population, practically all speak one or other of the Dravidic languages, Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam. The vast majority (over 90%) speak Tamil and of the remainder the Malayalis are about 10 times as numerous as the Telugus.

The remaining Indian population consists of Northern Indians whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani, and a few hundreds from Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujarati, Mahrati and a negligible number of Burmese and Nepalese.

B.—LAND TENURE

Singapore.—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the 999-year leases issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first of the present 99-year leases for land in the town was issued in 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of freehold grants was issued for land outside the limits of the town. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is occasionally found to be held under titles which were originally issued for land required for agricultural purposes. In the case of town land the issue of 99-year leases continued.

After the transfer to the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were 99-year leases and 999-year leases. Ordinance No. II of 1886, now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands), provided for a statutory form of Crown Title—the present Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to quit-rent and of which the form was simplified by the omission of various covenants and conditions previously inserted in leases, many of which are implied by virtue of the Statute.

The Statutory Grant has been the usual form of title issued in the past, but the policy now is to restrict the issue of such Grants by substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding 99-years. Monthly and annual permits are also issued for the temporary occupation of Crown Land.

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown, by indenture, grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time.

documents were issued. In Penang eleven different kinds of title are in the hands of the public as compared with eighteen in Singapore. Unoccupied Crown land is now alienated under lease.

Malacca.—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch.

The remainder of the land in the Town is chiefly held under leases of 99-years, but there are a few leases of 999-years and a few Statutory Grants.

Alienated land in the country is held under Statutory Grants or 99-year leases from the Crown in the case of estates, but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Ordinance.

Labuan.—Land in Labuan is held in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 127 (Labuan) and is alienated ordinarily by public auction.

The titles existing are leases of 999-years or less, but since 1919 leases for 30-years only have been granted.

Throughout the Colony alienation of the foreshore is governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores).

C.—CO-OPERATION

The organisation of thrift on a co-operative basis has progressed steadily during the year, the total savings in Co-operative Societies in the Straits Settlements having increased by more than one quarter of a million dollars since the end of 1933.

This increase is largely attributable to the growth of savings amongst salary earners, though Indian labourers added nearly \$50,000 to their previous total.

The year was full of difficulty for agriculturists and the membership of Rural Credit Societies decreased during the year. The price of padi remained low, while coconuts brought in a very meagre income to those dependent on them for a livelihood. Conditions improved somewhat amongst those who owned mature rubber, but this improvement is not yet reflected in the statistics of societies.

As a result of continuous propaganda, there has been more talk than ever before in rural areas about Co-operation, but any action that entailed the subscription of cash was postponed till conditions improved. Several groups have tried to establish Co-operative shops, but few of them are likely to last long. The experience, however, may be valuable.

The salary earners' societies amongst Government servants were busily occupied during the year in implementing the Government policy with regard to the indebtedness of Government servants.

Societies again experienced difficulty in investing their surplus funds in local trustee securities which were in short supply.

Singapore.—In Singapore there were 22 societies amongst salary earners as compared with 17 societies at the end of 1933. The Subscription Capital increased from \$646,700 to \$741,600 and the

membership from 5,774 to 6,373. The investment in gilt-edged securities of these societies increased by \$83,300 from \$485,500 to \$568,800.

Societies for Indian labourers increased by 4 from 5 to 9 with a membership of 1,771 and a Subscription Capital of \$54,900 as compared with 1,638 and \$29,200 at the end of 1933. These societies had \$55,700 invested in gilt-edged securities and on deposit in the bank.

Malacca.—In Malacca no new societies were formed for salary earners. The 4 existing societies, however, increased their membership from 1,115 to 1,508, and their Subscription Capital from \$162,600 to \$188,800. Investments and cash in banks amounted to \$137,400.

By the end of the year there was a further decrease in the membership of the 8 Rural Credit Societies from 302 to 294, and in the amount of Subscription Capital from \$8,100 to \$7,586. The holdings of these societies in cash and deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to \$4,906.

There was a steady demand throughout the year for societies amongst Indian labourers and the number of these societies increased from 10 to 16. Their membership increased from 1,708 to 3,395, with a Subscription Capital of \$34,247, as compared with \$13,109 at the end of 1933.

Penang and Province Wellesley.—In Penang and Province Wellesley one additional society was registered for members of the Government Medical Department, thus increasing the total number of societies for salary earners to 8. These societies had a membership of 3,670 and a Subscription Capital of \$371,200 compared with 3,081 and \$284,400 at the end of 1933. Their investments in gilt-edged securities and bank deposits amounted to \$264,900, an increase of \$70,000 over the previous year.

With the liquidation of the Pekan Kongsu Balik Pulau Society the number of Rural Credit Societies dropped from 6 to 5, whilst the membership and Subscription Capital also decreased from 128 and \$4,693 to 114 and 3,517. The cash deposits of these societies amounted to \$2,869 compared with \$3,254 at the end of 1933.

One new society was registered for Indian labourers, bringing the total to 13 with a membership of 1,740 and a Subscription Capital of \$29,816 compared with 1,586 and \$27,747. The investments of these societies in gilt-edged securities amounted to \$30,462, whilst they had cash in hand and at the bank amounting to \$1,553.

D.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief proceeded to England on leave on the 17th February, 1934, but ill-health led to his subsequent resignation with effect from the 18th October. Mr. ANDREW CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, administered the Government until the arrival of Sir SHENTON THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who assumed the administration of the Colony in succession to Sir CECIL CLEMENTI on the 9th November. Mr. G. L. HAM acted as Colonial Secretary.

Major-General L. C. L. OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, relinquished his Command on the 2nd February and was succeeded by Major-General E. O. LEWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Captain M. R. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., R.N., was succeeded by Commodore W. P. MARK-WARDLAW, D.S.O., R.N., as Commodore-in-Charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments on the 1st September. Group Captain SYDNEY W. SMITH, O.B.E., Officer Commanding Royal Air Force Far East, remained at his post throughout the year.

Visitors to the Colony included the Commanders-in-Chief of the China and East Indies Squadrons in January; the Right Honourable J. G. LATHAM, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, in April; Sir JOSIAH CROSBY in July; the Right Honourable Sir PHILIP SASSOON in October; the Duke of SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA and Lord and Lady BADEN-POWELL in November.

A Squadron from the Netherlands Indies consisting of the Cruiser "Java" and Destroyers "Witte de With" and "Van Galen", under the command of Commodore SCALONGNE, visited Singapore from the 8th to the 13th of March.

A Training Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy, under the command of Vice-Admiral HAJIME MATSUSHITA, visited Singapore from the 9th to the 12th of March.

The New Year Honours List contained the following name:—

Lieutenant ALEXANDER JOHN MINJOOT, M.B.E., (Military Division).

The Birthday Honours List contained the following names:—

Major-General LEOPOLD CHARLES LOUIS OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, K.B.E.

Mr. ARNOLD PERCY ROBINSON, Knight Bachelor.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE CHRISTIAN MEREDITH, M.C., O.B.E., (Military Division).

Company Sergeant-Major THOMAS AUGUSTINE CUSACK, M.B.E., (Military Division).

A. CALDECOTT,
*Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.*

SINGAPORE, 9th July, 1935.

APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London
Blue Book (Straits Settlements)	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ..	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies; and The Malayan Information Agency, London
Malayan Statistics, 1934 (C. S. Alexander)	\$1	Malayan Information Agency, London
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928 ..	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 28th February, 1931 (R. Boulter)	2/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50cts.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ..	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London
The Geology of Malaya, 1931 (J. B. Scrivenor)	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 vols. (H. N. Ridley) ..	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London
The Birds of Singapore Island, 1927. (Sir John A. S. Bucknill and F. N. Chasen) ..	\$5	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore
Malayan Fishes, 1921 ..	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1924. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth)	15/-	Oxford University Press, London
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921, 2 Vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke, and R. St. J. Braddell), ..	out of print	John Murray, London
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Song Ong Siang)	30/-	John Murray, London
Handbook to British Malaya, 1930 (Ed. by R. L. German) ..	5/-	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London
Historical Geography of British Dominions, Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London

APPENDIX "A"—continued

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—continued

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills)	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham)	12/6	J. Lane, London
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc. Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ..	\$1 each	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore, S. S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. (Ed. by R.O. Winstedt)	12/6	Constable & Co., Ltd. London
Report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya—(Volumes I-III)	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932	50 cts.	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony. 1933-1934, Vol. I	\$5	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony. 1933-1934, Vol. IV. (Appendices)	\$10	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, DURING THE YEAR 1934

RACE	BY SEA						BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL					
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak		Kedah				
Europeans	899	884	14	21	—	26	10	—	2	—	19	—	1	—268	22	0	65	1,599
Eurasians	169	56	...	10	—	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	—	3	0	263
Japanese	289	74	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	25	—	1	423
Chinese	56,920	3,577	1	314	—	1,793	...	—	11	—	7	...	...	657	140	689	1,152	61,639
Malays	3,912	426	...	—	52	15	9	—	0	—	1	...	...	288	—	1,729	38	3,425
Northern Indians	3,460	2,899	2	7	422	...	...	—	7	—	3	...	...	248	—	19	0	7,132
Southern Indians	4,673	22,858	...	15	39,010	...	...	—	1	—	2	...	...	—	16	35	48	66,666
Others	399	—	34	21	21	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	...	14	181	—79	418	942
TOTAL	70,721	30,740	17	347	37,616	19	—	21	—	20	—	1	...	...	...	...	...	142,080

TABLE II
 COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1933 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1934 ARE:—

	BY SEA							BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL
	Singapore			Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	BY AIR		BY RAIL		
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah	
1933
1934:—
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
TOTAL

TABLE III

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934

ARRIVALS FROM

RACE	BY SEA									
	NETHERLANDS INDIES			CHINA (2)			INDIA (3)			
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)	3,891	1,993	421	369	6,674	1,196	677	41	43	1,937
Eurasians	371	232	5	8	616	65	5	4	3	77
Japanese	716	102	57	38	913	101	31	1	7	140
Chinese	47,344	7,383	3,695	2,345	60,767	56,765	35,063	13,884	7,801	113,513
Malays (5)	20,919	6,979	3,386	2,161	33,445	135	32	7	5	179
Northern Indians	2,518	169	120	76	2,883	264	7	4	...	275
Southern Indians (6)	1,799	118	79	49	2,045	49	2	1	1	53
Others	683	77	82	38	880	70	11	5	3	89
TOTAL	78,241	17,053	7,845	5,084	108,223	58,645	35,828	13,947	7,863	116,283
										114,385

RACE	BY SEA									
	SIAM			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL			
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	423	161	25	24	633	6,275	3,881	574	515	11,245
Eurasians	16	10	15	10	51	74	28	18	15	135
Japanese	25	...	...	1	26	940	293	68	63	1,364
Chinese	2,326	361	206	123	3,016	6,249	1,387	529	369	8,534
Malays	107	23	11	9	150	1,952	745	288	204	3,189
Northern Indians	334	7	8	3	352	835	121	57	44	1,057
Southern Indians	116	4	1	1	122	768	124	54	50	996
Others	261	179	35	47	522	849	97	66	14	1,026
TOTAL	3,608	745	301	218	4,872	17,942	6,676	1,654	1,274	27,546
										371,309

RACE	BY AIR				BY LAND				GRAND TOTAL					
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES				SIAM									
	M.	W.	Children		M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.			B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	318	54	3	4	1,260	409	34	20	1,723	14,384	7,734	1,163	1,033	24,314
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	80	19	6	2	107	638	341	53	46	1,078
Japanese	16	...	...	...	147	6	...	...	163	2,025	445	131	126	2,727
Chinese	16	...	...	...	26,052	8,297	1,657	1,278	37,284	139,263	52,629	20,038	11,962	223,892
Malays	...	1	...	...	31,020	18,376	2,419	1,843	53,658	54,242	26,164	6,113	4,223	90,748
Northern Indians	3	...	...	...	2,796	112	67	64	3,039	18,832	1,900	908	647	22,287
Southern Indians	2	...	...	...	2,621	62	27	18	2,728	67,940	15,962	10,304	8,086	102,292
Others	1	...	...	...	12,908	8,713	1,537	1,166	24,324	15,176	9,179	1,760	1,300	27,415
TOTAL	356	55	3	4	76,884	35,994	5,747	4,401	123,026	312,506	114,354	40,470	27,423	494,753

DEPARTURES TO

RACE	BY SEA														
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)					INDIA (3)				
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	C.	
Europeans (4)	3,625	1,714	301	289	5,929	1,097	637	70	53	1,857	1,023	707	60	47	1,837
Eurasians	296	223	4	8	531	10	5	4	...	19	25	43	2	2	72
Japanese	429	52	22	17	520	44	8	2	7	61	98	15	5	4	122
Chinese	39,327	4,383	1,762	1,023	46,495	47,123	12,532	6,087	5,408	71,150	725	191	81	46	1,043
Malays (5)	21,048	4,855	1,876	1,398	29,177	45	5	...	...	50	92	6	7	3	108
Northern Indians	1,996	138	59	29	2,242	204	10	7	4	225	7,357	860	540	308	9,065
Southern Indians (6)	1,078	56	24	10	1,168	78	8	4	...	90	23,246	5,487	1,462	973	31,168
Others	657	63	28	7	755	22	5	...	...	27	311	90	35	13	449
TOTAL	68,456	11,504	4,076	2,781	86,817	48,623	13,210	6,174	5,472	73,479	32,877	7,399	2,192	1,396	43,864

TABLE III—continued

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934
DEPARTURES TO

RACE	BY SEA									
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES				
				Total					Total	
	M.	W.	Children	B.	G.	M.	W.	Children	B.	G.
Europeans (4)	431	152	18	11	612	5,292	3,520	732	633	10,177
Eurasians	15	5	3	3	26	52	22	8	9	91
Japanese	68	8	3	3	82	878	286	112	113	1,389
Chinese	1,215	243	111	50	1,619	4,923	1,516	496	341	7,276
Malays (5)	109	11	5	1	126	2,029	815	308	197	3,349
Northern Indians	353	18	13	6	390	445	51	31	13	540
Southern Indians (6)	113	7	2	1	123	402	29	18	9	458
Others	393	215	63	54	725	538	80	86	23	727
TOTAL ...	2,697	659	218	129	3,703	14,559	6,319	1,791	1,338	24,007
										167,212
										39,091
										14,451
										11,116
										231,870

RACE	BY LAND									
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM				
				Total					Total	
	M.	W.	Children	B.	G.	M.	W.	Children	B.	G.
Europeans	341	56	1	1	399	1,377	488	18	21	1,904
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	36	7	7	6	76
Japanese	13	...	...	1	14	110	6	...	...	116
Chinese	20	4	...	...	24	23,786	8,221	1,444	1,195	34,646
Malays	1	...	...	...	1	31,005	18,893	2,670	1,944	54,512
Northern Indians	6	...	...	...	6	2,537	84	30	36	2,687
Southern Indians	3	1	...	...	4	2,504	67	23	21	2,615
Others	...	...	...	...	...	12,585	8,428	1,581	1,104	23,615
										1,904
										76
										116
										34,646
										54,512
										2,687
										2,615
										1,904
										7,274
										305
										375
										1,640
										117,119
										54,329
										24,585
										1,181
										5,655
										1,533
										1,014
										35,626
										22,715
										815
										2,304
										162,253
										87,323
										15,155
										2,683

EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) ARRIVALS

BY SEA

RACE	NETHERLANDS INDIES				CHINA (2)				INDIA (3)			
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.
			B.	G.				B.	G.			
Europeans (4)	266	279	120	80	745	99	40	-	29	100	-	2
Eurasians ...	75	9	1	...	85	55	...	...	3	58	7	4
Japanese ...	287	50	35	21	393	57	23	-	1	79	-	2
Chinese ...	8,017	3,000	1,933	1,322	14,272	9,642	22,531	7,797	2,393	42,363	-	214
Malays (5)	-	129	2,124	763	4,268	90	27	7	5	129	23	54
Northern Indians	522	11	61	47	641	60	-	3	-	50	4,725	624
Southern Indians (6)	721	62	55	39	877	29	-	6	3	37	39,339	10,165
Others ...	26	14	54	31	125	48	6	5	3	62	93	12
TOTAL ...	9,785	5,549	3,769	2,303	21,406	10,022	22,618	7,773	2,391	42,804	43,953	10,604

BY SEA

RACE	SIAM				OTHER COUNTRIES				TOTAL			
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.
			B.	G.				B.	G.			
Europeans	-	8	9	7	21	983	361	-	158	1,068	1,338	541
Eurasians ...	-	1	5	12	25	22	6	10	6	44	160	24
Japanese ...	-	43	-	3	-	62	7	-	44	-	345	70
Chinese ...	-	1,111	-	95	1,397	1,326	-	33	28	1,258	19,882	25,466
Malays	-	2	12	6	24	77	70	-	20	7	95	2,096
Northern Indians	-	19	-	5	-	390	70	26	31	517	5,678	691
Southern Indians	-	3	-	1	-	366	95	36	41	538	40,400	10,313
Others ...	-	132	-	28	-	311	17	-	20	299	346	13
TOTAL ...	911	86	83	89	1,169	3,383	357	-	137	3,539	68,054	39,214

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (–) ARRIVALS

RACE	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL (7) (8)				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM					M.	W.	Children		Total
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total					
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans ...	– 23	– 2	2	3	– 20	– 117	– 79	16	– 1	– 181	1,198	460	– 37	– 22	1,599
Eurasians ...	...	...	..	...	...	24	12	– 1	– 4	31	184	36	25	18	263
Japanese ...	3	...	...	– 1	2	37	...	...	10	47	385	70	– 13	– 19	423
Chinese ...	– 4	– 3	...	...	7	2,266	76	213	83	2,638	22,144	25,539	10,057	3,899	61,639
Malays ...	– 1	...	...	...	– 1	15	– 517	– 251	– 101	– 854	–	81	1,247	680	3,425
Northern Indians ...	– 3	...	...	...	3	259	28	37	28	352	5,934	719	228	251	7,132
Southern Indians ...	– 1	– 1	...	...	2	117	– 5	4	– 3	113	40,516	10,307	8,771	7,072	66,666
Others ...	1	...	...	...	1	323	285	– 46	– 28	534	670	298	– 35	9	942
TOTAL ...	– 28	– 6	2	2	30	2,924	– 200	– 28	– 16	2,680	70,950	39,008	20,243	11,888	142,089

NOTES:—

1. Children are under 12 (English) years of age

2. China includes Hong Kong

3. India includes Burma and Ceylon

4. Europeans include Americans

5. Malays include all natives of the Malayan Archipelago

6. Southern Indians are natives of the Presidency of Madras and the States of Mysore and Travancore

7. For movements *via* individual ports or land-routes, see monthly Return Statistics 3; for movements of deck passengers (Chinese, Javanese and Southern Indians) see monthly Return Statistics 13

8. Net Arrivals, 1934: 142,089

Net Arrivals, 1933: – 38,449

TABLE IV
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR, 1934

RACE	Singapore		Penang		Port Swettenham		Total		Net Arrivals during the year		Net Arrivals for the years 1933 and 1934	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	year	1933	1934	1934
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	100,518	58,200	8,749	8,109	...	1,820	109,267	68,129	41,138	- 58,091	41,138	41,138
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	82	541	...	...	...	...	82	541	459	- 37	- 459	- 459
3. Southern Indians from & to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	12,569	7,955	33,992	13,008	43,061	6,814	89,622	27,777	61,845	- 12,265	61,845	61,845
TOTAL ...	113,169	66,696	42,741	21,117	43,061	8,634	198,971	96,447	102,524	- 70,393	102,524	102,524

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers

(b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore

(c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras, as reported by the Labour Department

TABLE V
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR, 1934

Port	Arrivals			Departures			Total Arrivals		Total Departures	
	Men		Women	Boys (a)		Girls (a)	Men		Women	Boys (a)
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1933	1934
Singapore ...	50,451	30,968	12,241	6,868	39,652	9,768	4,415	4,365	24,985	100,518
Penang ...	3,532	3,231	1,291	695	4,605	1,613	1,132	759	3,479	8,749
Port Swettenham ...	...	..	...	...	1,108	342	230	140	...	...
TOTAL ...	53,983	34,189	13,532	7,563	45,365	11,723	5,777	5,264	28,464	109,267
									86,555	68,129

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age

NATIONALITY	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under		No.	Tons	Over 75 Tons Net		No.	Tons	75 Tons Net and Under	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons			No.	Tons			No.	Tons
British	4,855	10,481,791	..	..	128	543,608	2,710	7,736,575	..	..	54	137,422
American	92	482,318	..	..	..	..	83	472,107	..	..	..	..
Belgian	4	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	67	27,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	187	658,944	..	..	..	..	104	371,754	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4,653	6,579,119	..	..	6	20,580	1,073	1,060,702	..	..	..	..
Finnish	2	7,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French	408	1,903,368	..	..	2	5,000	..	..	..	..	2	4,000
German	330	1,442,554	..	..	..	..	175	790,762	..	..	..	..
Greek	18	60,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	2	5,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	152	875,678	..	..	8	14,560	34	178,716	..	..	..	..
Japanese	1,184	4,917,280	..	..	6	48,960	286	1,284,144	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	1,112	1,770,037	..	..	..	..	258	383,928	..	..	..	..
Panama	8	42,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	12,602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	148	80,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	329	177,315	..	..	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	6	1,738
Spanish	..	..	..	..	2	7,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	76	293,628	..	..	..	..	24	89,936	..	..	..	..
Total	13,543	29,819,280	30,742	1,246,631	154	641,908	4,747	12,368,624	11,988	539,945	62	143,160
± 1933	+787	+1,380,669	+2,161	+77,589	+82	+276,278	+82	-300,453	-195	+8,960	+32	+115,000

APPENDIX "C"—continued

Nationality, number and tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1934.

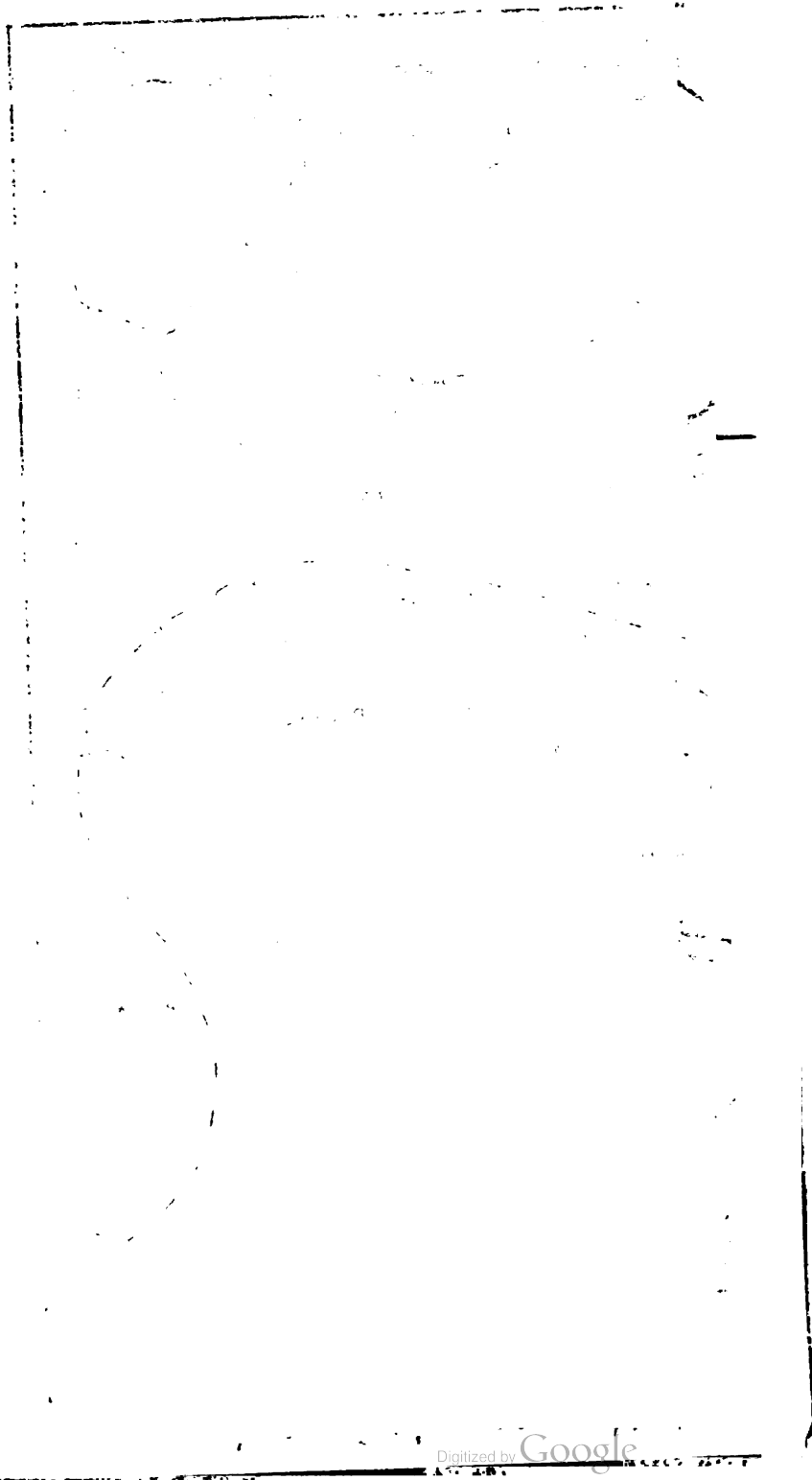
NATIONALITY	MALACCA						LABUAN					
	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under				Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	852	853,248	..	..	..	..	280	234,862	..	..	12	17,710
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	430	..	..	..	..
Danish	62	227,676	..	..	..	..	2	212	..	..	..	..
Dutch	24	36,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,042	..	..	..	..
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	50	208,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	84	68,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	24	16,056	..	..	..	..	4	692	..	..	..	..
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,096	1,409,954	5,256	120,641	..	..	294	238,238	2,986	27,683	12	17,710
± 1933	- 39	- 159,916	+ 328	+ 22,214	..	..	+ 20	+ 3,122	+ 210	- 1,507	- 4	- 2,104

NOTE:—To the above figures must be added:—

(a) Dredgings: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1934 was 65,537 tons.

(b) Christmas Island: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1934 was 65,537 tons.

The total tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1934 was 65,537 tons.



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